MONTANA

CODE

ANNOTATED

1983

MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED

Adopted by Chapter 1, Laws of 1979

DIANA S. DOWLING
Code Commissioner

Staff Attorneys

Robert Clark Pyfer
Director Legal Services
James H. Lear
David S. Niss
Lee Heiman
John Lawrence Hollow

Gregory J. Petesch
J. Cort Harrington, Jr.
Katherine J. Orr
Russ Josephson, Legal Researcher

Indexers

Nadine E. Wallace
Jacqueline Nichols Terrell
Valeri Hanson, Index Technician

Support Services

Roberta Moody
Director Legislative Services
Marilynn Novak
Assistant to Director

Copy Editors
Doris Groot
Mary Ellen Randall
Carlyce Skjervem
Clarice O. Smith

Proofreaders
Mait B. Board
Phyllis Cote
Marie Fuhrmann
Patricia Ingram
Carol Ann Jacobsen
Jane Kufeld
Edward J. Noonan
Barbara Piccolo
Doug Sternberg
Bill Wood

Data Entry Operators
Bonni Belden
Connie Dixon
Martha Lowe
Nancy Ritz
Patricia Small
Patricia Taylor
Janet Vulk

Distribution
Kathy Thompson

Systems and Programming
Henry Trenk

STATE LAW LIBRARY
NOV 17 1981
OF MONTANA

Published by the
MONTANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Room 138, State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59620
Telephone (406)449-3064
1981

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

Copyright
© 1978, 1979, 1981
by
The State of Montana

MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED
1981

CONTENTS

Volume 1
CONSTITUTION
GENERAL LAWS—STATE GOVERNMENT—LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Titles
1. General Laws and Definitions
2. Government Structure and Administration
3. Judiciary, Courts
4. Reserved
5. Legislative Branch
6. Reserved
7. Local Government
8 and 9. Reserved

Volume 2
MILITARY—ELECTIONS—TAXATION
STATE FINANCE AND CONTRACTS
RETIREMENT

Titles
10. Military Affairs and Disaster and Emergency Services
11 and 12. Reserved
13. Elections
14. Reserved
15. Taxation
16. Alcohol and Tobacco } Finances
17. State Finance
18. Public Contracts
19. Public Retirement Systems

Volume 3
EDUCATION—LIBRARIES
RECREATION—CIVIL PROCEDURE
LEGAL RELATIONSHIPS

Titles
20. Education
21. Reserved
22. Libraries, Arts, and Antiquities
23. Parks, Recreation, Sports, and Gambling
24. Reserved
25. Civil Procedure
26. Evidence
27. Civil Liability, Remedies, and Limitations
28. Contracts and Other Obligations
29. Reserved

Volume 4
TRADE AND COMMERCE
FINANCE AND CREDIT
INSURANCE—CORPORATIONS

Titles
30. Trade and Commerce
31. Credit Transactions and Relationships
32. Financial Institutions
33. Insurance and Insurance Companies
34. Reserved
35. Corporations, Partnerships, and Associations

Volume 5
PROFESSIONS—LABOR
FAMILY—CRIME—HUMAN RIGHTS

Titles
36. Reserved
37. Professions and Occupations
38. Reserved
39. Labor
40. Family Law
41. Minors
42 and 43. Reserved
44. Law Enforcement
45. Crimes
46. Criminal Procedure
47 and 48. Reserved
49. Human Rights

STATE LAW LIBRARY
NOV 17 1981
OF MONTANA

Volume 6
HEALTH—SOCIAL SERVICES
TRANSPORTATION—UTILITIES

Titles
50. Health and Safety
51 and 52. Reserved
53. Social Services and Institutions
54–59. Reserved
60. Highways and Transportation
61. Motor Vehicles
62–66. Reserved
67. Aeronautics
68. Reserved
69. Public Utilities and Carriers

Volume 7
PROPERTY—ESTATES
ENVIRONMENT—LANDS

Titles
70. Property
71. Mortgages, Pledges, and Liens
72. Estates, Trusts, and Fiduciary Relationships
73 and 74. Reserved
75. Environmental Protection
76. Land Resources and Use
77. State Lands
78 and 79. Reserved

Volume 8
AGRICULTURE—LIVESTOCK
MINERALS—WATER
FISH AND GAME
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Titles
80. Agriculture
81. Livestock
82. Minerals, Oil, and Gas
83 and 84. Reserved
85. Water Use
86. Reserved
87. Fish and Wildlife
88 and 89. Reserved
90. Planning, Research, and Development
91–99. Reserved
INDEX

TITLE 80

AGRICULTURE

Ch.
1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Agricultural Services.
3. Horticulture — Standards, Storage, and Merchandising.
4. Grain — Standards, Storage, and Merchandising.
5. Agricultural Seed.
6. Apiculture.
7. Disease, Pest, and Weed Control.
8. Pesticides.
9. Commercial Feeds.
10. Commercial Fertilizers.
11. Marketing.

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
80-1-101. Definition.
80-1-102. Duties of department.

Part 2 — Farm Statistics

80-1-201. Department of revenue to collect farm statistics.
80-1-202. Delivery to director of agriculture.
80-1-203. Statistics, how obtained.
80-1-204. Penalty for refusal to furnish statistics.

Part 1

General Provisions

80-1-101. Definition. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this title "department" means the department of agriculture provided for in Article XII, section 1, of the Montana constitution and in Title 2, chapter 15, part 30.

History: En. 3-106.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-106.1.

80-1-102. Duties of department. The department shall:

(1) encourage and promote the interests of agriculture, including horticulture and apiculture, and all other allied industries;

(2) collect and publish statistics relating to the production and marketing of crops and other agricultural products so far as the information may be of value to the agricultural and allied interests of the state;

(3) assist, encourage, and promote the organization of farmers' institutes, horticultural and agricultural societies, the holding of fairs, livestock shows, or other exhibits of the products of agriculture;

(4) adopt standards for open and closed receptacles for farm products and standards for the grade and other classification of farm products;

(5) cooperate with producers and consumers in devising and maintaining economical and efficient systems of distribution and aid in the reduction of waste and expense incidental to marketing;

(6) have the authority to maintain a market news service, including information as to crops, freight rates, commission rates, and other matters as may be of service to producers and consumers, and act as a clearinghouse for information of value to producers and consumers;

(7) gather and diffuse information concerning the supply, demand, prevailing prices, and commercial movement of farm products;

(8) investigate the practices and methods of factors, commission merchants, and others who receive, solicit, buy, sell, handle on commission or otherwise, or deal in grain, vegetables, or other farm products, so that distribution of the commodities is accomplished efficiently, economically, and without hardship, waste, or fraud;

(9) cooperate with Montana state university, the agricultural experiment station, and the federal government for the betterment of the agricultural industries of the state, the improvement of rural life, and promotion of equality of opportunity for the farmers of the state;

(10) take and hold in the name of the state of Montana property, real and personal, acquired by gifts, subscriptions, donations, and bequests;

(11) sell and dispose of personal property owned by it in a manner the department may provide, when in the judgment of the department the sale or disposal best promotes the purposes for which the department is established;

(12) contract in respect to any matter within the scope of its authority;

(13) enforce this title and all other laws for the protection and regulation of agriculture.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3561, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3561, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 80, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-107.

Part 2

Farm Statistics

80-1-201. Department of revenue to collect farm statistics. It shall be the duty of the department of revenue, at the time of making the annual assessment of property to collect such statistics in relation to farm products and agricultural resources from each farm owner, operator, or renter as shall be called for by the director of agriculture and on blanks to be prepared and furnished by the director of agriculture.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2043, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2043, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-449.

80-1-202. Delivery to director of agriculture. The original blanks upon which the statistics are gathered by the department of revenue shall be returned to the director of agriculture immediately on completion of the assessment work and not later than July 1 each year.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2044, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2044, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-450.

80-1-203. Statistics, how obtained. If for any reason the department of revenue is unable to obtain the statistics from any farm owner, operator, or renter, it shall obtain them from the most reliable source, so that the returns may be complete.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2045, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2045, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-451.

80-1-204. Penalty for refusal to furnish statistics. Any farm owner, operator, or renter refusing to furnish the information called for in 80-1-201, or willfully furnishing fraudulent information to the department of revenue, upon proper request therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than $10 or more than $100, and cost of prosecution.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 187, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2046, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2046, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 405, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 84-452.

CHAPTER 2

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Part 1 — Rural Rehabilitation

Section

80-2-101. Trust assets of rural rehabilitation corporation — department of agriculture designated to make application.
80-2-102. Agreements with United States secretary of agriculture authorized.
80-2-103. Administration of trust assets.
80-2-104. Powers of department — claims and obligations — property acquired at foreclosure.
80-2-105. United States and secretary of agriculture free from liability.
80-2-106. Rules.

Part 2 — Hail Insurance

80-2-201. Powers and duties of board of hail insurance.
80-2-202. Compensation of chairman and officers.
80-2-203. Participation in program — tax.
80-2-204. Duty of agent of the department of revenue — election of benefits of law.
80-2-205. What crops subject to provisions of law.
80-2-206. Cash payment.
80-2-207. Delinquent taxes — application by delinquent — crop lien.
80-2-208. Maximum insurance.
80-2-209. Reinsurance.
Sections 80-2-210 through 80-2-220 reserved.
80-2-221. Tax for hail insurance — limitation on levy.
80-2-222. Board to establish amount of levy — disposition of funds.
80-2-223. Levy by department of revenue.
80-2-224. Assessment — notice — when payable.
80-2-225. Real estate lien — creation.
80-2-226. Crop lien — when created — assessment.
80-2-227. Hail insurance secured by crop lien only.
80-2-228. Reserve fund.
80-2-229. Withdrawal of crop in case of destruction through other means.

80-2-230. Collection of levies — release of lien.
80-2-231. Foreclosure of lien.
80-2-232. State treasurer's duty — transfer of funds — warrants — transfers to county and state general fund.
Sections 80-2-233 through 80-2-240 reserved.
80-2-241. Report of losses.
80-2-242. Appraisers — appointment — qualifications — duties.
80-2-243. Disputed appraisal.
80-2-244. Payment of losses.
80-2-245. Benefits exempt from execution.

Part 1
Rural Rehabilitation

80-2-101. Trust assets of rural rehabilitation corporation — department of agriculture designated to make application. The department of agriculture is designated as the department of Montana state government to apply to the secretary of agriculture of the United States or any other proper federal official under Public Law 499, 81st congress, approved May 3, 1950, for the return of the trust assets, either funds or property, held by the United States as trustee in behalf of the Montana rural rehabilitation corporation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2801.

80-2-102. Agreements with United States secretary of agriculture authorized. The department shall enter into agreements with the secretary of agriculture of the United States under section 2(f) of Public Law 499, 81st congress, upon terms and conditions and for periods of time as are mutually agreeable, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to accept, administer, spend, and use in the state all or any part of the trust assets or any other funds of the state which may be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of Titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, in accordance with the applicable provisions of Title IV thereof, as amended, and do all things necessary to carry out the agreements.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 104, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2802.

80-2-103. Administration of trust assets. Funds and the proceeds of the trust assets which are not authorized to be administered by the secretary of agriculture under 80-2-102 shall be received by the department and paid by it to the state treasurer for deposit in the federal and private grant clearance fund and used for expenditure or obligation by the department for the purposes of 80-2-102 or for the rural rehabilitation purposes permissible under the charter of the now dissolved Montana rural rehabilitation corporation as may be agreed upon between the department and the secretary of agriculture, subject to Public Law 499.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2803.

80-2-104. Powers of department — claims and obligations — property acquired at foreclosure. (1) The department may:

(a) collect, compromise, adjust, or cancel claims and obligations arising out of or administered under this part or under any mortgage, lease, contract, or agreement entered into or administered under this part and, if necessary, pursue them to final collection in any court having jurisdiction;

(b) bid for and purchase at any execution, foreclosure, or other sale or otherwise acquire property upon which the department has a lien by reason of a judgment or execution or which is pledged, mortgaged, or conveyed or which otherwise secures any loan or other indebtedness owing to or acquired by the department under this part;

(c) accept title to any property so purchased or acquired, operate or lease the property for a period necessary to protect the investment, and sell or otherwise dispose of the property in a manner consistent with this part.

(2) The authority granted to the department in this section may be delegated to the secretary of agriculture with respect to funds or assets authorized to be administered and used by him under agreements entered into under 80-2-102.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2804.

80-2-105. United States and secretary of agriculture free from liability. The United States and the secretary of agriculture are free from liability by virtue of the transfer of the assets to the department under this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 112, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2805.

80-2-106. Rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this part.

History: En. 3-2806 by Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2806.

Part 2

Hail Insurance

80-2-201. Powers and duties of board of hail insurance. The board of hail insurance provided for in 2-15-3003:

(1) shall hold meetings when necessary and essential for the proper conduct of its business at the state capitol in the office of the director of agriculture, who is secretary of the board;

(2) is hereby authorized, directed, and empowered to make rules as it may from time to time find practical, necessary, and beneficial for the administration of this part;

(3) shall prescribe blank forms for all purposes necessary, proper, and incidental to the effective operation and enforcement of this part; and

(4) shall prescribe a special form outlining the purposes, scope, and benefits of this part in furnishing protection against loss by hail at the actual cost of the risk to all taxpayers who may elect to become subject to the provisions of this part, the form to be submitted by the agent of the department of revenue in each county at the time in which the regular assessments of property are made by the agents to each farmer in each county in the state engaged in growing of crops subject to injury or destruction by hail. Each such farmer

taxpayer shall signify on such forms whether he desires to become subject to the provisions of this part or not.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, Ex. L. 1918; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 468, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1501(part).

80-2-202. Compensation of chairman and officers. (1) The appointed members of the board of hail insurance shall receive a per diem of $25 for each day they are engaged in the transaction of official business.

(2) All board members and employees shall be allowed expenses as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

(3) All other public officials specified in this chapter shall perform the duties relative to hail insurance without other compensation than that allowed by law.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 183, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 363, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 363, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 237, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 343, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1519.

80-2-203. Participation in program — tax. (1) Any taxpayers or associations of taxpayers engaged in the growing of crops other than specified herein or other agricultural or horticultural products subject to injury or destruction by hail may, by their individual or joint election filed with and approved by the board of hail insurance, accept the provisions of this part and elect to become subject thereto, and in such event such risks may be classified by the board and suitable levies imposed as may be agreed upon by the board and such taxpayers, whereupon such taxpayers shall be entitled to the benefits and protection afforded by the insurance provisions of this part.

(2) Every farmer taxpayer who signifies his desire to become subject to the provisions of this part shall file in the office of the county assessor the properly filled out form not later than August 15 and shall be chargeable with the tax hereinafter provided for on lands growing crops subject to injury or destruction by hail and shall share in the protection and benefits under the hail insurance provisions of this part. Such application for hail insurance shall be in full force and effect at noon the day following the acceptance of the same by the county assessor.

(3) This part shall not be so construed as to empower anyone except the actual owner of the land to make such land subject to the hail tax provided in this part.

History: (1)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 362, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 362, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 82-1518, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, Ex. L. 1918; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 350, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 468, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1501, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1501(3), 82-1518.

80-2-204. Duty of agent of the department of revenue — election of benefits of law. It shall be the duty of the agent of the department of revenue in each county in the state, at the time in which the annual assessment of property is made, to explain to each taxpayer engaged in the growing of crops subject to injury or destruction by hail the provisions of this part and the protection afforded thereby and to request each such taxpayer to certify, on the forms provided for such purpose, if such taxpayer desires to become subject to this part and liable for the tax levies provided hereby and thereby eligible to the benefits and protection of this part. Each such taxpayer who elects to become subject to this part shall be liable for the taxes levied for hail insurance and shall participate in the benefits and protection afforded by this part, provided that the owners of lands worked by others under lease or contract shall elect if such lands shall be subject to the tax levies herein provided for and the crops grown thereon protected for hail insurance, or the lessee of such land may tender payment of the tax levied for hail insurance to protect his crops, in cash, to the officer authorized to receive same, whereupon such crops shall become eligible to the benefits and protection afforded by this part for hail insurance.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 356, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 356, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 391, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1512.**

80-2-205. What crops subject to provisions of law. The crops grown on the lands of all taxpayers who shall elect to become subject to this part shall be insured under the provisions of this part for the acreage and the kind of crop for which taxes for hail insurance will have been levied, which insurance shall be provided for, determined, and adjusted and paid for as provided by this part.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 357, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 357, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1513.**

80-2-206. Cash payment. When an applicant for hail insurance tenders cash for the same to the county assessor, he shall be allowed a discount of 4%. His hail insurance shall be issued upon said cash payment less the 4% mentioned. The charge for the insurance shall be based on the maximum rates shown on the application for hail insurance. If the current rates are reduced later, the board of hail insurance shall arrange for the proper refund to the insured. All cash received by the assessor shall be promptly turned over to the county treasurer who will furnish the insured with a current receipt and place the money in the hail insurance fund.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 350.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1503(2).**

80-2-207. Delinquent taxes — application by delinquent — crop lien. (1) No owner of land who has more than 1 year's delinquent taxes on his land shall be allowed hail insurance under the provisions of this part, unless his application is accompanied by a cash payment for the amount that would be due on said application in the event of a maximum levy for that year.

(2) Any grain grower unable to secure state hail insurance under the provisions of this part on account of delinquent taxes or for other reasons may make application to the county assessor of his respective county and said county assessor is hereby authorized to receive and accept such applications where the applicant furnishes a sufficient crop lien subject only to a seed lien, provided that such crop lien shall be accepted only under such rules and requirements as may be prescribed by the board of hail insurance

and provided that the board may cancel any hail insurance accepted in violation of said rules and requirements. Upon receipt of said application, the county assessor shall make record thereof and shall file the original in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county. He shall also cause an assessment for the proper amount to be made on the assessment rolls in the same manner provided for in the case of other special levies or assessments.

(3) No tenant who has delinquent hail insurance which was secured by a crop lien only and not secured by real estate shall be allowed another policy in any succeeding year until he pays his delinquent account or accounts or until he pays cash for the current hail insurance.

(4) If any tenant becomes delinquent for his hail insurance after having failed to apply for relief as provided by the board under 80-2-229, he may apply to the board for a reduction. If his reasons for requesting a reduction are approved by the board, the board may reduce his charge to not less than one-half the original amount charged.

History: (1) thru (3)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 350.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1943; Sec. 82-1503, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1943; Sec. 82-1509, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1503(1), (3), 82-1509(part).

80-2-208. Maximum insurance. When the reserve fund is determined actuarially sound, as provided in 80-2-228, the board may write not more than $24 insurance on each acre of grain which is on nonirrigated land and not more than $48 per acre on irrigated land. When more than one party desires hail insurance on the same crop, each party is entitled to the share of the maximum provided per acre as represented by his interest in the crop. Either party may insure his share in the crop for any amount up to and including the maximum per acre if the others waive their right to insure.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 350.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1502.

80-2-209. Reinsurance. Because of the unusual or unexpected variation in the severity of damage to grain crops which occur from year to year and in order to enable the hail insurance board to spread the effect of these variations more evenly over all years, the board is hereby authorized to negotiate for and to secure reinsurance of a part of the risk in any year when the need of such reinsurance appears advisable to the board. The board is hereby authorized to use moneys from hail insurance levies for the purchase of such reinsurance whenever it appears to the board that such reinsurance is necessary and advisable.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1505.

80-2-210 through 80-2-220 reserved.

80-2-221. Tax for hail insurance — limitation on levy. (1) A tax is hereby authorized and directed to be levied on all lands in this state growing crops subject to injury or destruction by hail, the owners of which have elected to become subject to the provisions of this part.

(2) The board of hail insurance shall annually estimate, as accurately as possible, the amount required to pay all losses, interest on warrants, and

costs of administration and shall recommend a levy to be made on each kind of land respectively, subject to the provisions of this part, to the department of revenue. The rates recommended to apply on the lands of owners shall be applied in the same proportions to the crops of those insured on a personal assessment basis.

(3) It is hereby provided, however, that such tax may not exceed in any one year $2.40 per acre on lands sown to grain crops on nonirrigated lands, $4.80 per acre on irrigated lands, or $2.40 per acre on lands producing hay crops.

(4) If the tax required to pay the estimated losses, interest on warrants, and costs of administration is less than $1.20 per acre on lands sown to grain crops on nonirrigated lands and $2.40 per acre on irrigated lands and a proportionate amount on lands sown to hay crops, the board of hail insurance must recommend a tax levy sufficient to raise the full amount thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(1); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-2-222. Board to establish amount of levy — disposition of funds. (1) The board of hail insurance may, when it considers it advisable, establish as many districts as it considers advisable and may maintain maximum rates in various parts of the state, which rates shall be commensurate with the risk incurred as nearly as it can determine from past experiences or from any records available. The highest of these rates shall be the same as the maximum established herein and the lowest may not be less than $1.20 per acre on lands sown to grain crops and a proportionate amount on lands sown to hay crops.

(2) Notice of the various rates established for any year shall be plainly printed on the application for hail insurance, and in any year when the requirements of the hail insurance law as herein provided do not require a levy of the maximum rates as established, then the rates for the year shall be determined and levied by the board of hail insurance for each of the various districts as established, in such proportions as will in its judgment be fair and equitable.

(3) In making the levy provided in this section and 80-2-223, the board of hail insurance shall provide for:

(a) the payment of all expenses of administration, together with all interest owed or to be owing on registered warrants;

(b) that portion of the losses incurred during the current year which are not paid from funds drawn from the reserve;

(c) the maintenance of the reserve, a part or all of which may be used in any one year for the purpose of paying the costs of administration, interest on the warrants, and losses as the same shall be settled and adjusted by the board, including the losses sustained in any prior year or years under the hail insurance law during or subsequent to the year 1919 that have not been paid.

(4) If at the end of any hail insurance season the board determines and finds that more funds are accumulating from the current year's levies than were estimated when the levy was made and are in excess of the need for the payment of losses and expenses and maintenance of the reserve, the

board may, at its discretion, refund the excess to the farmers insured for the year, on a pro rata or percentage basis.

(5) The board of hail insurance may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the agency fund pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the board of hail insurance account in the agency fund.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1506, R.C.M. 1947; (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1507, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(4), (5), 82-1507(1), (2), (7).

80-2-223. Levy by department of revenue. The department of revenue shall prescribe such levies annually to be made against lands growing crops subject to injury or destruction by hail which are subject to this part in accordance with the recommendation of the board of hail insurance.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).

80-2-224. Assessment — notice — when payable. Notice of such assessment shall be mailed by the county treasurer to each person insured in the same manner as are all other notices of taxes due. The assessment shall be payable at the office of the county teasurer of each respective county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).

80-2-225. Real estate lien — creation. Such tax levies are chargeable to the lands of each taxpayer, respectively, who elects to become subject to this part and shall be extended on the tax roll and collected by the officers charged with such duties in the manner and form as are other property taxes and if not paid shall be a lien on the lands against which the same are levied as are other property taxes. The lien may in no way affect mortgages that are of record on March 14, 1917. The lien of any mortgage filed subsequent to March 14, 1917, shall be subsequent to any lien for hail insurance hereafter levied thereon.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).

80-2-226. Crop lien — when created — assessment. (1) In addition to the lien created in 80-2-225 on the land of the insured, the levy for such hail insurance shall constitute a lien on the crops insured with the exception that the crop lien may not apply to owners of unencumbered land or to the land or crops of those who pay cash for hail insurance. The applications of these persons may not be filed with the county clerk and recorded as provided for in 80-2-207. The crop lien shall be included in all applications for hail insurance, with the above exceptions, and shall be enforced as provided in 80-2-230 and 80-2-231 against all insured except those owning unencumbered land or those who have paid cash for hail insurance.

(2) All applicants securing hail insurance on crop liens as heretofore provided shall be subject to the same charges per acre as provided herein to be made on land.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part).

80-2-227. Hail insurance secured by crop lien only. When any hail insurance issued under this part is secured by a crop lien only said crop lien is hereby declared a first lien on the insured crop, except only any crop lien which may have been given to secure the purchase price for the seed which was bought and used to plant and produce the insured grain.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1504.

80-2-228. Reserve fund. (1) Each year when the hail board makes its annual levy for the payment of current losses, expenses of administration, and for an addition to the reserve if conditions permit, it may not increase the levy enough in any year so that such addition to the reserve will exceed 5% of the maximum risk written for that year.

(2) The reserve fund may not exceed $4 million prior to January 1, 1976. On January 1, 1976, and thereafter, the maximum permissible reserve fund shall be established as set forth in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The board may engage the services of a qualified actuary to conduct an actuarial valuation of the reserve. This valuation shall include the actuary's determination of the amount of reserve necessary to absorb all reasonably anticipated catastrophic losses. This amount shall be the maximum permissible reserve fund for the next year.

(4) The reserve hereby created shall be deposited in the agency fund, and the board is hereby granted the power to draw from its moneys in the fund such amounts as it considers necessary for the purpose of paying costs of administration, interest, and losses.

(5) Whenever there are no unpaid losses for prior years and whenever in any one year the cost of administration, interest, and losses for the current year is less than the sum of 60 cents per acre on nonirrigated grains and a proportionate amount on irrigated grains and other crops, the board may not draw on the reserve for any purpose unless the amount required for the payment of losses for the current year, including interest on warrants and costs of administration, exceeds the amount of the estimate made by the board.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 352, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1507(3) thru (6).

80-2-229. Withdrawal of crop in case of destruction through other means. When any crop insured under this part shall have been destroyed by any other cause than hail, the applicant may, by furnishing the proof required by the board of hail insurance, cause the crop to be withdrawn from the regular levy of the board for the current year. Such proof shall be submitted to the board of hail insurance in accordance with its rules. Said rules shall be plainly printed on the applications and policies issued by the department. They shall provide that the cost for such withdrawn insurance shall be varied as nearly as practical according to the time the insurance is in force and according to the risk carried.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 353, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 353, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1508.**

80-2-230. Collection of levies — release of lien. (1) The county treasurer in each county in the state shall collect all levies made under this part in the same manner as other property taxes are collected and shall keep all moneys collected by him or for him for hail insurance in a separate fund to be known as the hail insurance fund and remit the same to the state treasurer in the same manner as provided by law for the remittance of other moneys due to the state. All county treasurers shall use due diligence in making the collections of the levies provided herein. Also the board may furnish assistance needed at any time in making collections or may take over the collection of any levy at any time, depositing any collections therefrom with the treasurer of the county where the levy therefor was made.

(2) All insurance levies, whether levied against land or in the form of special assessments secured by crop liens, shall be payable in full and not in semiannual payments on or before November 30 of each year in which such levies are made.

(3) Whenever the amount due on any hail insurance secured by a crop lien is paid, the treasurer shall promptly endorse on the lien on file in the office of the county clerk and recorder the amount paid thereon with the date of payment and such endorsement shall be a satisfaction and release of such lien.

History: **(1), (3)En. Sec, 3, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 354, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1943; Sec. 82-1509, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 351, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 82-1506, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1506(part), 82-1509(part).**

80-2-231. Foreclosure of lien. If the person receiving hail insurance secured by a crop lien fails to pay said insurance to the county treasurer by December 1 of the year in which the crop so insured is grown, the county treasurer shall on that day or as soon as possible thereafter deliver to the sheriff of said county a full, true, and correct copy of the lien on file in the office of the clerk and recorder and such sheriff must immediately demand from the person or persons signing such lien payment of the amount due thereon and, if the same is not paid to the sheriff upon such demand being made, the sheriff must forthwith seize and sell in the manner provided by law for the sale of personal property under execution a sufficient amount of grain belonging to such person to pay the amount due for hail insurance together with interest and costs and expenses of seizure and sale.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 354.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 33, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1510.**

80-2-232. State treasurer's duty — transfer of funds — warrants — transfers to county and state general fund. (1) The state treasurer shall receive all moneys paid to him under this part and shall place same to the credit of the agency fund and may from time to time transfer to the earmarked revenue fund such sums as the board of hail insurance may deem necessary and proper to pay the expenses of administration. All moneys collected by the board shall be deposited in the agency fund, and all losses shall be paid from that fund. All other costs are administrative expenses and shall be paid from the board's account in the earmarked revenue fund. If registered warrants be presented and there be no money to pay the same, such warrants shall be registered and thereafter bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum until called for payment by the state treasurer. If at any time more funds are in the earmarked revenue fund than the board estimates are needed for administrative expenses, the state treasurer may on the order of the board transfer such funds back to the agency fund as the board may direct.

(2) Upon warrants drawn by order of the board, the state treasurer shall pay out of the board's account in the agency fund to the county treasurer of each county where state hail insurance coverage is in force 1% of the gross annual levies made and collected in such county under this part for the use of the county as the board of county commissioners may determine.

(3) Upon authorization from the board of hail insurance, the state treasurer shall transfer out of the board's account in the agency fund to the general fund of the state of Montana 2% of the gross annual levies made and collected in the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 183, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 355, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 355, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1511.

80-2-233 through 80-2-240 reserved.

80-2-241. Report of losses. All losses by hail to crops insured under this part shall be reported within 3 days thereafter by the owner of such crops, his agent or attorney, to the board of hail insurance, which shall require the claimant to make a statement of the losses sustained, the cause thereof, and such other information as the board may require on the forms to be provided for such purpose.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 169, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 358, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 358, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1514.

80-2-242. Appraisers — appointment — qualifications — duties. (1) The board of hail insurance shall as soon as practicable each year appoint a sufficient number of appraisers to appraise all losses by hail incurred under this part in the various counties. The men so appointed shall be actively engaged in farming or shall have had practical experience in farming and shall be selected from names submitted by regularly organized farmers societies in the various counties. If the recommendations are not made as provided above, then the board shall select the appraisers from men actively engaged in farming or men who have had practical experience in farming as heretofore provided.

(2) The board may call on one or more of the duly appointed appraisers for the adjustment of each and every loss, and the said appraisers shall promptly report their findings to the board according to the rules provided by the board.

(3) No appraiser who shall be a relative, attorney, agent, employee, or creditor or in any manner interested by lien, mortgage, or otherwise in the crop injured or destroyed shall assist in adjusting any such loss.

(4) The board may in case of emergency appoint more than three appraisers in any county. Also it may send any duly appointed appraiser or appraisers into any county as the occasion may require.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 359, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 359, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1515.

80-2-243. Disputed appraisal. (1) In case the party that has sustained the loss is dissatisfied with and refuses to accept the adjustment made by the official appraiser, then he shall have the right to appeal to the board of hail insurance. He shall make such appeal by registered or certified mail within 10 days after receiving the adjustment offer of the board in writing. Also the board may require the posting of a cash bond of $10 with the request for reappraisal of the first adjustment. In cases where the board requires the posting of the $10 bond, the board may retain it if no increase is allowed. If an increase is obtained, the board will return the bond to the claimant.

(2) In case the adjuster who makes the second appraisal fails to secure an agreement, the claimant may at his option submit the matter to arbitration as herein provided or sue the board in the district court of the county where the loss occurred, within 90 days from the date of receipt of written notice of the second appraisal. Such actions shall be trials de novo and the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply. Where any claimant demands arbitration, he shall, if required by the board, furnish a cash bond to the board in the sum of $25 which shall accompany his application. If there is not sufficient allowance made to any claimant after arbitration to cover the cost of arbitration without the use of the $25 bond, then the board may use a part or all of said cash bond. In cases where the claimant secures an increase, the bond shall be promptly returned to the claimant. If the claimant elects to submit the matter to arbitration, he shall then appoint one disinterested person as appraiser and the official appraiser shall appoint another person as appraiser and the two shall select a third disinterested person and the three shall then proceed to adjust the loss in the same manner as specified in 80-2-242. The judgment of the majority shall be the judgment of said appraisers and shall be binding upon both parties as the final determination of said loss.

(3) (a) If the insured does not recover a greater sum than allowed by the official appraiser in the first instance, he shall pay the expenses of the three appraisers and their witnesses in making said adjustment, but if he is awarded a larger sum, then the same shall be paid by the board.

(b) If the insured shall be required to pay the expenses of such reappraisement as above provided, the board is hereby authorized to deduct the amount of such expenses from the amount allowed said insured before making settlement for said loss.

(4) The board shall examine all reports of appraisers and verify the same and adjust all losses and for such purposes may order hearings, subpoena witnesses, conduct examinations, and do all things necessary to secure a fair and impartial appraisement of losses by hail.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 34, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 360, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 360, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1516.

80-2-244. Payment of losses. (1) The board of hail insurance shall, as soon as practicable after the loss has been sustained, arrange for the payment of the loss in the following manner. From the amount of the loss as adjusted for each claimant, the board shall deduct the amount the claimant then owes as delinquent hail insurance tax and the maximum amount assessed as hail insurance tax for the current year and shall make settlement within 40 days from the time loss is sustained by paying, either by registered warrant or otherwise if funds are immediately available, 50% of the total loss as agreed upon, less the maximum rate of assessment. The balance shall be paid at the expiration of the hail season.

(2) The board shall on or before November 1 order payment for the amount so deducted, which payment shall be remitted to the county treasurer of the county in which the tax was assessed. The board shall then order payment for the balance of the adjustment to be sent to the claimant, provided that in no case may the payment for loss exceed $24 per acre for grain crops on nonirrigated lands, $48 per acre on irrigated lands, and $24 per acre on hay crops. No claimant may receive payment for any loss incurred where the loss does not equal or exceed 5% of the total value of the crop insured. If the losses in any year exceed the current levy plus the reserve, if any, then the payment of all losses shall be prorated, share and share alike, among all grain growers having loss claims adjusted and approved, and the unpaid balance of the losses shall be paid out of the reserve without interest in such order as the board directs, when in the judgment of the board there are sufficient moneys to provide for the payment of the same and other items payable out of the reserve. In any year the board may by resolution authorize its chairman and secretary to borrow as needed from any person, bank, or corporation such sum or sums of money as the board may consider necessary for the purpose of paying all warrants as issued.

(3) For any moneys borrowed under the provisions of this part, the board shall cause warrants to be drawn. The warrants shall bear interest at not to exceed 6% a year, and the warrants and the interest thereon shall be paid out of funds from the state hail insurance program as they are collected from the various counties in the state. The board may not at any time borrow a total sum greater than the amount of levies as made for taxes for the current year together with such delinquent taxes as remain unpaid on the books of the county treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 169, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 34, L. 1919; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 141, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 361, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 40, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 8, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 361, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 33, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 200, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 154, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1517.

80-2-245. Benefits exempt from execution. All money or benefits received from hail insurance are exempt from execution, are not liable to attachment, and may not be seized, taken, or appropriated by any local process to pay any debt or liability of the insured unless the amount is assigned and then for no more than the amount of the claim intended to be secured by the assignment, with lawful interest.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 40, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 363.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 82-1520; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 20, L. 1979.**

CHAPTER 3

HORTICULTURE STANDARDS, STORAGE, AND MERCHANDISING

Part 1 — Standard Grades and Brands

Section
80-3-101. Definitions.
80-3-102. Purpose.
80-3-103. Standard grades for farm products.
80-3-104. Department to establish standard grades — notice required.
80-3-105. Grading and branding of products required — labeling of culls.
80-3-106. Unlawful to sell or transport products unless labeled, tagged, or branded — use of tags.
80-3-107. Grade of agricultural products to be stated in advertisements.
80-3-108. Inspection of condition of products in storage or transit.
80-3-109. Entry and inspection by department.
80-3-110. Rules for enforcement — fees.
80-3-111. Violations — penalties.

Part 2 — Apples—Inspection, Grading, and Packing

80-3-201. Inspection of apples packed for sale.
80-3-202. Grades of apples.
80-3-203. Marking of apple containers.
80-3-204. Designation of grade of bulk apples.
80-3-205. Standard size of apple box.
80-3-206. Short boxes to be marked.
80-3-207. Penalty for violation.

Parts 3 and 4 reserved

Part 5 — Bean Storage

80-3-501. Definitions.
80-3-502. Application.
80-3-503. License required of persons warehousing beans — fee — disposal of moneys — expiration date.
80-3-504. Form of application for license — qualifications — appeal on refusal.
80-3-505. Bond of applicant — conditions — fire insurance.
80-3-506. Suit on bond.
80-3-507. Fee for inspecting warehouse.
80-3-508. Records of bean dealer — inspection — receipt.
80-3-509. Rules to be adopted by department.
80-3-510. Grading before storing required — specification on receipt.
80-3-511. Storage constitutes bailment — duty to keep beans in storage.
80-3-512. Enforcement — investigations — hearings — orders of department — appeals.
80-3-513. Penalties for doing business without license and other violations.

Part 6 — Produce Wholesalers

80-3-601. Definitions.

80-3-602. Produce wholesaler's license — exemptions.
80-3-603. Application for license — bond — expiration date.
80-3-604. Schedule of commissions and charges to be filed.
80-3-605. Investigation of applicant — hearings — grant or denial of license.
80-3-606. Records to be kept — contents.
80-3-607. Inspection and report concerning produce.
80-3-608. Enforcement — hearings.
80-3-609. Effect of appeal to district court.
80-3-610. Rules for enforcement of part.
80-3-611. Cooperation with similar agencies.
80-3-612. Disposition of license fees.
80-3-613. Violation — penalty.

Part 7 — Itinerant Merchants

80-3-701. Definitions.
80-3-702. Exemptions — affidavit.
80-3-703. License required.
80-3-704. Application for license — fee.
80-3-705. Surety bond.
80-3-706. License — issuance, form, and display.
80-3-707. License nontransferable.
80-3-708. Revocation of license.
80-3-709. Administrative rules.
80-3-710. Offending vehicle to be kept in custody.
80-3-711. Disposition of license fees.
80-3-712. Construction.
80-3-713. Penalty.

Part 1

Standard Grades and Brands

80-3-101. Definitions. (1) Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(a) "Container" or "package" means cloth or fiber sack, barrel, box, crate, carton, hamper, or basket customarily used for the shipment of Montana farm products and other farm products.

(b) "Montana farm products" means all products of the farm grown commercially in Montana or elsewhere and intended for table use such as potatoes, cherries, and dry beans.

(c) "Other farm products" means all farm products which are not normally grown commercially in Montana such as grapefruit and oranges.

(d) "Person" as used herein shall mean any grower, dealer, shipper, society, association, organization, corporation, or their agents or representatives.

(2) The terms defined in subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c) do not include livestock and its byproducts, poultry and its products, apiary products, dairy products, grain, or apples.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1402.

80-3-102. Purpose. The intent and purpose of this part is to regulate the sale of Montana farm products and other farm products for table use intended for interstate or intrastate commerce when such is made by the grower, dealer, distributor, or any other person either by wholesale or retail or in any other manner; provided, however, that the provisions of this part shall not apply to the grower in the sale of the Montana farm products and other farm products grown by himself or to small retail packages.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.9, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 79, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1409.

80-3-103. Standard grades for farm products. The standard grades for Montana farm products and other farm products shall be limited to the United States grades covering the same products and shall conform in all respects and be identical with the latest standards established by the United States secretary of agriculture for the various commodities and, thus conforming, shall be accepted as the legal standards for the state of Montana. The United States commercial grade is a standard grade in this state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1969; Sec. 3-1401, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1404, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1401, 3-1404(6).

80-3-104. Department to establish standard grades — notice required. (1) The department of agriculture shall establish United States standard grades on potatoes, dry beans, and cherries and shall, as soon as any Montana farm product or other farm product reaches a volume rendering it of market importance, establish United States grades on that product.

(2) The grades become effective 30 days after publication in the Montana administrative register. The department shall publish notice of the establishment of the standards two times in at least three papers of general circulation within the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1403.

80-3-105. Grading and branding of products required — labeling of culls. (1) A person may not pack for sale, expose for sale, sell, transport, deliver, consign, or possess for sale, transport, delivery, or consignment in interstate or intrastate commerce Montana farm products and other farm products prepared for market which are not graded and branded to meet the requirement of the grade declared. The grade declared shall conform to the provisions of this part.

(2) Other farm products, which includes products arriving or found in Montana in containers not graded and branded, must meet the requirements of United States No. 1 grade or better. Those products which do not grade United States No. 1 or better must be labeled or tagged with proper grade according to Montana inspection.

(3) Montana farm products and other farm products not conforming to established grades may be sold if labeled, tagged, or branded in the same manner as graded products, except that in place of specifying the grade, the word "culls" or "unclassified" shall be used. All products branded "unclassified" must contain at least 50% of products which would grade United States No. 2 or better.

(4) Montana farm products and other farm products for seed purposes may be sold when graded under rules approved by the department of agriculture and plainly labeled, tagged, or branded "for seed purposes".

(5) Oranges labeled "choice" shall meet the requirements of the United States No. 2 grade or better for oranges.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1404(1) thru (5), (7).**

80-3-106. Unlawful to sell or transport products unless labeled, tagged, or branded — use of tags. (1) It is unlawful for any person, firm, association, organization, or corporation or agent, representative, or assistant to any person, firm, association, organization, or corporation to expose for sale or sell, transport, deliver, consign, or have in possession Montana farm products and other farm products prepared for market unless each container has been legibly and conspicuously tagged, branded, labeled, or stenciled before being moved from the premises of the person responsible for the grading and packing, to indicate the name of the grade, when applicable, together with the true net contents expressed in weight.

(2) When tags are used, United States No. 1 grade shall be declared on a white tag and United States No. 2 grade shall be declared on a red tag. Bulk shipments shall be accompanied by two cards not less than 4 x 6 inches in size placed on the inside of the car near each door. Likewise cards in size herein described shall be prominently placed on all bulk shipments made by truck or other conveyance. Upon each card shall appear the name and address of the consignor, the name of the grade, if applicable, the name of the loading station, the date of loading, and the name and address of the consignee, if known. It shall be conclusive evidence that the farm products are considered for sale when the containers are packed for delivery or transit, are exposed for sale, are in process of delivery or transit, or are located at a depot, station, boat dock, or any place where farm products or other products are held for storage or for immediate or future sale or transit.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1405.**

80-3-107. Grade of agricultural products to be stated in advertisements. All advertised prices on agricultural products on which grades have been established by law in this state, whether in newspapers, circulars, bills, placards, signs, or in any other manner, shall in addition to the price quoted show the true grade of the product as provided by law. Price tags exhibited in a place of business upon exposed products shall not be considered advertising under the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3633.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1411.**

80-3-108. Inspection of condition of products in storage or transit. Montana farm products and other farm products held in storage or in transit which at the time of inspection show deterioration or decay but otherwise conform to the grade shall be inspected as to condition and not as to grade.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1406.**

80-3-109. Entry and inspection by department. The department may enter upon premises where Montana farm products and other farm products are graded, packed, or stored to inspect them as to grade, pack, and condition.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.7, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1407.

80-3-110. Rules for enforcement — fees. The department may adopt rules necessary for the enforcement of this part. The department may adopt rules to establish fees for inspection under this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1408; amd. Sec. 187, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "part" for "[act]" in two places.

80-3-111. Violations — penalties. (1) A person who violates this part by not grading Montana farm products and other farm products or by not tagging or branding containers or by removing or altering any tag or brand placed upon or attached to any container, unless ordered to do so by the department, is guilty of a misdemeanor. He shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $100 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 3 months or both fined and imprisoned.

(2) Any person, firm, or corporation failing to comply with 80-3-107 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $25.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 165, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3633.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 79, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1410, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 46, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3633.12, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1412, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1410, 3-1412.

Part 2

Apples — Inspection, Grading, and Packing

80-3-201. Inspection of apples packed for sale. (1) The department of agriculture shall inspect all apples packed for sale or shipment under this part.

(2) The department may:

(a) certify to the grade and pack of apples packed for sale or shipped under this part and charge the owner, packer, or shipper a fee fixed by the department for these services;

(b) adopt rules regarding inspection and certification of apples under this part.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3630, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3630, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1305, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3401 by Sec. 70, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3401.

80-3-202. Grades of apples. (1) The standard grades of apples for the state of Montana shall be:

(a) "extra fancy or first grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety which are mature, handpicked, clean, well formed, sound, free from bruises, limb rubs, spray burns, sunburn, russeting, drought spot, hail marks, visible water core, broken skin, apple scab, stings, and from diseases and insect injury, except that slight blemishes shall be permitted in this grade;

(b) "fancy or second grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety which are mature, handpicked, clean, fairly well formed, sound, free from visible water core, broken skin, and from damage caused by bruises, limb rub, spray burns, sunburn, russeting, drought spot, hail marks, apple scabs, diseases and insect injury;

(c) "C grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety which are mature, handpicked, clean, not badly misshapen, sound, free from broken skin and from serious damage caused by bruises, limb rub, russeting, drought spot, hail marks, apple scab, diseases, and insect injury and must have 15% of color requirements characteristic of the variety. The word "choice" must not be used in connection with this grade.

(d) "cull grade", which shall consist of apples free from infection or disease or serious damage but which do not meet the requirements of "extra fancy or first grade", "fancy or second grade", or "C grade". Such apples shall be marked "culls" in block letters not less than 1 inch in height on both ends of the box.

(e) "combination grade". When "extra fancy or first grade" and "fancy or second grade" apples are packed together, the boxes must be marked "combination extra fancy or first grade and fancy or second grade". This combination grade must contain at least 25% of apples which belong to the higher grade in the combination.

(f) "hail grade", which shall meet all requirements of "extra fancy" and "fancy grade" except for hail marks. Such hail marks must not materially deform or disfigure the fruit or affect more than one-tenth of the surface in the aggregate where skin has not been broken. Unhealed hail marks shall not be permitted and not more than an aggregate area of one-half inch shall be allowed for well-healed hail marks where the skin has been broken.

(g) "orchard-run grade", which shall consist of apples of one variety, which are mature, handpicked, clean, sound, free from infection or disease or serious damage, and must have 15% color requirements characteristic of the variety and shall be marked "orchard-run grade" in block letters not less than 1 inch in height on both ends of the box.

(2) No apples smaller than 2 ¼ inches in diameter shall be permitted in any grade. Small apples which are under size requirements as prescribed may be shipped if marked "small" in block letters not less than 1 inch in height on both ends of the box, provided such apples are free from insect pests and diseases.

(3) In order to provide for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, a tolerance of 10% for a total of all defects from the standard of the grade shall be allowed.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 138, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 1, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4265.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1971; Sec. 90-201, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3402 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3402.

80-3-203. Marking of apple containers. Any box, barrel, crate, or carton used in packing apples for sale shall be marked or branded in plain, legible letters on one end with:

(1) the name of grower, person, or firm responsible for pack and the locality where grown or packed;

(2) the name of the variety;

(3) the grade contained therein, which must comply with the provisions of this part;

(4) the approximate number of apples contained therein or the net weight of contents.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 138, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4265.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-202, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3403 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3403.

80-3-204. Designation of grade of bulk apples. Apples shipped or sold in bulk shall have two cards at least 10 by 12 inches in size attached to the doors of the car or on each side of the truck in which they are moved. The cards shall designate grade of the apples contained in the car or truck as specified in 80-3-202 and shall be in legible printed letters at least 2 inches in height.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 138, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4265.3, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-203, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3404 by Sec. 171, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3404.

80-3-205. Standard size of apple box. There is hereby created and established a standard size for apple boxes for the state of Montana. The standard size of an apple box shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: depth of end, 10 ½ inches; width of end, 11 ½ inches; length of box, 18 inches inside measurements; and representing as nearly as possible 2,173 ½ cubic inches.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 138, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4265.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-204, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3405 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3405.

80-3-206. Short boxes to be marked. Any box in which apples shall be packed and offered for sale that contains less than the required number of cubic inches, as prescribed in 80-3-205, shall be plainly marked on one side and one end with the words "short box", or with the words or figures showing the practical relation which the actual capacity of the box bears to the capacity required by 80-3-205. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in block letters of not less than one-half inch in size.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 138, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 4265.5, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-205, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3406 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3406.

80-3-207. Penalty for violation. No person, firm, company, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale or shipment within or without the state of Montana apples branded or packed in containers in violation of the provisions of this part. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who shall knowingly sell apples or offer apples for sale or shipment within or without the state of Montana in violation of the provisions of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $50.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 138, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4265.6, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 90-206, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-3407 by Sec. 172, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3407.

Parts 3 and 4 reserved

Part 5

Bean Storage

80-3-501. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, as used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Beans" means all varieties of the bean family (except green beans) whether grown or purchased for seed, feed, or human consumption.

(2) "Storage" or "warehousing" means any method by which beans are held for any party, other than direct ownership, by the party storing the beans.

(3) "Warehouseman" means a dealer, shipper (except grower), society, association, organization, corporation, or their agents or representatives.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.55, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-702; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-3-502. Application. This part shall cover all transactions in beans, and they shall not be handled, purchased, sold, or stored under the provisions of any grain law.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.56, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-703.

80-3-503. License required of persons warehousing beans — fee — disposal of moneys — expiration date. A person in the business of buying and selling at wholesale or warehousing and storing beans or receiving or soliciting beans for purchase, sale, or storage, within or outside this state shall, before engaging in the business, obtain a license from the department of agriculture and pay a license fee of $20 to the department. The license fee shall be deposited with the state treasurer and credited to the general fund. Licenses shall be renewed annually and the prescribed fee paid annually. All licenses shall be issued for the fiscal year ending June 30 or a fraction of the fiscal year.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.57, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-704; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 300, L. 1979.

80-3-504. Form of application for license — qualifications — appeal on refusal. The department shall prescribe forms for application for licenses and shall require from the applicant the information it considers necessary. The applicant must satisfy the department as to his qualifications, warehouse and storage facilities, experience, and financial ability to carry on the business of buying, selling, warehousing, and storing. Upon furnishing the evidence, the department shall grant or refuse a license. If a license is refused by the department, appeal may be made in accordance with 80-3-605 and 80-3-609.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.58, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-705.

80-3-505. Bond of applicant — conditions — fire insurance. A person applying for a license to engage in the business of buying, selling, warehousing, or storing beans in accordance with this part shall file with the department a surety bond of $5,000. The bond shall be executed by a responsible surety company licensed to do business in this state and shall be approved by the department. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the applicant's obligations as a bean dealer or warehouseman under the laws of this state and of additional obligations assumed by him under contract with the respective depositors of the beans with him. The department may require additional bond under penalty of revoking the license. The bond shall be in a form and shall contain additional conditions as the department may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this part, and the bond may, in the discretion of the department, include any required fire insurance.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.59, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-706.

80-3-506. Suit on bond. Any person injured by the breach of any obligation, to secure which a bond is given as provided in this part, shall be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages he may have sustained in such breach, or where more than one person has been so injured, the action may be brought in the name of the state of Montana on behalf of all such injured persons.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.60, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-707.

80-3-507. Fee for inspecting warehouse. The department shall charge a reasonable fee, not in excess of $10 a year, for every examination or inspection of a warehouse under this part. The fee shall be paid to the department and deposited as provided in 80-3-503.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.61, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-708.

80-3-508. Records of bean dealer — inspection — receipt. (1) A dealer in beans shall keep a complete record of all beans handled by him on a form prescribed by the department. The record shall be open to the confidential inspection of the department at all times.

(2) Every warehouseman shall issue a receipt for all beans received for storage on a form approved by the department.

(3) A person operating under this part shall keep in a place of safety complete records of all beans stored by him, all beans withdrawn from storage, all warehouse receipts issued by him, and all the receipts returned to and canceled by him and shall report to the department as required by the rules of the department.

History: En. Secs. 9, 13, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Secs. 3592.62, 3592.66, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Secs. 37, 40, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-709, 3-713; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-3-509. Rules to be adopted by department. The department shall adopt rules it considers necessary for the safe conduct of the business referred to in this part, including a scale of storage charges and warehouse receipts. The department may require reports from any warehouseman or person receiving stored beans on forms prepared by the department.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.63, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-710.

80-3-510. Grading before storing required — specification on receipt. All beans accepted for storage shall first be graded according to the standards of the United States department of agriculture, and the grade so established shall be noted and specified upon the warehouse receipt issued for such beans.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.64, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-711.

80-3-511. Storage constitutes bailment — duty to keep beans in storage. The storage of beans under this part constitutes a bailment, and upon the return of the warehouse receipt properly endorsed and upon the payment or tender of all advances and legal charges, the holder of the warehouse receipt is entitled to and the warehouseman shall deliver the identical grade and amount of beans placed in storage. A dealer under this part shall maintain at all times in original storage beans equal in amount and grade to all warehouse receipts issued, unless authorized in writing by holders of receipts or by the department to move to other storage. Failure to maintain the proper amount of beans is a conversion.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.65, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-712.

80-3-512. Enforcement — investigations — hearings — orders of department — appeals. (1) To enforce this part, the department may upon its own motion or shall upon verified complaint against any dealer or any person assuming or attempting to act as a dealer make all necessary investigations. The department shall at all times have free access to all buildings, yards, warehouses, storage and transportation or other facilities or places in which beans are kept, stored, handled, or transported. If the department, upon investigation, believes that a dealer is not acting in accordance with this part or if a verified complaint is filed against a dealer, the department shall personally serve on the dealer or shall mail by registered or certified mail a complaint or a copy of the verified complaint. If the dealer fails to make formal adjustment or settlement of the charges to the satisfaction of the department, the department shall hold a formal hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given at least 20 days before the hearing. The hearing shall be held in the city or town in which the transaction complained of is alleged to have occurred.

(2) Copies of records, inspection certificates, certified reports, and all papers on file with the department are prima facie evidence of the matters contained in them.

(3) After the hearing the department shall dismiss the charges, suspend the license of the dealer for a specified time, revoke the license, or make any other appropriate order considered just and proper. An order shall specify its effective date, and any order other than one suspending or revoking a license automatically suspends the license until the order is complied with. An appeal may be made from the decision of the department under 80-3-605 and 80-3-609.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.67, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-714.

80-3-513. Penalties for doing business without license and other violations. Any person who engages in or carries on any business or occupation for which a license is required by this part without first having obtained a license therefor or who continues to engage in or carry on any such business or occupation after such license has been revoked or expired is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $100, and each day that such business or occupation is so carried on or engaged in is a separate offense. Any person who otherwise violates any of the provisions of this part or by any manner or means converts to his own use or that of another any beans so stored or accepted for storage, if the value of such converted beans exceeds $500, is guilty of a felony or, if the value is less than $500, is guilty of a misdemeanor and in either case upon conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, as otherwise provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 164, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.68, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-715; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

Part 6

Produce Wholesalers

80-3-601. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Dealer at wholesale" means a person who buys to sell at wholesale or contracts to buy to sell at wholesale or who handles at wholesale on account of or as agent for another.

(2) "Person" means an individual, group of persons, exchange, firm, partnership, corporation, or association.

(3) "Produce" means the natural products of the farm and includes but is not limited to natural products of the orchard, vineyard, garden, and apiary, raw and manufactured (except grains, dairy products, livestock, poultry, and poultry products), when handled for the purpose of resale. The term "produce" does not include seed potatoes.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.3, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3403, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3301 by Sec. 160, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3301; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 406, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "The term "produce" does not include seed potatoes" at the end of (3).

80-3-602. Produce wholesaler's license — exemptions. A person may not engage in or purport to be engaged in the business of a dealer at wholesale unless he is licensed by the department of agriculture. This part does not apply to a farmer or gardener selling his own products and who shall when called upon to do so by the department furnish a sworn statement that the goods handled by him were actually grown by him. Employees of the department may for the purpose of this section administer the oath. Also, this part does not apply to a trucker operating for hire under a license issued by the public service commission and not buying or selling produce to a dealer at retail or to a consumer or group of consumers cooperatively obtaining produce for their own use only and not for resale.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3402, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3302 by Sec. 159, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3302.

80-3-603. Application for license — bond — expiration date. (1) Licenses to engage in the business of a dealer at wholesale in this state shall be issued by the department to reputable persons who apply for a license and pay the prescribed fee.

(2) The application shall be in writing, accompanied by the prescribed fee, and under oath. It shall state:

(a) the place where the applicant intends to carry on the business for which the license is desired;

(b) the estimated amount of business to be done monthly;

(c) the full names of the persons constituting the firm, if the applicant is a partnership;

(d) the names of the officers and the place of incorporation, if the applicant is a corporation; and

(e) a financial statement showing in a general way the value and character of the assets and the amount of liabilities of the applicant.

(3) Before issuing a license, the department shall require the applicant to file with it a bond to the state in an amount to be fixed by the department based on the monthly business to be transacted by the applicant. The bond may not be for less than $1,000. The department may require, under penalty of revoking the license, additional bond if the business transacted warrants an increase. The bond shall cover all wholesale produce business transacted in this state. The bond shall be executed by the applicant as principal and a surety company authorized to do business in the state as surety. The form of the bond shall be fixed by the department, conditioned upon:

(a) faithful performance of his duties as a dealer at wholesale;

(b) observance of all laws relating to the business of a dealer at wholesale;

(c) payment, when due, of the purchase price of produce purchased by him;

(d) the prompt reporting of sales as required by law to all persons consigning produce to the dealer as licensee for sale on commission; and

(e) the prompt payment to persons entitled to the proceeds of the sales less lawful charges, disbursements, and commissions.

(4) All licenses expire December 31 of each year. The license or a certified copy of the license shall be kept posted in the office of the licensee at each place in this state where he transacts business. The fee for each license is $100 and for each certified copy of a license, $1. If a truck is the place of business, the license fee for the first truck is $100 and for each additional truck, $50.

(5) A separate license is required for each place of business. Each truck used for assembling and distributing produce, other than from a permanently established place of business through which all business of sales and accounts is handled, is a separate place of business and must be licensed.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3404, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3303 by Sec. 161, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3303(1) thru (4), (6).

80-3-604. Schedule of commissions and charges to be filed. The applicant shall file with the department a schedule of his commissions and charges for services in connection with produce handling on account of or as agent for another.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3404, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3303 by Sec. 161, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3303(5).

80-3-605. Investigation of applicant — hearings — grant or denial of license. The department shall examine each application and investigate the applicant and his business, business rating, character, and reputation. If from the examination and investigation the department determines that the applicant is in the matter of his business, business rating, character, and reputation not properly qualified to engage in business as a dealer, it shall refuse to grant a license and shall deny the application and notify the applicant in writing of its decision. An applicant whose application is denied by the department may, within 10 days after the mailing of notice of rejection, petition the department for a hearing. The department shall afford the applicant an opportunity for a hearing on a date not less than 10 or more than 20 days after the receipt of the petition. A person who has objected to the licensing of the applicant shall be given at least 10 days' notice of the hearing by mail. After the hearing, the department shall grant or deny the application.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.5, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3405, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3304 by Sec. 162, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3304.

80-3-606. Records to be kept — contents. (1) Every dealer in produce shall keep a complete record of all produce handled by him. The record shall include:

(a) the name and address of the producer or shipper;
(b) the date of receipt of each consignment;
(c) the kind and quantity of produce received;
(d) the agreed purchase price or commission charged;
(e) date of sale;
(f) price at which sold;
(g) the name of the person, firm, or corporation to whom sold;
(h) an itemized statement of charges to be paid by the producer in connection with the sale.

(2) The record shall be open for confidential inspection by the department.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.6, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3406, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3305 by Sec. 163, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3305.

80-3-607. Inspection and report concerning produce. When a dealer at wholesale, to whom produce has been shipped, is consigned for sale on a commission basis, or is on consignment or has been shipped under any circumstances in which the title to the produce remains with the shipper, has received the produce, he shall within a reasonable time make a written report to the shipper. The report shall include the exact time of arrival and the quantity and quality of the produce. If the produce is received in a decayed or damaged condition noticeable upon arrival, the dealer shall have the common carrier or the department make proper record certifying the condition.

The dealer shall notify the consignor promptly so that the consignor can take further action to verify the report.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.7, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3407, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3306 by Sec. 164, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3306.

80-3-608. Enforcement — hearings. (1) The department upon its own motion may or, upon verified complaint against any dealer or any person, firm, exchange, association, or corporation assuming or attempting to act as such, shall make all investigations it considers necessary. The department shall have at all times free and unimpeded access to all buildings, yards, warehouses, storage, and transportation or any other facilities or places in which any produce is kept, stored, handled, or transported. If the department, upon investigation, believes that a dealer is not acting in accordance with this part or if a verified complaint is filed against any dealer, the department shall have personal service made on the dealer or shall mail by registered mail a complaint or a copy of the verified complaint against the dealer. If dealer fails to make informal adjustment or settlement of the charges to the satisfaction of the department, the department shall give notice of the time and place of a formal hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given at least 20 days before the hearing and the hearing shall be held in the city or town in which the transaction complained of is alleged to have occurred.

(2) At the hearing, copies of records, inspection certificates, certified reports, and all papers on file in the office of the department are prima facie evidence of the matters contained in them.

(3) After the hearing, the department shall dismiss the charges, suspend the license of the dealer for a specified period, revoke the licenses, or make any other appropriate order considered just and proper. The order shall specify its effective date and any order other than one suspending or revoking a license shall automatically suspend the license until the order is complied with.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.8, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3408, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3307 by Sec. 165, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3307.

80-3-609. Effect of appeal to district court. If the revocation of the license of a produce dealer is appealed to a district court, the license remains in force until the final determination by the court. A license may not be refused during the time or on account of the pendency of any review proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.10, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3410, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3308 by Sec. 166, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3308.

80-3-610. Rules for enforcement of part. The department shall adopt rules for carrying out and enforcing this part.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.13, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3413, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3309 by Sec. 167, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3309.

80-3-611. Cooperation with similar agencies. The department shall cooperate with the United States department of agriculture and with other federal authorities and with the state and municipal authorities of this and other states and shall perform those other acts necessary in carrying out this part.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.14, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3414, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3310 by Sec. 168, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3310.

80-3-612. Disposition of license fees. All license fees received by the department under this part shall be paid into the state treasury and deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 164, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 2443.15, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3415, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3311 by Sec. 169, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3311.

80-3-613. Violation — penalty. A person who violates this part, fails to comply with rules adopted under this part, or fails to obey an order of the department made under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $500, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both fined and imprisoned. The fine shall be paid into the state treasury and deposited as provided in 80-3-612.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 164, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 173, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2443.16, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 84-3416, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3312 by Sec. 170, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1974, 3-3312.

Part 7

Itinerant Merchants

80-3-701. Definitions. For the purpose of this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Itinerant merchant" means a person who buys, offers to buy, sells, or offers to sell in this state, at wholesale or retail, any produce as defined by 80-3-601, who does not hold a license under the provisions of part 6 of this chapter and transports the produce in this state by use of a motor vehicle or by any other method of transportation, except as otherwise provided, or who has not secured a permit of exemption. The term "itinerant merchant" does not include the following:

(a) a person using a motor vehicle owned by him, whether operated by him or his agent, for the transportation of produce produced by him on owned or leased premises when the entire course of the transportation extends not more than 150 miles from his residence, whether the residence is within or outside this state;

(b) a person handling produce grown by him who has secured from the department of agriculture, before offering the produce for sale, a permit of exemption. The permit shall be issued by the department upon application and payment of a fee of $1. The applicant must first be able to satisfactorily show that he will sell or offer for sale only produce of his own production. The permit shall allow only the sale of produce of his own production and is forfeited if the holder sells or offers to sell any produce not of his own production.

(c) a person transporting property owned by him in a motor vehicle owned by him, whether operated by him or his agent, when the transportation is incident to a business conducted by him at an established place of business operated by him, either within or outside this state, and when the property is being transported to or from an established place of business operated by him in this state;

(d) a person transporting property for his own consumption or use and not for sale.

(2) "Established place of business" means a permanent warehouse, building, or structure in which a permanent business is carried on in good faith and not for the purpose of evading this part and in which stocks of the property being transported are produced, stored, or kept in quantities reasonably adequate for and usually carried for the requirements of the business and which is recognized, licensed, and taxed as a permanent business at the place. The term does not mean residences, tents, temporary stands or other temporary quarters, a railway car, or permanent quarters occupied under a temporary arrangement.

History: (1)Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3001, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3201 by Sec. 144, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 155, L. 1975; Sec. 3-3201, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3003, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3203 by Sec. 146, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-3203, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3002, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3202 by Sec. 145, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-3202, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3201, 3-3202, 3-3203.

80-3-702. Exemptions — affidavit. No person is exempt from this part unless he or the driver of the motor vehicle upon which his property is being transported, upon the request of a peace officer or person charged with the enforcement of this part, executes an affidavit containing those facts the department requires and delivers the affidavit to the peace officer or person. The affidavit must clearly show that the person claiming the exemption is entitled to one or more of the exemptions provided in this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3004, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3204 by Sec. 147, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3204.

80-3-703. License required. A person may not engage in business as an itinerant merchant without obtaining a license from the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3005, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3205 by Sec. 148, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3205.

80-3-704. Application for license — fee. (1) An application for a license to engage in business as an itinerant merchant shall be made to the department upon forms prepared by it.

(2) A separate application and license is required for each motor vehicle to be operated. The application shall contain those facts the department requires. The fee for each license is $100 for the calendar year in which it is issued, and each license expires December 31 of the calendar year in which issued. The proper fee shall accompany the application. The application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3006, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3206 by Sec. 149, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3206.

80-3-705. Surety bond. A license may not be issued until the applicant has filed a surety bond issued by a company authorized to do business in the state. The bond must first be approved by the department and shall be for not less than $1,000. The bond shall be in a form prescribed by the department and shall be conditioned upon the delivery of honest weights, measures, or grades; accurate representation as to quality or class of produce; the actual payment of checks, drafts, or other obligations delivered by the itinerant merchant in exchange for the purchase of produce; and the payment of all other obligations incurred by him.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3007, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3207 by Sec. 150, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3207.

80-3-706. License — issuance, form, and display. Upon approval of the application and bond and upon compliance with this part, the department shall issue the applicant an itinerant merchant's license in a form prescribed by the department. The license shall at all times be carried by the driver of the motor vehicle described and is at all times subject to inspection by any person.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3008, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3208 by Sec. 151, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3208.

80-3-707. License nontransferable. A license issued under this part may not be sold or transferred, and a license may not be transferred from one vehicle to another without the written consent of the department.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3009, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3209 by Sec. 152, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3209.

80-3-708. Revocation of license. After a hearing the department may revoke a license issued under this part for failure to comply with any law.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3010, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3210 by Sec. 153, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3210.

80-3-709. Administrative rules. The department shall adopt and enforce necessary and proper rules for the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3011, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3211 by Sec. 154, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3211.

80-3-710. Offending vehicle to be kept in custody. A motor vehicle operated in violation of this part shall be kept in the custody of a law enforcement officer or person authorized to enforce this part and may not be operated except under its authority and solely for the purpose of taking it to the nearest convenient place of custody until this part has been complied with.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3012, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3212 by Sec. 155, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3212.

80-3-711. Disposition of license fees. All license fees received under this part by the department shall be deposited with the state treasurer and shall be used to defray the cost of administration and enforcement of this part.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3013, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3213 by Sec. 156, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3213.

80-3-712. Construction. Nothing in this part repeals or amends any statute delegating authority to any county or municipal corporation to license, tax, or regulate peddlers or itinerant merchants. This part does not repeal or amend any of the provisions of part 2 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3014, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3214 by Sec. 157, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3214.

80-3-713. Penalty. A person violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $200.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 214, L. 1939; Sec. 84-3015, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3215 by Sec. 158, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3215.

CHAPTER 4

GRAIN
STANDARDS, STORAGE, AND MERCHANDISING

Part 1 — Grain Standards

Section

80-4-101. Definitions.
80-4-102. Grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers — qualifications — interest.
80-4-103. Qualifications of inspectors.
80-4-104. Licensing grain weighers — penalty for violation.
80-4-105. Designation of inspection points — assignment of inspectors.
80-4-106. Penalty for misconduct.
Sections 80-4-107 through 80-4-110 reserved.
80-4-111. Establishment of standard grain grades.
80-4-112. Rules governing dockage — sample inspection.
80-4-113. Special inspection of grain.
80-4-114. Sampling grain.
80-4-115. Examination of grain cars at destination.
80-4-116. Protein testing laboratory.
80-4-117. Protein test to be made of all wheat delivered to grain warehousemen — manner of making test — fee.
80-4-118. Penalty for violation.
80-4-119. Fees for inspection, testing, and weighing grain.
80-4-120. Records.
80-4-121. Appeals to department — hearing and order.
80-4-122. Delivery of grain containing toxic chemicals to public warehouses.
80-4-123. Penalty for violation.
80-4-124. Coloration of wheat, oats, rye, or barley treated with injurious or toxic substances.
80-4-125. Sale or offering for sale of treated product prohibited.
80-4-126. Violation.

Part 2 — Grain Merchandising and Storage

80-4-201. Definitions.
80-4-202. Licensing of grain merchandisers — fees — exemptions.
80-4-203. Suspension or revocation of license.
80-4-204. Appointment by nonresident licensee of agent to receive process.
80-4-205. Bond to be filed before issuance or renewal of license.
80-4-206. Insurance required of warehouseman.
80-4-207. Violation — penalty.
80-4-208. Injunction to halt merchandising of grain by person without license or bond.
80-4-209. Reports — penalty for failure to report.
Sections 80-4-210 through 80-4-220 reserved.
80-4-221. Copies of grades and rules to be furnished warehousemen — display of them.
80-4-222. Charges of public warehousemen.
80-4-223. Discrimination in charges by warehousemen prohibited.

80-4-224. Duty of warehousemen to receive grain — warehouse receipt.
80-4-225. Penalty for unlawful issue of warehouse receipt.
80-4-226. Designation of grain delivered to warehouse.
80-4-227. Kind and quality of grain to be delivered on return of receipt.
80-4-228. Dispute as to grade or dockage — laboratory test to be made.
80-4-229. Date of termination of storage contracts evidenced by warehouse receipts.
80-4-230. Termination of storage contract — sale of grain for charges.
80-4-231. Disposal of grain forbidden without notice to department and compliance with law.
80-4-232. Delivery of grain from different warehouse.
80-4-233. Possession by warehouseman considered bailment, when — prior right of warehouse receipt holder to grain.
80-4-234. Protection of holders of warehouse receipts.

Part 3 — Commercial Mustard Standards and Merchandising

80-4-301. Standard classes of mustard seed — grade requirements.
80-4-302. Definitions and specifications.
80-4-303. Basis of determination.
80-4-304. Weights per bushel.
80-4-305. Moisture.
80-4-306. Weevily mustard seed.
80-4-307. Administration.
80-4-308. Penalty.
Sections 80-4-309 and 80-4-310 reserved.
80-4-311. License and bond for persons contracting for purchase of mustard seed — when required — deposit of fees — revocation of licenses.
80-4-312. Enforcement.
80-4-313. Penalty.

Part 1

Grain Standards

80-4-101. Definitions. (1) The word "grain" includes flax.

(2) The term "public warehouse" includes any elevator, mill, warehouse, or structure in which grain is received from the public for storage, milling, shipment, or handling.

(3) The term "public warehouseman" includes every person, association, firm, and corporation owning, controlling, or operating any public warehouse in which grain is stored or handled in such a manner that the grain of various owners is mixed together and the identity of the different lots or parcels is not preserved.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-201(1) thru (3).

80-4-102. Grain inspectors, samplers, and weighers — qualifications — interest. (1) The department shall provide inspectors, samplers, and weighers to enforce this chapter. At all inspection points designated by the department, the department shall provide sufficient inspectors and weighers to inspect and weigh all grain subject to state inspection under the supervision of the department. However, grain held in transit for inspection and diversion only need not be weighed.

(2) The department shall, during the grain-marketing season, appoint inspectors to visit the grain-growing districts for the purpose of investigating grain grading, dockage, and weighing and enforcing the rules of the department.

History: (1)En. Sec. 22, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec, 3576, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 3-205, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-211, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-205(part), 3-211.

80-4-103. Qualifications of inspectors. Inspectors shall be able to qualify under the terms and in accordance with the United States Grain Standards Act. Inspectors, samplers, and weighers may not be interested directly or indirectly in the handling, sorting, shipping, purchasing, or selling of grain or grain products.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 154, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3576, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-205(part).

80-4-104. Licensing grain weighers — penalty for violation. The department may require persons, firms, corporations, or warehousemen engaged in weighing grain in this state to obtain a license and may adopt rules governing the application for and the issuance of the licenses. A fee may not be charged for a license. A person, firm, corporation, or warehouseman who weighs grain without first obtaining a license is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $200.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232(4).

80-4-105. Designation of inspection points — assignment of inspectors. (1) Cities and towns where grain is received in carload lots may be designated by the department as inspection points and be provided with state inspection and weighing. Expenditures for the inspection and weighing at the points designated by the department may not exceed the receipts of fees at those points.

(2) The department may also assign inspectors to portions of the state it considers necessary. Inspectors shall inspect grain delivered in less than carload lots in the portions of the state to which they are assigned, shall furnish producers with an inspection which will enable them to determine the grade of their grain, and shall perform other duties the department prescribes.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3578, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3578, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-207.

80-4-106. Penalty for misconduct. (1) Any inspector, sampler, or weigher who is guilty of any neglect of duty or who knowingly or carelessly inspects, samples, or weighs any grain or who, directly or indirectly, accepts any money or other consideration for any neglect of duty or any improper performance of duty as such inspector, sampler, or weigher or any person, persons, corporation, or agent who improperly influences or attempts to improperly influence any inspector, sampler, or weigher in the performance of his duties is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 1 year or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

(2) Upon written complaint filed with the department, charging an inspector, sampler, or weigher with official misconduct, inefficiency, incompetency, or neglect of duty, the department shall investigate the charges. If the charges are substantiated, the department shall remove that officer.

History: (1)En. Sec. 23, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3577, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3577, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-206, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 29, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3583, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3583, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-215, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-206, 3-215; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-4-107 through 80-4-110 reserved.

80-4-111. Establishment of standard grain grades. (1) The department shall establish standard grades to apply to all grain bought or handled by public warehouses in this state. The department shall adopt as state grade standards all grades for grain established by the United States department of agriculture. Standards for grain shall be established by the department after notice and a public hearing. Notice shall be published in three newspapers of the state at least 20 days before the hearing.

(2) Grade standards, or any alteration or modification of those standards which the department may establish, are not effective until 30 days after publication, except for grades established by the United States department of agriculture, which are effective 10 days after publication.

(3) The grain standards adopted by the department do not apply to grain contracted for before their effective date.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-209.

80-4-112. Rules governing dockage — sample inspection. The department shall, after the hearing provided in 80-4-111, adopt rules governing the dockage which shall be made on inferior grades and in all executory contracts entered into after the hearing. The rules may not conflict with the terms of the United States Grain Standards Act. Where the price or amount to be paid depends on terminal weight or grade, the rules shall control the dockage insofar as it affects the price to be paid, and the rules become part of the contract of sale. The department shall also provide for sample inspection of grain, adopt rules governing sample inspections, and provide that the sample inspection when made is final.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-210.

80-4-113. Special inspection of grain. (1) If grain is sold for delivery on Montana grade to be shipped from places not provided with state inspection under this chapter, the buyer, seller, or person making the delivery may have it inspected by notifying an inspector who shall have the grain inspected and after inspection issue on request of the buyer, seller, or person delivering it an inspector's certificate showing the grade of the grain. The person or persons calling for the inspection shall pay a reasonable fee fixed by the department.

(2) Grain that is shipped to points in this state where no inspection is maintained may be inspected on request of either the buyer or seller, and a certificate may be issued showing the grade of the grain. The charge for the service shall at least equal the entire cost of it and shall be paid by the party calling for the inspection.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3590, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3590, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-230.

80-4-114. Sampling grain. Samples may be drawn from all grain shipped to terminal warehouses and from all grain inspected or weighed. The samples are the property of the state, subject to disposition by the department, under rules prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3591, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3591, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-231.

80-4-115. Examination of grain cars at destination. (1) An inspector, sampler, or weigher, before opening the doors of a car containing grain, upon its arrival at any of the places designated by the department for inspection, shall first ascertain the condition of the car and determine whether any leakages have occurred while the car was in transit, shall determine whether the doors were properly secured and sealed at the point of shipment, and shall make a record of those facts in all cases, giving seal numbers.

(2) After examinations have been made, the state officials shall securely close and reseal doors opened by them, using the special seal of the department.

(3) A record of all original seals broken by those officials, the date when broken, and the number of the seals shall be made by them. An inspector, weigher, or sampler shall break the seal, weigh, and superintend the loading of all cars of grain subject to inspection. It is unlawful for any other person to break the seal or weigh the cars of grain.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3592, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232(1) thru (3).

80-4-116. Protein testing laboratory. (1) The department shall maintain a protein testing laboratory.

(2) No other laboratory may certify to the grade or protein content of grain unless the laboratory is licensed by the department under rules adopted by the department.

(3) The department shall, by rule, determine the standard of analysis controlling all other protein testing laboratories in this state.

(4) The department may, by rule, determine the form of protein certificates issued by it.

History: En. 3-232.1 by Sec. 28, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232.1.

80-4-117. Protein test to be made of all wheat delivered to grain warehousemen — manner of making test — fee. (1) Each public warehouseman shall take a sample from each load of wheat delivered to his warehouse and preserve the sample in a moisture-proof container with the owner's name on it. As hauling is completed by each owner, the several samples taken from all the loads of that one owner shall be mixed thoroughly, except that high-, medium-, or low-protein wheat from the same owner or wheat of different types, varieties, or grades shall be segregated and separate containers provided for each. A 1-pint portion of the composite sample shall be submitted to the department and the balance shall be held in the owner's container. If either the warehouseman or owner is dissatisfied, he may appeal to the department.

(2) In case of an appeal a 1-pint portion of the remainder of the owner's sample shall again be submitted to the department with a statement of facts of the appeal and a final test in duplicate shall be made by the department. The department's certificate of the test is final and binding upon both parties in establishing the basis of the price paid by the warehouseman.

(3) A fee commensurate with the cost of each protein test shall be made, to be deducted and paid at the time of final settlement.

(4) Upon written request of the owner, no protein test need be made upon the owner's wheat.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.42, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 379, L. 1973; Sec. 3-512, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-232.2 by Sec. 30, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232.2.

80-4-118. Penalty for violation. A person violating 80-4-117 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 160, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3592.43, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-513, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-232.3 by Sec. 31, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-232.3.

80-4-119. Fees for inspection, testing, and weighing grain. (1) The department shall fix the fees for inspection, testing, and weighing of grain.

(2) Those fees are a lien upon the grain until paid.

(3) All fees and other charges fixed by the department, including fees for the inspection, grading, weighing, and protein-testing of grain, shall be kept as near the actual cost of the services as possible.

(4) All those fees and charges shall be paid to the department and deposited with the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall place all the fees and charges in the earmarked revenue fund. Fees deposited in the earmarked revenue fund may be used to pay claims for expense incurred in inspecting, grading, weighing, and protein-testing of grain, when the claims have been approved as provided by law.

(5) The department may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the earmarked revenue fund pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the proper department account in the earmarked revenue fund.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 27, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3581, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 154, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3581, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-213, R.C.M. 1947; (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 70, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1977; Sec. 3-233, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-213, 3-233.

80-4-120. Records. (1) The inspectors, samplers, and weighers shall, at places provided for state inspection, have exclusive control of the weighing and grading of grain to be inspected, and the certificates of such officers relative to such weighing and grading shall be conclusive upon all parties interested. Suitable books and records shall be kept in which shall be entered a faithful and true record of every carload or truckload of grain inspected or weighed by them and showing the number of and initial or other designation of the car or truck containing such load, its weight, the kind of grain and its grade, and if graded below standard No. 1 grade, the reason for such grade, the amount of dockage, the amount of fees and forfeitures, and disposition of the same.

(2) For each car or truckload of grain, the inspector shall give a certificate of inspection showing the kind and grade of the same and the reason for all grades below No. 1 and the amount to be allowed for dockage, if any. For each car or truckload weighed, the weigher shall give a weight certificate showing the true weight thereof and containing a statement showing the condition of the car or truck and evidences of leakage or damage, if any.

(3) Such inspection and weight certificates shall be made available to the warehouse loading or unloading the grain, the shipper or his agent, and the railroad company or other carrier over which the grain was shipped or carried; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to require grading or weighing by state inspectors and weighers of local deliveries of grain in trucks by the producers thereof.

(4) Inspectors and weighers shall also keep a true record of all appeals and decisions and a complete record of every official act, which books and records shall be open to inspection by any party in interest.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3582, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3582, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 7, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 3-214.

80-4-121. Appeals to department — hearing and order. (1) If an owner, consignee, shipper of grain, or warehouseman disagrees with the grade given by the department, he may appeal to the department from the decision within 10 days from the date of certificate by giving notice of appeal and paying a fee fixed by the department. The fee shall be refunded if the decision appealed from is sustained. The notice of appeal may be given by letter stating that the party appeals from the decision of the inspector and specifying the initials and numbers of the cars in which the grain was contained when inspected and graded.

(2) The appellant shall also file with the department a list containing the names and addresses of all parties interested in the subject matter. The department, upon receiving the notice and list of interested parties, shall immediately notify the parties interested of the time and place designated by it for a hearing. At the hearing, which shall be 5 days from the date of receiving the notice, the department shall inquire into the reasonableness and correctness of the original grading. After the hearing, the department shall affirm or modify the grade as justified by the facts and evidence.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3584, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3584, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-216.

80-4-122. Delivery of grain containing toxic chemicals to public warehouses. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association to deliver to any public warehouse any grain in bulk if such grain contains toxic chemicals, providing such person, firm, corporation, or association knew or upon the exercise of reasonable diligence could have known of the presence of toxic chemicals in the grain.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1957; Sec. 94-35-270, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-234 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-234.

80-4-123. Penalty for violation. Any person, firm, corporation, or association violating the provisions of 80-4-122 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $500 and not less than $250 or be imprisoned for not more than 6 months and not less than 30 days, or both.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 9, L. 1957; Sec. 94-35-271, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-235 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-235.

80-4-124. Coloration of wheat, oats, rye, or barley treated with injurious or toxic substances. Any wheat, oats, rye, or barley treated with any injurious or toxic substance or chemical shall at the same time be colored or dyed a color contrasting with the natural color of such wheat, oats, rye, or barley, so that the treated wheat, oats, rye, or barley is readily identifiable as having been treated with an injurious or toxic substance or chemical.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1959; Sec. 94-35-271.1, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-236 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-236.

80-4-125. Sale or offering for sale of treated product prohibited. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall sell or offer for sale any wheat, oats, rye, or barley which has been treated with any injurious or toxic substance or chemical unless the wheat, oats, rye, or barley has been colored or dyed a color contrasting with the natural color of the wheat, oats, rye, or barley. Sections 80-4-124 through 80-4-126 shall not apply to the treatment of any wheat, oats, rye, or barley which is solely for the killing of insects which might be present therein; provided, however, that if such treatment uses any injurious or toxic substance for the killing of insects, then such grain must be colored or dyed as hereinabove provided if offered for sale.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 1959; Sec. 94-35-271.2, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-237 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-237.

80-4-126. Violation. Any person, firm, corporation, or association violating any of the provisions of 80-4-124 and 80-4-125 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 80, L. 1959; Sec. 94-35-271.3, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 3-238 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-238.

Part 2

Grain Merchandising and Storage

80-4-201. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, as used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) The terms "agent", "broker", and "commission man" include every person, association, firm, and corporation which engages in the business of

negotiating sales or contracts for grain or of making sales or purchases for a commission.

(2) "For hire" means for remuneration of any kind, paid or promised either directly or indirectly, or received or obtained through leasing, brokering, or buy-and-sell arrangements whereby a remuneration is obtained or derived for transportation service. Transportation by a person not in the transportation business is not a service for hire, even though the person owning the property transported shares in the cost or pays for the movement.

(3) "Grain" includes the natural products of the farm, including flax.

(4) The term "grain dealer" includes every person, firm, association, and corporation owning, controlling, or operating a truck, tractor-trailer unit, or warehouse, other than a public warehouse, and engaged in the business of buying grain for shipment or milling.

(5) "Haul" means to transport grain or farm products by any vehicle on land or on water.

(6) "Merchandise" means to store, sell, buy, haul, ship, contract, cause a contract to be let, trade, carry on commerce, traffic, aid, distribute, and abet in the movement of any commodity, and assemble and distribute farm products or grain.

(7) "Person" means any person, merchandiser, grain dealer, firm, public warehouseman, commercial feedlot operator, trucker, exchange, broker, partnership, corporation, organization, commissionman, trust, association of persons, track buyer, shipper, hauler, contractor, cash buyer, unincorporated association, municipality, or society, however formed.

(8) The term "track buyer" includes every person, firm, association, and corporation which engages in the business of buying grain for shipment or milling and which does not own, control, or operate a warehouse or public warehouse.

History: (1), (4), (8)En. Sec. 20, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3574, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1977; Sec. 3-201, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (3), (5) thru (7)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 43, L. 1977; Sec. 3-228.1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-201(4) thru (6), 3-228.1(part).

80-4-202. Licensing of grain merchandisers — fees — exemptions. (1) A person may not merchandise grain without obtaining a license under 80-4-201 through 80-4-207 and without obtaining a certificate of authority if that certificate is required under 35-2-801 or 35-2-802.

(2) Licenses to engage in the business of merchandising of grains shall be issued by the department to reputable persons who apply in writing, submit the scheduled fee, and set forth under oath the place where the applicant intends to carry on the business for which the license is desired. A separate license is required for each place of business and for each truck or tractor-trailer unit where or in which grain is merchandised. Each vehicle or vessel used shall be noted on the application.

(3) A person merchandising grain shall before July 1 pay the department a minimum license fee of $15 for each year or part of a year for each place of business and for each truck or tractor-trailer unit owned, operated, or conducted by that person where or in which grain is merchandised. The department may by rule establish the license fees, which may be graduated

according to the volume of business conducted by a licensee and which shall bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of administering 80-4-201 through 80-4-207 and 80-4-234.

(4) All license fees shall be transmitted to the state treasurer and shall be deposited in the general fund.

(5) All licenses expire on June 30 of each year.

(6) A person is exempt from the licensing requirement of this section if he:

(a) is a producer or a feedlot operator within Montana who buys and hauls grain for his own use, in his own vehicle, for his own livestock or his farm;

(b) hauls grain for hire, does not acquire title, and is hauling from an elevator or public warehouse previously licensed;

(c) hauls grain for hire for a producer or feedlot operator for the producer's or feedlot operator's own use within Montana and does not acquire title to the grain;

(d) is a custom combiner hauling grain that he himself combines.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 43, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.2.**

80-4-203. Suspension or revocation of license. (1) The department may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act have been afforded to the licensee, suspend or revoke a license if the licensee has failed to comply with 80-4-201 through 80-4-207 or rules of the department or if the licensee has:

(a) violated 80-4-201 through 80-4-207 or 80-4-234;

(b) been found guilty of dishonesty, burglary, theft, or any other offense defined in Title 45, chapter 6, part 3;

(c) failed or refused to furnish information, records, or reports required by statute or rule.

(2) The department may, in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, summarily suspend a license where the public health, safety, or welfare imperatively requires emergency action.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.3.**

80-4-204. Appointment by nonresident licensee of agent to receive process. A nonresident applying for a license shall file a written power of attorney designating the secretary of state as the agent of the nonresident upon whom service of process may be had in the event of any legal action against the nonresident. A nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom legal process may be served as provided by law is not required to designate the secretary of state as his agent for service of process. The department shall be furnished a copy of the designation of the resident agent, which copy shall be certified by the secretary of state.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.4.**

80-4-205. Bond to be filed before issuance or renewal of license. (1) Before a license is issued or renewed the applicant or licensee shall file with the department a bond in an amount the department prescribes, but not less than $15,000. The bond shall:

(a) cover the period of 1 license year or any part of the license year;

(b) be executed by a corporate surety authorized to do business in the state and be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the acts and duties required by 80-4-234;

(c) be filed with the department before July 1 each year on a form prescribed by the department.

(2) The department may require an additional bond, if the grain business conducted warrants an increase, which shall cover all transactions of merchandising grains.

(3) A person injured by breach of an obligation, for which a bond is given to the department, may take action against the bond in his own name to recover damages caused by the breach.

(4) Liability of the surety upon the bond is limited to the amount of the bond. However, if two or more persons are injured by breach of the obligations for which the bond is given and the damages for violating the conditions of the bond exceed the specified amount of the bond, the recovery on the bond shall be prorated by the surety among all of those injured.

(5) All bonds expire on June 30 each year.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.5.

80-4-206. Insurance required of warehouseman. In addition to the bond and license, a public warehouseman shall obtain and maintain insurance approved by the department as adequate to protect the holders of warehouse receipts from loss. A license shall not be issued to a public warehouseman or may be revoked if the public warehouseman fails to comply with this insurance requirement.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.6.

80-4-207. Violation — penalty. A person who violates 80-4-201 through 80-4-206 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500. Each day of violation is a separate offense.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 39, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.7.

80-4-208. Injunction to halt merchandising of grain by person without license or bond. The merchandising of grain by any person without the license or bond required by 80-4-201 through 80-4-206 may be enjoined by the district court on petition of the department. If the respondent is found to have engaged in the merchandising of grain without a license or bond, the court shall enjoin him from further merchandising of grain until he has been duly licensed and bonded. However, it shall not be necessary for the department to show that any individual has been injured by the actions complained of in order to issue the injunction. The procedure for injunctive relief under this section shall be the same as any other action for an injunction pursuant to Title 27. The injunction provided by this section is deemed to be an additional remedy to the criminal prosecution and punishment provided in parts 1 and 2 of this chapter.

History: En. 3-228.8 by Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-228.8.

80-4-209. Reports — penalty for failure to report. Every person licensed to merchandise grain shall make regular reports to the department, under oath, at intervals set by rule of the department and on forms prepared by it. The reports shall show the total weight of each kind of grain received and shipped, the amount of outstanding warehouse receipts on that date, and a statement of the amount of grain on hand to cover them. The department may also require by rule special reports at any time. The department may inspect the business of every person licensed to merchandise grain whenever considered proper. The books, accounts, records, papers, and proceedings of every person licensed to merchandise grain are at all times during business hours subject to inspection. A person who knowingly falsifies any of his reports to the department, who fails to make the reports when requested by the department, or who refuses or resists inspection is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3589, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3589, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 224, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 43, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-227.

80-4-210 through 80-4-220 reserved.

80-4-221. Copies of grades and rules to be furnished warehousemen — display of them. (1) The department shall, immediately after the establishment of grades and the adoption of rules fixing dockage, supply all public warehousemen with a copy of the grades and rules. A public warehouseman shall keep a copy on file in a convenient place in every warehouse. If an office is maintained in connection with the warehouse, a copy of the grades and rules shall be kept on file in the office. A placard notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every warehouse and office, reading: "A copy of Montana grades and rules is on file here for information of interested parties."

(2) A warehouseman shall exhibit a copy of the grades and rules to any interested party at any warehouse or office and permit the interested party to examine the copy.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3580, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-212.

80-4-222. Charges of public warehousemen. (1) Public warehousemen subject to this chapter may charge maximum rates as are adopted and published by the department for the handling, cleaning, and storage of grain.

(2) The department shall, on its own initiative, regularly review the rates established and, in addition, shall conduct such review within 30 days following receipt of a written request by any group representing at least 50 persons subject to the rules or rates.

(3) The schedule of regulations and rates for cleaning, handling, and storage shall be posted in a conspicuous place where grain is unloaded for cleaning, handling, or storage.

(4) Failure on the part of a public warehouseman to comply with this chapter renders the licenses of the warehouseman subject to revocation by the department.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3579, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3579, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 6, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-208.

80-4-223. Discrimination in charges by warehousemen prohibited. A public warehouseman subject to this chapter may not directly or indirectly, by any special charge, rebate, drawback, or other device demand, collect, or receive from any person a greater or lesser compensation for any service rendered in the handling or storage of grain than he demands, collects, or receives from any other person for a similar and contemporaneous service under substantially similar circumstances or conditions. A public warehouseman may not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any person, company, or corporation or subject any person, company, or corporation to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. A warehouseman who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 209, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3585, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3585, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-217.

80-4-224. Duty of warehousemen to receive grain — warehouse receipt. A public warehouseman shall receive for storage and shipment without discrimination of any kind, so far as the capacity of his warehouse will permit, all grain tendered him in the usual course of business in suitable condition for storage. A warehouse receipt, in form prescribed by law and the rules of the department, shall be issued and delivered to the owner or his representative immediately upon receipt of the load or parcel of grain.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 209, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 31, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3586, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3586, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-218.

80-4-225. Penalty for unlawful issue of warehouse receipt. (1) It shall be unlawful for any public grain warehouseman to issue a receipt for grain, except on the actual delivery of the grain into the warehouse, or to issue a warehouse receipt for a greater amount of grain than that actually received.

(2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section and any grain inspector knowingly permitting any grain to be delivered contrary to the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 6 months.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 209, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3587, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3587, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-219.

80-4-226. Designation of grain delivered to warehouse. In cases of grain being sold outright to the warehouseman at the time of delivery or grain placed in store with the warehouseman to be sold at a future time to the warehouseman to whom delivered, settlement shall be made on the basis of grade, quality, protein content, and quantity. In cases of storage of grain with intent of future redelivery of the grain, the owner must so designate at time of delivery to enable the warehouseman to special bin. Upon failure to so designate at time of delivery, the grain will lose its identity in general storage, whereupon the owner is obligated to accept quantity of like grade, kind, and quality (as provided for under the United States Grain Standards Act) from the warehouseman's general storage.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-220.

80-4-227. Kind and quality of grain to be delivered on return of receipt. (1) Upon the return of the receipt to the proper warehouseman, properly endorsed, and upon payment or tender of all advances and legal charges, grain of the grade agreed upon and of equal quality or value and quantity equal to that placed by him in storage shall be delivered to the holder of the receipt. Delivery shall be made within 48 hours after the facilities for receiving the grain have been provided. At the option of the owner the warehouseman shall deliver the grain at terminal or, if mutually agreed, the equivalent market value of the grain on that date, less any freight and storage charges to terminal and less other charges which may be allowed by the department.

(2) Owners of warehouse receipts surrendered for shipment shall furnish the warehouseman with written instructions regarding the capacity of cars to be ordered from the transportation company and the manner of loading and billing shipments made in the cars. The warehouseman shall load and bill all shipments in accordance with instructions given. The warehouseman is liable for the amount of excess freight paid and for other damages suffered by the owner of the warehouse receipt, resulting from failure to follow accurately the loading and billing instructions.

(3) The owner of the warehouse receipt shall immediately furnish the warehouseman a duplicate copy of the original state weighmaster's certificate of weight of the carlot shipment at terminal.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-221.

80-4-228. Dispute as to grade or dockage — laboratory test to be made. If a dispute or disagreement arises between the party receiving and the party delivering the grain at any public warehouse in this state as to the proper grade or dockage of grain in accordance with standards at terminal points, an agreed average sample of at least 1 quart of the grain in dispute may be taken by the parties interested and forwarded in a suitable container marked for identification by the interested parties, mail or express charges prepaid, with the names and addresses of the parties, to the department. The department shall examine the grain and determine what grade the sample is entitled to under the inspection rules and which amount of dockage it contains. The findings of the inspection are binding upon both parties, subject to appeal, as provided in 80-4-121. If the grain in question is damp, musty, or otherwise out of condition, this fact, with any other necessary information, must accompany the sample.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-222.

80-4-229. Date of termination of storage contracts evidenced by warehouse receipts. All storage contracts on grain in store in public local grain warehouses, as evidenced by a warehouse receipt, shall terminate on June 30 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-223.

80-4-230. Termination of storage contract — sale of grain for charges. Storage on any or all grain may be terminated by the owner at any time before the date mentioned herein by the payment or tender of all legal charges and the surrender of the warehouse receipt, together with a demand for delivery of such grain or notice to warehouseman to sell the same. In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell, or mutual agreement for the renewal of the storage contract entered into prior to the expiration of the storage contract, the warehouseman shall, upon the expiration of the storage contract, sell so much of such stored grain at the local market price on the close of business on that day as is sufficient to pay the accrued storage charges and shall thereupon issue new warehouse receipts for the balance of the grain to the owner thereof upon surrender by him of the original warehouse receipts. The warehouseman shall notify all warehouse receipt holders of the provisions of this section by June 1 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 154, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3588, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-224.

80-4-231. Disposal of grain forbidden without notice to department and compliance with law. No warehouseman may sell or otherwise dispose of or deliver out of store, except to the owner, any stored grain, except upon notice in advance to the department and after complying in full with the laws of the state and the regulations of the department relating to the handling of stored grain.

History: En. Sec. 3588-A, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 4, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3588.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-225(part).

80-4-232. Delivery of grain from different warehouse. Any person, firm, association, or corporation owning or operating more than one public warehouse in this state may deliver grain from one warehouse in settlement of warehouse receipts issued for grain stored in another warehouse when grain for storage has been presented at any warehouse in excess of its available storage capacity, provided that:

(1) this does not confer upon such warehouseman a right to make delivery of grain of substantially lower value than that delivered for store, though of the same technical grade, in settlement of warehouse receipts;

(2) such warehouseman shall at all times keep on hand in bonded warehouses grain of quality and quantity sufficient to settle all outstanding warehouse receipts; and

(3) freight and other charges shall be figured on the basis of the point of receipt.

History: En. Sec. 3588-A, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 4, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3588.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-225(part).

80-4-233. Possession by warehouseman considered bailment, when — prior right of warehouse receipt holder to grain. Whenever any grain shall be delivered to any person, association, firm, or corporation doing a grain, warehouse, or grain elevator business in this state and the receipt issued therefor provides for the delivery of a like amount, kind, grade, and quality to the holder thereof in return, such delivery shall be a bailment and not a sale of the grain so delivered. In no case shall the grain so stored be liable to seizure upon process of any court in an action against such bailee, except action by owners of such warehouse receipts to enforce the terms thereof, but such grain shall at all times in the event of failure or insolvency of such bailee be first applied exclusively to the redemption of outstanding storage warehouse receipts for grain so stored with such bailee.

History: **En. Sec. 3588-B, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 4, Ch. 41, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3588.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-101, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 3-226.**

80-4-234. Protection of holders of warehouse receipts. When a warehouseman, grain dealer, track buyer, broker, agent, or commission man cannot, or where there is a probability that he will not, meet in full all storage obligations or other obligations resulting from the delivery of grain, the department shall intervene in the interests of the holders of warehouse receipts or other evidences of delivery of grain for which payment has not been made. The department may protect the interests of the holders of warehouse receipts or other evidences of the delivery of grain for which payment has not been made. When examination by the department discloses that it is impossible for a warehouseman, grain dealer, track buyer, broker, agent, or commission man to settle in full for all outstanding warehouse receipts or other evidences of delivery of grain for which payment has not been made, without recourse to the bond filed by the warehouseman, grain dealer, track buyer, broker, agent, or commission man, the department for the benefit of holders of unpaid warehouse receipts or other evidences of delivery for which payment has not been made shall demand payment of its undertaking by the surety on the bond in an amount necessary for full settlement of warehouse receipts or other evidences of delivery for which payment has not been made. The attorney general or any county attorney of this state shall represent the department in a necessary action against a bond when facts constituting grounds for action are presented to him by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 3589-A, R.C.M. 1921, by Sec. 6, Ch. 41, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3589.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-229.**

Part 3

Commercial Mustard — Standards and Merchandising

80-4-301. Standard classes of mustard seed — grade requirements. (1) The standard classes of mustard seed for the state of Montana shall be as follows:

(a) fancy—cultivated tame yellow mustard seed;
(b) class 1—cultivated tame yellow mustard seed;
(c) class 2—cultivated tame brown mustard seed;
(d) class 3—cultivated tame Montana oriental mustard seed;
(e) class 4—mixed cultivated tame mustard seed.

(2) Classes 1, 2, and 3 shall contain not more than 5% of other classes. Class 4 shall be any mixture of cultivated tame mustard seed having an admixture of other classes in excess of 5% and shall be graded according to the predominating class in the mixture.

(3) Grade requirements for cultivated tame mustard seed (percentage figures determined after the removal of dockage):

	GRADE NUMBER			
	Fancy	1	2	3
Sound cultivated mustard not less than	99%	98 ½ %	97%	95%
Damaged kernels				
heat-damaged	0	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Total	1%	1 ½ %	3 %	5 %
Other classes				
wild mustard	0	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Total	0	0.5%	2.0%	5.0%
Foreign material other than dockage				
Cockle seed	0	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Weed seed	0	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Total	0	1 %	1 ½ %	2 %

Sample: Sample grade shall include mustard seed which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades, No. 1 to No. 3, inclusive, or which has any objectionable foreign odor or is sour, heating, hot, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality or contains small, inseparable stones or cinders.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1901.

80-4-302. Definitions and specifications. The following definitions and specifications are hereby adopted and made legal:

(1) "Damaged seeds" include all seeds and pieces of seeds of mustard seed which are completely covered with mold, very green, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise distinctly damaged.

(2) "Heat damaged seeds" include seeds and pieces of seeds of mustard seed which have been distinctly discolored by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

(3) "Dockage" includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, mustard seed other than tame mustard, and any other foreign material which can be removed readily from the mustard by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present. The term also includes undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of mustard seeds removed in properly separating the foreign material which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage. When less than ½ of 1% it shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation. Dockage is to be calculated in gradients of ½ of 1%, that is to say, 0% to 0.4% will be designated

as no dockage, 0.5% to 0.9% will be designated as ½ of 1% dockage, 1% to 1.4% will be designated as 1% dockage, 1.5% to 1.9% will be designated as 1.5% dockage, and so on.

(4) "Foreign material other than dockage" includes all matter other than tame cultivated mustard seed which is not separated in the proper determination of dockage. However, rapeseed, common wild mustards, and other seeds that blend with class 2 and class 3 mustard seed and thus are not readily identified and the total of which is not in excess of 2.5% shall not be considered foreign material and shall not be considered in grading such classes of mustard seed.

(5) Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

(6) Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by use of the equipment and procedure prescribed by the department.

(7) Percentage of dockage shall be that ascertained by use of the equipment and procedure prescribed by the department.

(8) The test weight per bushel shall be the weight per winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof prescribed by the department or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1902(1) thru (4), (6) thru (9).

80-4-303. Basis of determination. (1) Each determination of dockage, temperature, moisture, odor, and content of live weevil or other insects injurious to stored mustard seed shall be upon the basis of the seed as a whole.

(2) Determination of the percentage of damage, heat damage, sound cultivated mustard seed, and foreign material and determinations of all other factors not otherwise provided for shall be on the basis of a portion cut from the original sample and separated by handpicking.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1902(5), (10).

80-4-304. Weights per bushel. (1) Legal test weights per bushel are the weight per winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof prescribed by the department or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

(2) Weight per bushel for tame yellow mustard seed shall be:

Fancy	56 lbs.
No. 1	54 lbs.
No. 2	52 lbs.
No. 3	50 lbs.

(3) Weight per bushel for tame brown and tame Montana oriental mustard seed shall be:

No. 1	52 lbs.
No. 2	51 lbs.
No. 3	50 lbs.

(4) All seeds weighing less than the above per bushel shall be graded as sample weight, provided that the percentage of damage, heat damage, sound

cultivated mustard seed, and foreign material and determination of all other factors not otherwise provided for shall be on the basis of a portion cut from the original sample and separated by hand picking.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 170, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1903.

80-4-305. Moisture. The mustard seed in grades 1 to 3, inclusive, shall contain not more than 11% moisture. "Tough" mustard seed shall be all mustard seed containing more than 11% moisture and shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such seed if it were not tough, and there shall be added to and made a part of the grade designation the word "tough".

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 35, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1904.

80-4-306. Weevily mustard seed. Weevily mustard seed shall be mustard seed which is infested with live weevil or other insects injurious to stored grain. Weevily mustard seed shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such mustard seed if it were not weevily, and there shall be added and made a part of the grade designation the word "weevily".

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1905.

80-4-307. Administration. The department shall administer and enforce 80-4-301 through 80-4-307. The department may adopt necessary rules to administer and enforce 80-4-301 through 80-4-307. The department shall fix the fees for inspection and weighing of mustard seed, and the fees are a lien upon the mustard seed until paid. The fees shall be collected by the department. The department shall deposit the fees with the state treasurer who shall deposit them in the earmarked revenue fund. All operating expenses of 80-4-301 through 80-4-307 shall be paid from those fees.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1906.

80-4-308. Penalty. Anyone violating any of the terms of 80-4-301 through 80-4-307 shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $100.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 35, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1907.

80-4-309 and 80-4-310 reserved.

80-4-311. License and bond for persons contracting for purchase of mustard seed — when required — deposit of fees — revocation of licenses. (1) All persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, and associations engaging in the business of contracting in advance of harvesting for the purchase of mustard seed crops to be paid for on delivery of the crops shall, before March 1 of each year, pay to the state treasurer a license fee of $10 and shall, before March 1 of each year, give a bond, with sureties approved by the department, in an amount the department may require but not less than $10,000. The bond shall be conditioned upon the payment for the contracted seed at the price specified in the contract and upon the payment of the license fee. Upon the approval of the bond, the department shall issue the license for a period of 1 year.

(2) A person who begins the business described in subsection (1) of this section after March 1 of any year shall pay the license fee and furnish the bond before engaging in the business.

(3) All funds collected from license fees shall be deposited by the department with the state treasurer for credit to the general fund.

(4) The department may revoke for cause any license issued under this section.

(5) A licensee under this section shall, at the request of the department, report the amount of seed contracted.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 64, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1908.

80-4-312. Enforcement. The department shall enforce 80-4-311 and for that purpose shall adopt necessary and proper rules.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 64, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1909.

80-4-313. Penalty. Any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or association who shall engage in or carry on the business of contracting in advance of harvesting for the purchase of mustard seed crops to be paid for on delivery of said crop or crops without having license therefor shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $100, and each and every day that such business is so carried on or engaged in shall constitute a separate offense.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 64, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1912.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURAL SEED

Part 1 — Seed Labeling

Section

80-5-101. Definitions.
80-5-102. Labeling of agricultural seeds.
80-5-103. Exchange of seed between labelers.
80-5-104. Labeling of vegetable and flower seeds.
80-5-105. Prohibitions.
80-5-106. Revision of classifications — hearing — order.
80-5-107. Exemptions.
80-5-108. Inspection by grain and seed laboratory — reports.
80-5-109. Testing of submitted samples.
80-5-110. Laboratory testing of samples — fees.
80-5-111. Certificate of test presumptive evidence.
80-5-112. Enforcement — rules.
80-5-113. Penalty.

Part 2 — Seed Dealers, Processors, and Warehousemen

80-5-201. Definitions.
80-5-202. Licensing — issuance — application — fee — bonding — insurance.
80-5-203. Dealer's license — exception — fee — application — violation.
80-5-204. Screenings — restrictions on movements.

80-5-205. Violations.
80-5-206. Rules — promulgated by department.
80-5-207. Violation — cancellation of license — enforcement proceedings.
80-5-208. Deposit of funds.

Part 3 — Certification

80-5-301. Application of sections.
80-5-302. Rules by Montana state university — certification agencies.
80-5-303. Certification work on self-supporting basis.
80-5-304. Withholding certification.
80-5-305. Unlawful use of certification — penalty.

Part 1

Seed Labeling

80-5-101. Definitions. Terms used in this part and not otherwise identified are hereby defined:

(1) Agricultural seeds shall be the seeds of grass, forage, cereal, and fiber crops and any other kinds of seeds commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seeds and shall include lawn seeds and mixtures of seeds.

(2) Vegetable seeds shall include the seeds of those crops that are or may be grown in gardens or on truck farms and are or may be sold generally under the name of vegetable seeds.

(3) Flower seeds shall include seeds of herbaceous plants grown for their blooms, ornamental foliage, or other ornamental parts and are commonly known and sold under the name of flower seeds in this state.

(4) (a) The term "weed seeds" shall include the seeds or bulblets of all plants generally recognized as weeds within this state and shall include noxious weed seeds.

(b) Noxious weed seeds are divided into two groups defined as follows:

(i) "Prohibited noxious weed seeds" are the seeds of perennial and other serious weeds that not only reproduce by seed but also may spread by underground roots, stems, and other reproductive parts and which, when well established, are highly destructive and difficult to control in this state by ordinary good cultural practice. Prohibited noxious weed seeds shall include the seeds of:

Canada thistle	(Cirsium arvense)
leafy spurge	(Euphorbia esula)
hoary cress	(Cardaria draba)
quackgrass	(Agropyron repens)
Russian knapweed	(Centaurea repens)
perennial sowthistle	(Sonchus arvensis)
field bindweed	(Convolvulus arvensis)
dalmatian toadflax	(Linaria dalmatica)
halogeton	(Halogeton glomeratus)
medusa-head wildrye	(Elymus caput-medusae)
creeping bellflower	(Campanula rapunculoides)
yellow toadflax	(Linaria vulgaris)

(ii) "Restricted noxious weed seeds" are the seeds of weeds that are very objectionable in fields, lawns, and gardens of this state but can be controlled by good cultural practices. Restricted noxious weed seeds shall include the seeds of:

dodder	(Cuscuta spp.)
blue lettuce	(Lactuca pulchella)
St.-Johnswort	(Hypericum perforatum)
oxeye daisy	(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
spotted knapweed	(Centaurea maculosa)
hoary alyssum	(Berteroa incana)
wild oats	(Avena fatua)
buckhorn plantain	(Plantago lanceolata)
chickweed	(Stellaria spp.)
curly dock	(Rumex crispus)

(5) The term "hybrid" applied to kinds of varieties of seed means the first generation seed of a cross produced by controlling the pollination and by combining:

(a) two or more inbred lines;

(b) one inbred or a single cross with an open pollinated variety; or

(c) two or more selected clones, seed lines, varieties, or species.

(6) "Controlling the pollination" means to use a method hybridization which will produce pure seed which is at least 75% hybrid seed. Hybrid designations shall be treated as variety names.

(7) The terms "approximate percentage" and "approximate number" shall mean the percentage or number with the variations above or below as allowed according to the tolerance limits defined in the "rules for seed testing" adopted by the association of official seed analysts.

(8) The term "percentage of germination" shall mean the percentage of seeds which show normal sprouts as evidence of vitality when the seeds are subjected to the proper moisture and temperature conditions with proper aeration for the customary length of time for each specific kind of seed, as specified in the "rules for seed testing" adopted by the association of official seed analysts.

(9) The term "name of state in which the seed was grown" shall mean any of the several states of the United States or the foreign country.

(10) The term "other crop seeds" shall mean any agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds other than the seed or the mixture of seeds under consideration.

(11) The term "sell" shall include "offer for sale", "expose for sale", "have in possession for sale", "exchange", "barter", or "trade". It shall also include agricultural seeds which are furnished to growers for the production of a crop on contract.

(12) The term "certifying agency" means:

(a) an agency authorized under the laws of a state, territory, or possession to officially certify seed and which has standards and procedures to assure the genetic purity and identity of the seed certified; or

(b) an agency of a foreign country determined by the department to adhere to procedures and standards for seed certification comparable to those adhered to generally by seed certifying agencies under subsection (12)(a) of this section.

(13) The term "protected variety" means a variety for which a certificate has been issued by the U.S. plant variety protection office or for which an application for protection has been filed granting the owner or his authorized agent exclusive rights in the sale and distribution of the variety.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.1.

80-5-102. Labeling of agricultural seeds. The owner, vendor, or person in possession of any package, parcel, or lot of agricultural seeds, as defined in 80-5-101, that contains 1 pound or more of agricultural seeds, whether in package or in bulk, shall, before offering the seeds for sale, affix in a conspicuous place on the exterior of the container a written or printed label in the English language in legible type or copy containing a statement specifying:

(1) a lot number or other distinguishing mark;

(2) kind. The name of each kind of seed present in excess of 5% shall be shown on the label and need not be accompanied by the word "kind". When two or more kinds of seed are named on the label, the name of each kind shall be accompanied by the percentage of each. When only one kind of seed is present in excess of 5% and no variety name or type designation is shown, the percentage of that kind may be shown as "pure seed" and such percentage shall apply to seed of the kind named.

(3) variety, as follows:

(a) the following kinds of agricultural seeds shall be labeled to show the variety name or the words "variety not stated":

alfalfa
barley
bean, field
beet, field
brome, smooth
clover, crimson
clover, red
clover, white
corn, field
corn, pop
fescue, tall
flax
millet, foxtail
boat
pea, field
rye
safflower
sorghum
sorghum-sudan hybrid
soybean
sudan grass
sunflower
trefoil, birdsfoot
wheat, common
wheat,durum

(b) if the name of the variety is given, the name may be associated with the name of the kind with or without the words "kind and variety". The percentage in this case may be shown as "pure seed" and shall apply only to seed of the variety named. If separate percentages for the kind and the variety or hybrid are shown, the name of the kind and the name of the variety or the term "hybrid" shall be clearly associated with the respective percentages. When two or more varieties are present in excess of 5% and are named on the label, the name of each variety shall be accompanied by the percentage of each.

(4) that the seed is hybrid, if any one kind or kind and variety of seed present in excess of 5% is "hybrid" seed. The percentage that is hybrid shall be at least 95% of the percentage of pure seed shown unless the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid seed is shown separately. If two or more kinds

or varieties are present in excess of 5% and are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be designated as "hybrid" on the label. No one kind or variety of seed may be labeled as "hybrid" if the pure seed contains less than 75% hybrid seed. Any one kind or kind and variety that has pure seed which is less than 95% but more than 75% hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show:

(a) the percentage of pure seed that is hybrid seed; or

(b) a statement such as "Contains from 75% to 95% hybrid seed";

(5) state or country of origin, if known, of alfalfa, red clover, white clover, native range grasses, and field corn other than hybrid. If the origin is unknown, the fact shall be stated.

(6) the approximate percentage of germination of agricultural seed, together with the date of test of germination. In all cases where hard seeds remain at the end of the germination test, the percentage of actual germination and the percentage of hard seeds shall be stated separately, with the provision that any portion or all of the percentage of hard seeds may be added to the percentage of germination and stated as "total germination and hard seed".

(7) the approximate percentage by weight of pure seed, meaning the freedom of agricultural seeds from inert matter and from other seeds;

(8) the approximate percentage by weight of sand, dirt, broken seeds, sticks, chaff, and other inert matter combined in agricultural seeds;

(9) the approximate total percentage by weight of weed seeds;

(10) the approximate percentage by weight of other crop seeds in agricultural seeds;

(11) the name and approximate number of each kind or species of restricted noxious weed seeds occurring per pound of agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds;

(12) the full name and address of the seedsman, importer, dealer or agent, or other person, firm, or corporation selling the agricultural seed;

(13) in the case of mixtures of agricultural seeds which contain two or more kinds of seed in excess of 5% by weight of each, when sold as mixtures:

(a) name of mixture;

(b) name and approximate percentage by weight of each kind of agricultural seed present in the mixture in excess of 5% by weight of the total mixture;

(c) approximate percentage by weight of broken seeds and other inert matter in the mixture of agricultural seeds;

(d) approximate percentage by weight of weed seeds as defined in 80-5-101;

(e) approximate percentage by weight of other crop seeds in the mixture of agricultural seeds;

(f) name and approximate number of each kind or species of restricted noxious weed seeds occurring per pound of mixtures of agricultural seeds, subject, however, to restrictions as specified in 80-5-105;

(g) approximate percentage of germination of each kind of agricultural seed present in the mixture in excess of 5% by weight, together with the month and year the seed was tested. In all cases where hard seeds remain at the end of the germination test, the percentage of actual germination and the percentage of hard seeds shall be stated separately, with the provision that any portion or all of the hard seed may be added to the percentage of germination and stated as "total germination and hard seed".

(h) full name and address of the vendor of the mixture.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.2(1).**

80-5-103. Exchange of seed between labelers. When seed is exchanged or transferred from one seed labeler to another, it shall be accompanied by a shipping document which clearly shows the kind(s) of seed and quantity of each kind. Each container in a lot shall carry appropriate lot number designation and shall be accompanied by mechanical analysis for each lot so involved.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.2(2).**

80-5-104. Labeling of vegetable and flower seeds. Vegetable and flower seeds in packets and in larger containers shall be labeled with the required information as follows:

(1) each container of 1 pound or less:

(a) the commonly accepted name of the kind or the kind and variety of the seed;

(b) the name and address of the person who labeled the seed or who sells the seed within this state;

(c) the name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seeds as prescribed in 80-5-105;

(d) in the case of seed which has a percentage of germination less than the standard prescribed in the Federal Seed Act:

(i) the percentage of germination;

(ii) the percentage of hard seed, if more than 1%;

(iii) the month and year the test to determine the data required by this section was completed;

(iv) the words "below standard germination" in not less than 8-point boldface type;

(2) each container of more than 1 pound:

(a) the name of the kind and variety of the contents;

(b) the lot numbers or other lot identification;

(c) the name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seeds as prescribed in 80-5-105;

(d) the percentage of germination and whether the percentage of germination meets or exceeds the standard established in the Federal Seed Act;

(e) the percentage of hard seed, if more than 1%;

(f) the month and year the test to determine the data required by this section was completed;

(g) the name and address of the person who labeled the seed or who sells the seed within this state.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 361, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.3.**

80-5-105. Prohibitions. A person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association may not sell or transport for use in planting in this state any agricultural, vegetable, or flower seed that:

(1) contains prohibited noxious weed seeds;

(2) contains restricted noxious weed seeds in excess of the maximum numbers per pound as follows:

Common name	Number of Species	seeds per pound
dodder	(Cuscuta spp.)	18
blue lettuce	(Lactuca pulchella)	27
St.-Johnswort	(Hypericum perforatum)	27
oxeye daisy	(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)	90
spotted knapweed	(Centaurea maculosa)	18
hoary alyssum	(Berteroa incana)	9
wild oats	(Avena fatua)	45
buckhorn plantain	(Plantago lanceolata)	90
chickweed	(Stellaria spp.)	9
curly dock	(Rumex crispus)	45

(3) contains in excess of 2% or more of weed seed;

(4) is offered or exposed for sale more than 12 calendar months from the last day of the month in which the germination test was completed. This 12-month limitation does not apply when seed is packaged in hermetically sealed containers within 12 months after harvest. The container must be conspicuously labeled in not less than 8-point type to indicate that:

(a) the container is hermetically sealed;

(b) the seed has been preconditioned as to moisture content;

(c) the germination test is valid for a period not to exceed 18 months from the date of the germination test for seeds offered for sale on a wholesale basis and for a period not to exceed 36 months for seeds offered for sale at retail;

(d) the germination of vegetable seed at the time of packaging was equal to or above standards prescribed in the Federal Seed Act of August 1939, 7 U.S.C. 1551 through 1610, amended October 15, 1967, with subsequent revisions;

(5) is represented in any manner to be for lawn seeding purposes, unless it contains at least 50% pure seed of fine-textured perennial species which shall be specified by rules under this part. However, grass mixtures which do not contain 50% pure seed of fine-textured perennial grasses may be sold. When these grass mixtures are contained in packages of 25 pounds or less, they shall carry the statements: "Not recommended for a fine-textured perennial turf. Satisfactory for a temporary ground cover or where coarse grass is not objectionable." A definition of fine-textured varieties to be adopted in the rules is as follows:

(a) bluegrasses—all varieties except Canada bluegrass (Poa compressa), annual bluegrass (Poa annua), and rough bluegrass (Poa trivialis);

(b) chewings red fescue and all improved varieties;

(c) creeping red fescue and all improved varieties;

(d) bentgrass—all varieties;

(e) fine-textured ryegrasses;

(6) is labeled, advertised, or otherwise represented as being certified seed of any class thereof unless:

(a) it has been determined by a seed certifying agency that such seed conforms to standards of purity and identity as to kind, species (and subspecies, if appropriate), or variety; and

(b) the seed bears an official label issued for such seed by a seed certifying agency certifying that the seed is of a specified class and a specified kind, species (and subspecies, if appropriate), or variety;

(7) is labeled with a variety name for which a U.S. certificate of plant variety protection has been issued or applied for under the provisions of the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321, et. seq.) without the authority of the owner of the variety or is labeled with a variety name but not certified by an official seed certifying agency when it is a variety for which the certificate or application for "protection" specifies sale only as a class of certified seed, provided that seed from a certified lot may be labeled as to variety name when used in a mixture by or with approval of the owner of the variety.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 361, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 390, L. 1973; Sec. 3-820, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-802.4 by Sec. 45, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.4.

80-5-106. Revision of classifications — hearing — order. The department may, with the written approval of the director of the agricultural experiment station recorded before or within 10 days after a public hearing, revise the groups and classifications of noxious weed seeds provided in this part to prevent or diminish the distribution and occurrence of noxious weed seeds in this state. Notice of the hearing shall be published by the department, at least 30 days before the day set for the hearing, in three newspapers of general circulation in the state and shall be mailed to all associations of seed dealers in the state who are organized on a statewide basis. A revision or modification made as a result of the hearing shall be adopted by a written order of the department, shall be countersigned "approved" by the director of the agricultural experiment station, and shall plainly state the revisions or modifications and any qualifications, exceptions, or conditions pertaining to the revisions or modifications.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 361, L. 1969; Sec. 3-821, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-802.5 by Sec. 46, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-802.5.

80-5-107. Exemptions. Agricultural seeds or mixtures of same shall be exempt from the provisions of this part:

(1) when possessed, exposed for sale, or sold for food purposes only;

(2) when sold to merchants or dealers to be recleaned before being sold or offered for sale for seeding purposes;

(3) when in store for the purpose of recleaning or not possessed, sold, or offered for sale for seeding purposes within the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3595, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3595, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 361, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-803.

80-5-108. Inspection by grain and seed laboratory — reports. The grain and seed laboratory of the agricultural experiment station shall inspect, analyze, and test seeds sold or offered or exposed for sale in this state at a time and place and to the extent the director of the agricultural experiment station and the department determine. The laboratory shall report to the department all violations as they appear. It shall also annually before September 1 make a report to the department of all tests made and the results, which may be published by the department. The laboratory and the department shall have free access at all reasonable hours to all premises or structures to make examination of any seeds or any other premises of a warehouse, elevator, or railway company. Upon tendering payment at the current value, the department may take any sample of seeds.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-805(1).

80-5-109. Testing of submitted samples. The grain and seed laboratory shall analyze any seed samples taken from seed lots offered for sale in the state and submitted by the department.

History: En. 3-806.1 by Sec. 4, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-806.1.

80-5-110. Laboratory testing of samples — fees. Any citizen of this state may request the grain and seed laboratory to examine, analyze, and test samples of seed upon payment of the fee and compliance with rules governing the submission of seed samples for such service. Samples of seed analyzed and tested shall be charged for at rates determined jointly by the department and the director of the grain and seed laboratory. All fees collected by the grain and seed laboratory shall be used to defray the expenses incurred by the laboratory under 80-5-101 through 80-5-113.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3599, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3599, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 192, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 155, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-807.

80-5-111. Certificate of test presumptive evidence. The certificate of the grain and seed laboratory, giving results of any examinations, analyses, or tests of any seed samples made under the authority of the department, is presumptive evidence of the correctness of the facts stated in it.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3600, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3600, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-808.

80-5-112. Enforcement — rules. The department shall administer and enforce 80-5-101 through 80-5-113. For that purpose, the department may adopt rules. The department may issue and enforce a written or printed "stop sale" order to the owner or custodian of any lot of agricultural seed which the department finds in violation of 80-5-101 through 80-5-113. The order shall prohibit further sale of the seed until the department has evidence that the law has been complied with. The seed may not be confiscated or destroyed. Upon proper correction, by reprocessing, labeling, or otherwise, and when, in the judgment of the department, the requirements of 80-5-101 through 80-5-113 have been met, the stop sale order shall be lifted and the seed may be sold. The department shall adopt all necessary rules relating to the agricultural experiment station's duties under 80-5-101 through 80-5-113.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3597, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-805(2).

80-5-113. Penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation which sells or offers or exposes for sale or distribution in the state any agricultural seeds for seeding purposes without complying with the requirements of 80-5-101 through 80-5-113 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $300 plus costs of such prosecution and upon conviction of the second or any subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000 plus costs of such prosecution.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 12, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3596, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 110, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3596, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 88, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-804.**

Part 2

Seed Dealers, Processors, and Warehousemen

80-5-201. Definitions. When used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural seed" means the seeds of grass, forage, cereal, and fiber crops and any other kinds of seeds commonly recognized within this state as agricultural seeds and includes lawn seeds and mixtures of seeds.

(2) "Bin-run seed sales from one farmer to another farmer" means buyer beware.

(3) "Montana certified seed grower" means a member of an authorized Montana seed certifying agency who has consented to produce seed under the rules for certified classes of seed, with respect to the maintenance of genetic purity and variety identity, set forth by the certifying agency.

(4) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or association.

(5) "Public agricultural seed warehouse" means any warehouse or structure in which agricultural seed is received from the public for storage, assembling, or cleaning.

(6) "Screening" means chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed from seed by any kind of cleaning or processing.

(7) "Seed buyer" means any person engaged in the business of buying agricultural seed for shipment, cleaning, processing, or resale and who does not own, control, or operate a public agricultural seed warehouse. Any individual employed by a seed buyer is not included in this term.

(8) "Seed dealer" means any person who offers for sale, sells, or barters agricultural seeds to the ultimate consumer.

(9) "Seed labeler" means any person affixing labels to agricultural seeds with his name and address listed as required in 80-5-102 when such seed is distributed in Montana.

(10) "Seed processing plant" means any place of business that repackages, cleans, blends, treats, or otherwise manipulates agricultural seeds.

(11) "Seed warehouseman" means any person owning, controlling, or operating a public agricultural seed warehouse.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-310(2) thru (12).**

80-5-202. Licensing — issuance — application — fee — bonding — insurance. (1) All seed processing plants, seed labelers, seed buyers, and public agricultural seed warehouses shall obtain a license from the department before doing business in this state; however, a Montana certified seed grower, when processing or labeling certified seed from his own production, is not required to be licensed under this section. Bin-run seed sales from one farmer to another are exempt from this part.

(2) All licenses are issued on a fiscal-year basis and expire on June 30 of each year. A license may cover any or as many as all four activities: processing plant, seed labeler, seed buyer, and public agricultural seed warehouse.

(3) Application for license is made in a manner and on forms provided by the department. A nonresident shall file a written power of attorney designating the secretary of state as his agent, and the power of attorney shall be so prepared and in such form as to render effective the jurisdiction of the courts of the state of Montana over the nonresident applicant. A nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom process may be served as provided by law is not required to designate the secretary of state as his agent. The department shall be furnished with a certified copy of the designation of the secretary of state or of a resident agent.

(4) The department may establish by rule minimum standards for equipment and handling procedures for facilities to be licensed and may carry out inspections during normal business hours to determine that these standards are being adhered to.

(5) Each license shall cost no more than $50 a year. The department may by rule establish license fees which bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of administering this part.

(6) Failure on the part of a licensee to comply with the rules issued under the authority of this section is sufficient cause for cancellation of a license by the department, provided the licensee is given a reasonable opportunity to correct inadvertent and nonrecurring deficiencies.

(7) The department may by rule establish bonding and insurance requirements for each class of license.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-311; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-5-203. Dealer's license — exception — fee — application — violation. (1) No person may distribute seed without obtaining a dealer's license from the department for each place of business. No license is required of a person who distributes seeds only in sealed packages of less than 10 pounds, packed by a licensed seed labeler and bearing his name and address. Each dealer's license shall cost no more than $20 a year and expires on June 30 of each year. The department may by rule establish license fees which bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of administering this part. Any licensed processing plant, seed labeler, seed buyer, or public agricultural seed warehouse may obtain a dealer's license without additional fee.

(2) Application for a dealer's license shall be made in a manner and on forms provided by the department. Such forms shall require among other things the name of a person domiciled in this state authorized to receive and accept service or legal notices of all kinds.

(3) Violation of provisions of this section or the distribution of agricultural seeds not legally labeled constitutes adequate grounds for canceling a license or denying a license to a dealer.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-313.

80-5-204. Screenings — restrictions on movements. All screenings whether from seed processing plants or other sources represent both a valuable and potentially hazardous product. Their movements are restricted as follows:

(1) The viability of prohibited noxious weed seed as defined in 80-5-101(4)(b) shall be destroyed before screenings are utilized in feed or in any other way in which they may propagate their kind. However, if these screenings are sold for feed, it shall be the responsibility of the feed buyer to haul under a tarp cover or other tight container until the provisions of this part are met.

(2) The department has authority to issue rules to restrict or exempt from restriction the holding and movement of screenings when the public interest is served by so doing.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-312.

80-5-205. Violations. The following acts caused within the state of Montana are prohibited:

(1) the failure or refusal to obtain a license as required in 80-5-202 and 80-5-203;

(2) the misbranding or mislabeling of agricultural seeds;

(3) the violation or failure to comply with rules issued under the authority of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-314.

80-5-206. Rules — promulgated by department. The department is authorized to promulgate necessary rules as authorized by this part. All rules are to be promulgated in accordance with procedures as set forth in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-315; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-5-207. Violation — cancellation of license — enforcement proceedings. (1) The department may cancel any license issued by it when the provisions of this part have been violated by the holder of the license.

(2) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this part or rules promulgated under the authority of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $300 for the first violation and not less than $500 or more than $1,000 for each subsequent violation.

(3) Nothing in this part shall be construed as requiring the department or its representatives to report violations of this part when it believes that the public interest will be best served by a suitable notice of warning.

(4) It is the duty of each county attorney to whom any violation is reported to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

(5) The department is authorized to apply for and the court to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this part or any rule promulgated under this part notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. An injunction is issued without bond.

(6) Any person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made pursuant to the provisions of this part may within 30 days bring action in the

district court of the county or any county where the alleged violation occurred for trial of the issues bearing upon such act.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 442, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 315, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-316.**

80-5-208. Deposit of funds. All money collected under the provisions of this part shall be deposited to the general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 442, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-317.**

Part 3

Certification

80-5-301. Application of sections. A person, firm, association, or corporation which issues, uses, or circulates any certificate, advertisement, tag, seal, poster, letterhead, marking, circular, or written or printed representation or description pertaining to seeds or plant parts intended for propagation or sale or sold or offered for sale in which the words "Montana state certified", "state certified", "Montana certified", or similar words or phrases are used or employed is subject to 80-5-301 through 80-5-305.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-809.**

80-5-302. Rules by Montana state university — certification agencies. Every person, firm, association, or corporation subject to the provisions of 80-5-301 through 80-5-305 shall observe, perform, or comply with all rules and standards for seed certification established or specified by Montana state university, hereafter referred to as the university, as to what crops grown or to be grown in Montana shall be eligible for certification hereunder, as to the conduct of such certification, either by said university directly or by agents or agencies authorized by it for the purpose, and as to standards, requirements, and forms of and for certification hereunder; provided, however, that not more than one such agent or agency for certification shall be designated for any one specified crop. No certification within the provisions of 80-5-301 through 80-5-305 shall be made or authorized except by or through said university.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-810.**

80-5-303. Certification work on self-supporting basis. Certification work, whether conducted by said university or by an agency designated by it, shall be on a self-supporting basis and not for financial profit.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-811.**

80-5-304. Withholding certification. The said university or its designated agency or agencies may withhold certification from any grower of seeds or plant parts who is engaged in or attempting to engage in any dishonest practices for the purpose of evading the provisions of 80-5-301 through 80-5-305, including standards and rules laid down by the said university or its designated agency or agencies to cover certification.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 390, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-813.**

80-5-305. Unlawful use of certification — penalty. A person, firm, association, or corporation may not issue, make, use, or circulate any document purporting to be or represented as a seed or plant part certification certificate, represent seeds or plant parts as certified, or use the terms

"Montana state certified", "state certified", "Montana certified", or similar words or phrases, without the authority and approval of the university. A person, firm, association, or corporation who violates 80-5-301 through 80-5-305 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 11, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 390, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-814.

CHAPTER 6

APICULTURE

Part 1 — Registration — Apis Bees

Section

80-6-101. Definitions.
80-6-102. Registration.
80-6-103. Changing locations — enlarging or selling apiaries.
80-6-104. Apiaries — termination of rights — abandonment.
80-6-105. Registration fees.
Sections 80-6-106 through 80-6-110 reserved.
80-6-111. General apiary registrations.
80-6-112. Pollination apiary registrations.
80-6-113. Landowner apiary registrations.
80-6-114. Hobbyist apiary registrations.
80-6-115. Restrictions on apiary locations.

Part 2 — Inspection and Certification — Apis Bees

80-6-201. Apiaries — powers and duties of the department.
80-6-202. Inspection of bees or used beekeeping equipment transported interstate.
80-6-203. Importation of bees in combless packages.

Part 3 — General Provisions — Apis Bees

80-6-301. Orders effective until reversed or modified by court.
80-6-302. Disposition of fees.
80-6-303. Penalty.

Parts 4 through 10 reserved

Part 11 — Alfalfa Leaf-Cutting Bees

80-6-1101. Short title.
80-6-1102. Definitions.
80-6-1103. Department responsibilities — adoption of rules.
80-6-1104. Duties of committee.
80-6-1105. Alfalfa leaf-cutting bees — inspection — certification — fees.
80-6-1106. Bee laboratory authorized.
80-6-1107. Restrictions on importing bees and equipment.
80-6-1108. Restrictions on the rearing, moving, and trapping of bees.
80-6-1109. Fees to be set by rule — self-supporting program — earmarked account established.
80-6-1110. Violation — penalty.

Part 1

Registration — Apis Bees

80-6-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Apiary" means a place where one or more colonies of bees are kept or one or more hives containing honeycombs or bee combs are kept.

(2) "Bee diseases" means American or European foulbrood, sacbrood, bee paralysis, or other disease or abnormal condition of egg, larval, pupal, or adult stages of bees.

(3) "Bees" means any stage of the bees in the genus Apis.

(4) "Colony" means the hive and all equipment used in connection with the hive.

(5) "Department" means the department of agriculture, provided for in 2-15-3001.

(6) "Equipment" means hives, supers, frames, veils, gloves, or any apparatus, tools, machines, or other devices used in the handling and manipulation of bees, honey, wax, and hives and includes containers of honey and wax which may be used in an apiary or in transporting bees and their products and apiary supplies.

(7) "Family unit" means two or more persons living together or residing in the same dwelling, house, or other place of residence.

(8) "General apiary" means any apiary other than a pollination apiary, landowner apiary, or hobbyist apiary.

(9) "Hive" means a frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log gum, skep, or other receptacle or container or a part of a container, natural or artificial, which may be used as a domicile for bees.

(10) "Hobbyist apiary" means an apiary owned by a hobbyist beekeeper.

(11) "Hobbyist beekeeper" means a person who owns a total of no more than five hives.

(12) "Landowner" means the person who has the actual use and exclusive possession of the land upon which a landowner apiary is to be registered. However, a person leasing or renting land for the primary purpose of locating or establishing an apiary thereon is not considered a landowner.

(13) "Landowner apiary" means an apiary owned by a landowner as defined in this section.

(14) "Persons" means individuals, associations, partnerships, or corporations.

(15) "Pollination apiary" means an apiary operated for pollination of a commercial seed, fruit, or other commercial agricultural product as provided in 80-6-112.

(16) "Queen apiary" means an apiary or premises in which queen bees are reared or kept for sale or gift.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-805, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3101 by Sec. 128, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted definitions of department, family unit, general apiary, hobbyist apiary, hobbyist beekeeper, landowner, landowner apiary, and pollination apiary.

80-6-102. Registration. (1) A person who owns or possesses an apiary in the state shall, before April 1 each year, register the apiary. There are four classes of apiary registration. The conditions under which the department may issue certificates of registration for each class are specified in 80-6-111 through 80-6-115.

(2) Applications shall be made to the department for registration application blanks.

(3) Registration application blanks shall be furnished by the department. The applicant shall provide the following information:

(a) a statement of the name and place of residence;

(b) the number of colonies of bees, hives, and equipment in the apiary;

(c) the location of the apiary, setting forth specifically the location by sectional division to the nearest quarter section, and the township and range and, if within the corporate limits of a town or city, the number of the lot and block in the town or city;

(d) the name of the owner, renter, or occupant of the land on which the apiary is located and, when the application is for a new apiary being registered for the first time, the application must also show that the owner, renter, or occupant of the land has consented to the apiary being located on his land;

(e) the date when the apiary was first established;

(f) the class of apiary registration for which application is being made; and

(g) other information the department may require under rules adopted by it for the protection, safety, and welfare of the public and the beekeeping industry.

(4) Upon receipt of the application and payment of the fees prescribed, the department may issue a certificate of registration for an apiary, setting forth the name of the owner, the specific location, the number of colonies of bees or size of the apiary authorized under the registration, and the class of apiary authorized by the registration.

(5) In issuing certificates of registration for apiaries, if there is a conflict between applicants with respect to location, the department shall give preference to the applicant having the oldest continuous registered apiary.

(6) Certificates of registration may not be issued for new apiaries which are within such close proximity to established registered apiaries that there is or may be danger of spread of disease or that the proximity will or may interfere with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries.

(7) Before registering new apiaries, the department shall give at least 10 days' notice by certified mail to all registered apiarists likely to be affected by the proposed new apiary so that any party affected may file written protests with the department against registering the new apiary. If a written protest is filed, the department may require a hearing. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given all parties interested by certified mail at least 10 days before the date set for the hearing.

(8) Suitable evidence of registration furnished by the department shall be posted by the apiary registrant in a conspicuous place at or near the apiary. If an owner has more than one apiary, suitable evidence of registration furnished by the department shall be posted at each apiary.

(9) A registration not applied for by April 1 of each year is a late registration and incurs an added penalty of 10% of the regular registration fee. Registrants who fail to apply for reregistration by April 1 of each year shall be notified of their delinquency by the department. The notification shall be by certified mail and is sufficient if deposited in a United States post office or mail box and addressed to the registrant at his last address appearing in the apiary registration files of the department at least 10 days before May 1. The registration of an apiary for which application for reregistration is not made by May 1 of each year is forfeited and all rights under the registration terminate.

(10) Any person who owns or possesses any bees, hives, colonies, or beekeeping equipment in this state or who owns or possesses an apiary in this state and who fails or refuses to register the same as provided in this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof is subject to the penalties set forth in 80-6-303.

(11) Nothing contained in this section or in 80-6-111 through 80-6-115 shall be construed as invalidating, canceling, amending, terminating, or extending any certificate of registration issued by the department prior to October 1, 1981. All such previously issued certificates of registration remain in effect for the period for which they were issued; subject, however, to forfeiture, lapse, abandonment, and termination in the manner provided by law.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-807, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3103 by Sec. 130, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3103; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added the last two sentences of (1) on class registration of apiaries; added material in (3)(d) after "which the apiary is located" relating to initial applications; added subsection (3)(f); made change in grammar in (3)(g); added "and the class of apiary authorized by the registration" at the end of (4); added subsections (10) and (11).

80-6-103. Changing locations — enlarging or selling apiaries. (1) An owner of an established registered apiary may not change the location of the apiary without first receiving from the department authorization to establish the new apiary. In making the application, he shall specify the location of the apiary with the same particularity as in the application for original registration. If the new apiary is not used within 60 days after a new certificate of registration is issued, the certificate of registration lapses and all rights under the registration terminate. Registrations for new apiaries may not be issued for greater areas than the applicant can show are reasonably necessary for his needs consistent with good beekeeping practice.

(2) A registered apiary may be sold or transferred to a purchaser subject to parts 1 through 3 if all bees and equipment on the apiary are sold to the purchaser.

(3) No person may increase the number of hives on an apiary to exceed the number of hives authorized by his certificate of registration for that apiary, except that a person may increase the number of hives on a general apiary beyond the number authorized by the certificate of registration in order to protect his bees during adverse weather or crop conditions or to protect his bees and hives from bears or other predators. A person may also enlarge a general apiary during the spring buildup and in the fall after the end of

the honey season in order to gather his bees for shipment out of the state or to winter his bees on that apiary.

(4) A person enlarging an apiary so as to exceed the number of hives herein allowed is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to the penalties set forth in 80-6-303.

History: En. 3-3104 by Sec. 131, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3104; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3); substituted "herein allowed is guilty of a misdemeanor and" for "authorized under a certificate of registration" in (4); inserted "set forth" after "penalties" in (4).

80-6-104. Apiaries — termination of rights — abandonment. (1) The registration of an apiary which is not stocked with bees during at least part of the normal build-up or honey-producing season is forfeited and all rights under the certificate of registration terminate.

(2) An apiary not regularly attended in accordance with good beekeeping practice, which comprises a hazard or threat to disease control in the beekeeping industry or which by reason of its physical condition or construction cannot be inspected, may be considered an abandoned apiary and may be seized by the department. Any diseased equipment or equipment which by reason of its physical condition or construction cannot be inspected may be burned, and the remainder may be sold at public auction. Proceeds, after the cost of the sale is deducted, shall be returned to the former owner or his estate. Before burning or selling any equipment, the department shall give the owner or person in charge a written notice at least 5 days before the burning or sale. The notice shall be given by certified mail or personal service upon the owner or person in charge of the property. If the owner or person in charge cannot be located, a certified letter sent to the owner's last address registered with the department is sufficient notice under this section.

History: En. 3-3105 by Sec. 132, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3105.

80-6-105. Registration fees. (1) Each year before a certificate of registration may be issued for an apiary, the owner or applicant for the certificate shall pay the department a registration fee in accordance with the following schedule of fees for the total number of colonies owned or possessed:

1 to 10 colonies of bees	$ 5.00
11 to 50 colonies	10.00
51 to 200 colonies	20.00
201 to 300 colonies	30.00
301 to 500 colonies	40.00
501 to 1,000 colonies	60.00
1,001 to 2,000 colonies	70.00
2,001 to 3,000 colonies	90.00
3,001 to 4,000 colonies	110.00
4,001 to 5,000 colonies	130.00
5,001 colonies and upward	150.00

(2) If, after registration, additional or new colonies are authorized for a registered apiary, fees shall be paid by the registrant in accordance with the schedule in subsection (1) for the total number of colonies for that year.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 175, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-808, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3106 by Sec. 133, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3106; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 300, L. 1979.**

80-6-106 through 80-6-110 reserved.

80-6-111. General apiary registrations. (1) In order to control, limit, and prevent the spread of bee diseases and other contagious or infectious diseases among bees, hives, and apiaries and to control, limit, and prevent interference with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries, general apiaries registered to different persons on October 1, 1981, must be located 3 or more miles apart, except as otherwise provided in this part. The department shall not register or issue a certificate of registration for any general apiary that is located less than 3 miles from a general apiary registered to another person, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) A person may register a general apiary that is situated less than 3 miles from another general apiary he has registered so long as the location of the general apiary being applied for is 3 or more miles from general apiaries registered to other persons.

(3) A general apiary may be registered even though it is less than 3 miles from any registered pollination apiary, landowner apiary, or hobbyist apiary.

(4) A person with an existing apiary that is located less than 3 miles from an existing general apiary registered to another person may register his apiary as a general apiary under the following conditions:

(a) his apiary was established and registered with the department as a general apiary under the department's rules in effect prior to July 1, 1981;

(b) his apiary is registered with the department as a general apiary as of July 1, 1981; and

(c) the registration of his apiary has not been forfeited or abandoned under the provisions of 80-6-102(9) or 80-6-104.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 125, L. 1981 (SB 146), read: "An act to revise apiculture provisions relating to definitions, registration of apiaries, and the increase in the number of hives on an apiary; amending sections 80-6-101 through 80-6-103, MCA."

Codification Instruction: Section 9, Ch. 125, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 3 through 7 [80-6-111 through 80-6-115] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 80, chapter 6, part 1, and the provisions of Title 80, chapter 6, apply to sections 3 through 7."

80-6-112. Pollination apiary registrations. (1) The department may grant pollination apiary registrations to commercial seed and fruit producers or other commercial agricultural producers under the following conditions:

(a) (i) the applicant must own, lease, or rent the land upon which the pollination apiary is to be located and the applicant must use the land for the purpose of growing a commercial seed, fruit, or other crop which is dependent upon bees or other insects for pollination;

(ii) the applicant does not own the bees or the hives which are to be placed upon the pollination apiary; and

(iii) the only purpose of the apiary is to pollinate a commercial agricultural crop.

(b) The applicant shall provide the department with all pertinent information necessary to determine if pollination apiaries are needed to pollinate the applicant's crop adequately.

(c) The department may refuse to register a pollination apiary based upon its own investigation of the matter, but if the department approves the application, it shall specify the number and location of pollination apiaries needed for the purpose of pollinating the applicant's commercial agricultural crop adequately.

(2) A pollination apiary registration is valid only for the time period specified by the department, and all pollination apiaries must be removed within 2 weeks after the full bloom period of the crop to be pollinated.

(3) No certificate of registration of a pollination apiary may be leased, assigned, or transferred and no person other than the pollination apiary registrant may exercise any rights or privileges, directly or indirectly, authorized by the certificate of registration.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

Codification Instruction: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

80-6-113. Landowner apiary registrations. (1) The department may grant landowner apiary registrations under the following conditions:

(a) The applicant must be a landowner, as defined in 80-6-101, and must own the land upon which the apiary will be located.

(b) The applicant must own the bees and the hives that will be placed on the apiary.

(c) The bees and the hives must be personally managed and operated by the applicant.

(2) No certificate of registration of a landowner apiary may be leased, assigned, or transferred, and no person other than the landowner apiary registrant may exercise any rights or privileges, directly or indirectly, authorized by the certificate of registration.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 125, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

Codification Instruction: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

80-6-114. Hobbyist apiary registrations. (1) The department may grant hobbyist apiary registrations to hobbyist beekeepers under the following conditions:

(a) The applicant must not own a total of more than five hives, and all of the hives must be placed on the hobbyist apiary.

(b) The applicant must own the bees and the hives and must personally manage and operate the bees and the hives.

(c) Only one hobbyist registration is allowed an applicant and only two hobbyist apiary registrations are allowed a family unit.

(d) If the department determines that too many hobbyist apiaries are being registered within too close proximity of each other or of other established apiaries so that there is or may be danger of the spread of bee diseases or other contagious or infectious diseases among bees or apiaries or that there will be interference with the proper feeding and honey flow of established apiaries, the department may refuse to grant any further hobbyist registrations in the locality and area of the danger, in accordance with 80-6-102(6).

(2) No certificate of registration of a hobbyist apiary may be leased, assigned, or transferred, and no person other than the hobbyist apiary registrant may exercise any rights or privileges, directly or indirectly, authorized by the certificate of registration.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

Codification Instruction: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

80-6-115. Restrictions on apiary locations. Pollination apiaries, landowner apiaries, and hobbyist apiaries may be located less than 3 miles from pollination apiaries, landowner apiaries, hobbyist apiaries, and general apiaries registered to other persons. General apiaries may be located within 3 miles of one another only under the provisions of 80-6-111.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 125, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

Codification Instruction: See compiler's comments under 80-6-111.

Part 2

Inspection and Certification — Apis Bees

80-6-201. Apiaries — powers and duties of the department. (1) To prevent the spread of contagious and infectious disease among bees and apiaries, the department may:

(a) order the transfer of colonies of bees from hives or containers which cannot be properly examined for brood or other diseases to other hives or containers;

(b) order disinfection of any bee, beehive, brood comb, or any other equipment which is infected or contaminated and burn any infected or contaminated bee, beehive, brood comb, or any other equipment if, in its judgment, disinfection will not remove the infection or contamination. Before burning any property, the department shall give the owner or person in charge a written notice at least 5 days before the date on which the property will be burned. The notice shall be given by certified mail or personal service upon the owner or person in charge of the property.

(c) quarantine any apiary where foulbrood or any contagious or infectious diseases are present and, during the quarantine, prevent the removal from the apiary of any bees or equipment except under a special permit issued by the department permitting the removal under conditions prescribed by it. A person may not sell or offer for sale any apiary, bees, or equipment which are under quarantine unless a permit authorizing the sale or removal is issued by the department. Written notice of quarantine shall be posted by the department, owner, or person in charge at the quarantined apiary at a conspicuous place, and a copy shall be personally served or sent by certified mail to the owner of the apiary or person in charge. The quarantine continues in effect until it is ordered removed and a copy of the removal order served in the same manner.

(d) inspect any apiary, hives, equipment, or premises for the presence of disease;

(e) promulgate and enforce rules adopted pursuant to parts 1 through 3.

(2) Any person failing to comply with a rule, order, or provision of a quarantine pursuant to this section is subject to penalties provided for in 80-6-303.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-806, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3102 by Sec. 129, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3102.

80-6-202. Inspection of bees or used beekeeping equipment transported interstate. (1) A person may not transport or bring into the state any used beekeeping equipment or containers, including honey to be extracted, unless it is certified and duly marked as disease-free by an official responsible for apiary regulations of the state from which it is being moved. The department shall be advised in advance of the date of entry and the destination of the material. Used equipment transported into the state may be quarantined by the department, in accordance with 80-6-201(1)(c), from the time it enters the state until it has been in use while under quarantine for a minimum of 90 days and at least until the following July 1. The beekeeping materials are also subject to quarantine as provided in this section. The department may also inspect and certify as disease-free bees or beekeeping equipment which is to be transported from Montana to a state which requires an inspection in the state of origin.

(2) The costs of making the inspections provided for in subsection (1) shall be paid in advance by the owner of the bees or equipment and shall include a per diem pursuant to Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, necessary traveling expenses, and a fee of $20 for the issuance of a certificate of health. If inspection by an official of any other state is considered insufficient for the protection of the Montana bee industry by the department, the department shall so state by public statement. Importation of beekeeping materials, including honey for extracting, from that other state shall be denied unless the materials or honey are first inspected by the department and there is obtained from it a certificate of inspection showing that the materials or honey are apparently free from contagious or infectious disease. The costs of making the inspection shall be paid by the person requesting it, and inspection may be made at any point outside this state convenient to the person making the inspection. The department may require that the costs of making the inspection be paid in advance, and the costs shall include per diem pursuant to Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, necessary traveling expenses, and a fee of $20 for the issuance of the certificate of inspection.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 28, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-809, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3107 by Sec. 134, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 25, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3107; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 300, L. 1979.

80-6-203. Importation of bees in combless packages. A person or common carrier may not transport or bring into this state bees in combless packages unless they are accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the official inspector of the state or country from which they came.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 79, L. 1947; Sec. 82-810, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3108 by Sec. 135, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3108.

Part 3

General Provisions — Apis Bees

80-6-301. Orders effective until reversed or modified by court. An order or rule adopted by the department, including an order refusing a permit for the establishment of a new apiary location, is effective until reversed or modified by a final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction and while such action is pending, as defined in 25-1-103. An injunction or other process or writ may not be issued by a court restraining enforcement until that final determination.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-814, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3112 by Sec. 139, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3112.

80-6-302. Disposition of fees. Registration and inspection fees collected under parts 1 through 3 shall be transmitted by the department to the state treasurer, who shall deposit the moneys to the credit of the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 79, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 475, L. 1973; Sec. 82-811, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3109 by Sec. 136, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3109.

80-6-303. Penalty. A person violating parts 1 through 3 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or both fined and imprisoned.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 79, L. 1947; Sec. 82-812, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3110 by Sec. 137, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3110.

Parts 4 through 10 reserved

Part 11

Alfalfa Leaf-Cutting Bees

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 331, L. 1981 (SB 363), read: "An act to control the importation and keeping of alfalfa leaf-cutting bees and to provide for the certification of health of alfalfa leaf-cutting bees imported into or kept in Montana; providing an effective date."

Effective Date: Section 12, Ch. 331, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective July 1, 1981."

80-6-1101. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Alfalfa Leaf-Cutting Bee Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Bee" means any stage in the life cycle of a bee of the species Megachile rotundata (F), commonly known as the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee.

(2) "Certification" means the process of analyzing bees and equipment by the department to determine whether they meet the required health standards.

(3) "Committee" means the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee advisory committee established in 2-15-3005.

(4) "Department" means the department of agriculture established in 2-15-3001.

(5) "Equipment" means grooved boards, shelters, trays, incubators, cell removers, tumblers, and other apparatus used in rearing bees.

(6) "Nesting materials" means equipment, laminates, and other apparatus used in nesting bees.

(7) "Parasite" means an organism living in or on any stage of the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee obtaining nutriment from the body of the bee.

(8) "Pathogen" means an organism, parasitic or otherwise, that causes disease in the alfalfa leaf-cutting bee.

(9) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership, or corporation.

(10) "Wild trap" means to trap bees on property not owned by the trapper.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1103. Department responsibilities — adoption of rules. (1) The department is responsible for the administration of this part.

(2) The department shall by rule adopt minimum standards for the presence of pathogens and parasites in bees to be certified, imported, and possessed or controlled in the state of Montana.

(3) The department may enter into agreements with other governmental agencies or private associations in carrying out the provisions of this part.

(4) In performing its duties under this part, the department may:

(a) enter upon any public or private premises to inspect and sample bees or equipment that may be diseased or contaminated by parasites;

(b) quarantine any bees or equipment found to be infected or contaminated with pathogens at a level exceeding certification standards;

(c) order the disinfection or destruction of any bees or equipment that is infected or contaminated with parasites or pathogens and that does not meet certification standards.

(5) (a) Whenever the department has reasonable cause to believe a person is in possession of any diseased or parasitic bee or equipment or otherwise possesses any bee or equipment in violation of this part or rules adopted under it, the department may order a quarantine for not more than 30 days of the suspected bees or equipment and may require any person in possession of such bees or equipment to hold them under specified conditions until notified otherwise in writing by the department.

(b) The department shall release any quarantine or order to hold bees upon a finding that the bees and equipment are disease-free and are possessed in compliance with this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to SB 363 (Ch. 331, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for this bill because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Department of Agriculture in section 3.

It is the intent of this bill that the Department adhere as closely as possible to recommendations for rules made by the advisory committee established in section 4 [2-15-3005].

First adopted by the Senate Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation Committee on the 13th day of February 1981."

80-6-1104. Duties of committee. The committee shall advise the department with respect to any contemplated rulemaking. The committee shall meet to review the minimum standards adopted by the department at least once a year.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1105. Alfalfa leaf-cutting bees — inspection — certification — fees. (1) No person may import, possess, or control alfalfa leaf-cutting bees in the state of Montana unless the bees are certified annually, as provided in this section.

(2) To certify bees, a person must file a completed application form provided by the department together with the certification fee prescribed by the department. The applicant must provide at least the following:

(a) name and place of residence;

(b) the general location and number of bees to be registered; and

(c) other relevant information as may be required by department rule.

(3) After receipt of an application for certification, a sample of the total population of bees to be certified shall be selected by the department or its agent in a manner prescribed by the department. The sample shall be inspected for pathogens and parasites. If no pathogens or parasites in excess of certification standards are found, the sample shall be reported disease-free.

(4) When the department has in its possession a completed application form, a certification fee, and a report that the sample is disease-free, it may issue a certificate for the bees.

(5) The department shall specify the date by which any applicant must apply for recertification the following year. Applications for recertification received after the date specified shall be assessed a penalty equal to 10% of the applicable certification fee.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1106. Bee laboratory authorized. The department or its agent may develop and maintain a laboratory at Montana state university for the purpose of providing disease and parasite analytical services required to carry out the provisions of this part. The laboratory may be authorized by the department to provide services to persons possessing any bees or equipment on a fee-for-service basis.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1107. Restrictions on importing bees and equipment. (1) No bee may be imported into the state of Montana except under the provisions of this section.

(2) Prior to the importation of any bee, the importer must file a completed application form as required in subsection (2) of 80-6-1105 and arrange an approximate date and time for inspection.

(3) Every imported bee must be shipped directly to the certification laboratory to be examined for infestation by parasites or pathogens. Prior to

certification, each bee and associated transport equipment shall be quarantined at the laboratory.

(4) No bee may be imported except in loose cells or as adults. No bee may be imported in a drilled board, soda straw, or other equipment that prevents adequate inspection of the bee.

(5) A representative sample of the population of bees imported shall be inspected as the basis for certification.

(6) No person may import used equipment or nesting materials.

(7) No bee may be certified unless all other requirements for certification provided in 80-6-1105 are met.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1108. Restrictions on the rearing, moving, and trapping of bees. (1) No person may rear any bee in a nesting material from which samples of loose larval cells cannot readily be obtained.

(2) No person may move any quarantined bee or equipment except by special permit issued by the department.

(3) No person may wild trap or attempt to wild trap bees unless that person has been issued a permit for such activity in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1109. Fees to be set by rule — self-supporting program — earmarked account established. (1) Fees authorized to be charged by this part shall be set by department rule. Such fees shall be designed to reimburse the department for costs incurred in providing services and carrying out its duties under this part. It is the intent of the legislature that department activities under this part be self-supporting.

(2) There is an earmarked revenue account known as the leaf-cutting bee account for use by the department. Fees collected under this part shall be paid into the leaf-cutting bee account.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

80-6-1110. Violation — penalty. A person who imports, possesses, controls, moves, or wild traps or attempts to import, possess, control, move, or wild trap any bee or equipment in violation of this part or who interferes with or attempts to interfere with the efforts of the department or its agent to perform its duty under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500 for the first conviction and not less than $300 or more than $1,000 for each subsequent conviction.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 331, L. 1981.

CHAPTER 7

DISEASE, PEST, AND WEED CONTROL

Part 1 — Control of Diseases and Insects in Nurseries

Section

80-7-101. Definitions.
80-7-102. License required of nurserymen — application and payment of fees.

80-7-103. Renewal of license.
80-7-104. Grounds for refusal or revocation of license.
Sections 80-7-105 through 80-7-110 reserved.
80-7-111. Sales of nursery stock — inspection — fee.
80-7-112. Request for inspector's services — costs — certificate of inspection.
80-7-113. Duty to notify department of infection.
80-7-114. Removal of infected trees — assessment of costs.
80-7-115. Prohibition against delivery of uninspected nursery stock.
80-7-116. Notice to department of shipment of nursery stock.
80-7-117. Receiving uninspected nursery stock prohibited.
80-7-118. Right to hold nursery stock for inspection.
80-7-119. Inspection of Montana nursery stock — certificate.
80-7-120. Duplicate copies of orders for nursery stock required.
Sections 80-7-121 through 80-7-130 reserved.
80-7-131. Department rules and orders.
80-7-132. Cooperation — agreements with other governmental agencies.
80-7-133. Acts made unlawful — penalty.
80-7-134. Penalty for violation.

Part 2 — Fruit and Vegetable Pest and Disease Control

80-7-201. Destruction of fruit pests — use of crates.
80-7-202. Inspectors — appointment and duties.
80-7-203. Investigation of source, control, and destruction of insect pests.
80-7-204. Importation and sale of infected fruits and vegetables prohibited.
80-7-205. Quarantine of orchards.
80-7-206. Expenses of eradicating orchard diseases — collection as tax.
80-7-207. Quarantine against insect pests and plant diseases in other states.
80-7-208. Governor to establish quarantine against insect pests.
80-7-209. Receiving products from infected districts prohibited.
80-7-210. Penalty.

Part 3 — Barberry Control

80-7-301. Harmful barberry defined.
80-7-302. Harmful barberry — traffic in or permitting to exist unlawful.
80-7-303. Duty of department to destroy — proceedings.
80-7-304. Violation — penalty.

Part 4 reserved

Part 5 — Crop Insect Detection and Management

80-7-501. Definitions.
80-7-502. Insect detection, surveillance, and control programs.
80-7-503. Duties of department.
80-7-504. Financing of control program.
80-7-505. Computation and collection of assessments on landowners.
80-7-506. Rangeland control programs.
80-7-507. Administrative rules.
80-7-508. Duties of the cooperative extension service.

Part 6 reserved

Part 7 — Weed Control

80-7-701. Embargo against introduction of noxious weed seed from other states.
80-7-702. Rules for enforcement of interstate embargo.
80-7-703. Violations of interstate embargo — penalty.
80-7-704. Disposition of fines and inspection fees.
Sections 80-7-705 through 80-7-710 reserved.
80-7-711. Technical assistance.
80-7-712. Funding of noxious plant management programs.

80-7-713. Reports.
80-7-714. Rules.

Part 1

Control of Diseases and Insects in Nurseries

80-7-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Nursery stock" means botanically classified hardy perennial or biennial plants, trees, shrubs, vines, either domesticated or wild plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, bulbs, rhizomes, or roots of them, and other plants and plant parts for or capable of propagation. The term does not include vegetable, field, or flower seed or corms and tubers.

(2) "Person" means a person, firm, or corporation.

(3) "Seasonal nurseryman" means a person engaged in the business of selling, dealing in, or importing into the state for sale or distribution any nursery stock which is for sale only during certain growing seasons and whose place of business is open only during certain growing seasons and not continuously throughout the year.

History: En. 3-1201.1 by Sec. 53, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1201.1.

80-7-102. License required of nurserymen — application and payment of fees. (1) A person, before engaging in the business of selling, dealing in, or importing nursery stock into this state for sale or distribution or acting as agent, salesman, or solicitor for any nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock or soliciting orders for the purchase of nursery stock, must obtain a license for each place of business from the department. A person may not falsely represent that he is an agent, salesman, solicitor, or representative of any nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock.

(2) The department shall provide application forms for prospective licensees. Applications for licenses may be made at any time before engaging in business, except seasonal nurserymen must make application at least 30 days in advance of doing business in this state.

(3) Licenses shall be in the name of the person licensed and shall indicate the purpose for which issued and the name and location of the nursery or place of business of the nurseryman or dealer licensed or represented by an agent, salesman, or solicitor. Licenses, except seasonal nurserymen's licenses, shall bear the date of issue and expire July 1 next following the date of issue. Seasonal nurserymen's licenses shall bear the date of issue and expire on the date provided on the license by the department.

(4) The license fee is $30 a year for a general nursery, dealing in all kinds of nursery products; $20 a year for a nursery dealing in small fruits, ornamental shrubs, bulbs, and perennials; $10 a year for a nursery dealing in bulbs and perennials only; and $30 a year for seasonal nurserymen. Agents, salesmen, and solicitors for licensed nurseries shall be granted salesmen's licenses, free of charge, upon the request of the licensee.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1212; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 300, L. 1979.

80-7-103. Renewal of license. A licensed nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock who has complied with this part is entitled, upon the expiration of his license, to have the license renewed. The license shall be renewed upon payment of the proper fee.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1213.

80-7-104. Grounds for refusal or revocation of license. The department may refuse to issue a license or it may revoke a license under this part when:

(1) the person has been adjudged bankrupt, insolvent, or guilty of fraud or deceit by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(2) a verified complaint is made to the department that a licensee has failed to comply with this part or the horticulture laws.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1214.

80-7-105 through 80-7-110 reserved.

80-7-111. Sales of nursery stock — inspection — fee. (1) A person who sells or delivers any nursery stock not previously inspected under this part shall notify the department of agriculture of the sale or delivery. The department, after receiving the notice, shall inspect the nursery stock as soon as practicable. If the nursery stock is free from diseases and pests, the department shall so certify and shall attach a certificate of inspection to each lot or bill of nursery stock inspected.

(2) The department may designate certain places as quarantine stations where all nursery stock brought into the state shall be inspected and disinfected.

(3) If any nursery stock is diseased or infested with any of the pests mentioned in 80-7-204, the department shall order its disinfection or destruction together with all boxes, wrapping, or packing. If the department has ordered the destruction of any nursery stock, it shall notify the owner who may appeal to the director of agriculture before the destruction. The director's decision concerning the disposition of the nursery stock is final.

(4) The department shall fix by rule, after a hearing, the charges for disinfecting, fumigating, and inspecting nursery stock. Notice of the hearing on the proposed charges shall be published once in three newspapers of general circulation in this state.

(5) The charge for inspecting each carload of nursery stock is $10 or a proportionate sum fixed by the department for less than carload lots.

(6) The department shall collect all fees required by this section and may not give a certificate of inspection until the fees are paid.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3614, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3614, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1201.

80-7-112. Request for inspector's services — costs — certificate of inspection. Any person may request, upon the payment of actual costs to the department, the services of a horticultural inspector to inspect and certify plant products. Subsequent to inspection such horticultural inspector may issue to the person a certificate of inspection signed by him covering any plant product in compliance with rules of the department.

History: En. 3-1201.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1201.2.

80-7-113. Duty to notify department of infection. The owner or manager of an orchard, nursery, storeroom, packing house, or other place where horticultural products or supplies are kept or handled which becomes diseased or infested with any injurious insect or pest, immediately upon discovery of the existence of the disease or pest, shall notify the department. The owner or manager, at his expense, shall comply with the instructions of the department for the eradication of the disease or pest.

History: En. Sec. 1926, Rev. C. 1907 by Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3616, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3616, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1203.

80-7-114. Removal of infected trees — assessment of costs. (1) If a person owning any orchard or nursery stock infected or infested with any injurious insect pest or disease and which becomes a menace to the agricultural or fruit industry or a menace to ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, or vines fails to comply with the instructions of the department for the destruction or control of the injurious insect pest or disease or the destruction of the infested or infected orchard or nursery stock within the time specified by the department, the department may condemn, remove, or destroy the orchard or nursery stock or treat it with a proper remedy.

(2) If an owner fails to pay the cost of the removal, treatment, or destruction within 30 days after notice has been mailed to the owner at his last known post-office address, the cost shall become a lien on the land of the owner and shall be added by the county treasurer to the taxes upon the property and collected as other taxes.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3617, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3617, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 86, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1204.

80-7-115. Prohibition against delivery of uninspected nursery stock. A person may not receive or deliver any nursery stock unless a certificate issued by the department is attached to the nursery stock.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3618, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3618, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1205.

80-7-116. Notice to department of shipment of nursery stock. A person licensed to do business under this part shall notify the department of his intention to ship nursery stock not previously inspected in accordance with this part to any point in this state. The notice shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee, the list of the goods to be shipped, the freight or express office at which the goods are to be delivered, and the name or title of the transportation company from whom the consignee is to receive the goods. The notice shall be mailed at least 5 days before the day of shipment.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 215, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3620, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3620, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 58, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1206.

80-7-117. Receiving uninspected nursery stock prohibited. A person who receives and accepts any nursery stock that has not been inspected by the department shall, before using or disposing of the nursery stock, first notify the department and give it an opportunity to examine and, if necessary, fumigate the nursery stock.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3621, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3621, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1207.

80-7-118. Right to hold nursery stock for inspection. No person is liable to any other person for any damage to any nursery stock caused by holding it to await the certificate of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1929, Rev. C. 1907 by Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3623, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3623, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 155, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1209.

80-7-119. Inspection of Montana nursery stock — certificate. (1) Before it is packed for delivery, all nursery stock grown or growing in this state and used for filling orders shall be inspected by the department. The nursery stock shall be disinfected by fumigating or other method when considered necessary by the department. If the nursery stock is clean and free from insects and fungi pests, the department shall issue a certificate to the nurseryman. The certificate shall entitle the nurseryman to use that stock for filling orders for current delivery. The certificate shall be furnished at a price not exceeding 40 cents per hundred.

(2) Nurseries shall give the department 5 days' notice of the time when the stock will be ready for inspection.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3624, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3624, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1210.

80-7-120. Duplicate copies of orders for nursery stock required. (1) A nurseryman or dealer in nursery stock and a salesman, solicitor, and agent shall give to a person ordering nursery stock a duplicate copy of the order which shall show:

(a) the name and location of the nursery where the stock was grown;

(b) the name of the nurseryman from whom ordered and the name of the solicitor, salesman, or agent taking the order;

(c) the date of the order and when delivery is to be made;

(d) the number, name, age, and price of the variety of tree or plant ordered.

(2) Upon shipment into this state from any point outside this state of any nursery stock by a person not licensed to do business in this state, the person receiving the nursery stock shall have it inspected by the department and shall pay an inspector's fee of 10% of the invoice price of the shipment. The minimum fee for the inspection shall be 50 cents and the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the inspector. No inspection fees may be collected in excess of the regular inspection fees where the stock is shipped to a person licensed under this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1216.

80-7-121 through 80-7-130 reserved.

80-7-131. Department rules and orders. Every person in charge or control of a nursery, orchard, storeroom, packinghouse, or other place where horticultural products or supplies are handled or kept shall comply with the rules of the department and shall disinfect or destroy diseased or infected nursery stock or other horticultural supplies or products when ordered to do so by the department.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3615, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3615, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1202.

80-7-132. Cooperation — agreements with other governmental agencies. The director may cooperate with and enter into agreements with governmental agencies of this state, other states, and agencies of the federal government in order to carry out the purpose and provisions of this part.

History: En. 3-1219 by Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1219.

80-7-133. Acts made unlawful — penalty. (1) It is unlawful for any person to:

(a) falsely represent or misrepresent the name, age, variety, or class of any nursery stock sold or offered for sale;

(b) falsely represent or state that any nursery stock offered for sale, sold, or delivered was grown in or came from a certain nursery or locality, when in fact such nursery stock was grown in or came from another location or nursery;

(c) deceive or defraud any person in the sale of any nursery stock by substituting inferior or different varieties or ages from those ordered; or

(d) willfully or intentionally bring into this state, offer for sale or distribution within this state or ship, sell, or deliver upon any sale any nursery stock that is infected or infested with any disease or insect dangerous to the horticultural interests of the state.

(2) In case of such misrepresentation, false representation, deceit, fraud, or substitution, such person is subject to punishment as provided by 80-7-134 and is liable to the person, firm, or corporation damaged or injured thereby, to the extent of all damages sustained, to be recovered in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 220, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1215.

80-7-134. Penalty for violation. A person violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $300.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 216, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3625, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3625, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1211, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-1218 by Sec. 62, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1218.

Part 2

Fruit and Vegetable Pest and Disease Control

80-7-201. Destruction of fruit pests — use of crates. (1) The department of agriculture may adopt rules to prevent the spread of contagious disease among fruit and fruit trees; to prevent, treat, and destroy fruit pests and diseases of fruit and fruit trees; and to disinfect grafts, scions, and orchard debris, empty fruit boxes or packages, or other suspected material or transportable articles dangerous to orchards, fruit, and fruit trees. The rules shall be circulated in printed form by the department among fruit growers and fruit dealers of the state, shall be published at least 10 days in two newspapers of general circulation in the state, and shall be posted in three conspicuous places in each county in the state, one of which shall be at the county courthouse.

(2) No person may use a second time any crate, box, barrel, package, or wrapping which previously contained nursery stock. However, at the written request of a nurseryman, the department may permit boxes or packages

which previously contained nursery stock to be thoroughly fumigated in the presence of an inspector, at the expense of the nurseryman. The department shall give a receipt and mark the box or package. Otherwise, the box or package must be destroyed in its entirety, and possession of the crate, box, barrel, package, or wrapping by a person or dealer, other than the consignee, is prima facie evidence of a violation of this part.

(3) The department may seize and destroy by burning, without breaking, an infected or unlawfully used crate, box, barrel, package, or wrapping wherever found and prosecute the violator.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3610, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3610, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1103.

80-7-202. Inspectors — appointment and duties. The department shall appoint inspectors of fruit pests, who shall be selected with reference to their knowledge and practical experience in horticulture. Inspectors shall visit the nurseries, orchards, stores, packinghouses, warehouses, and other places where horticultural products and fruits are kept and shall see that the rules of the department and the laws of the state pertaining to the disinfection of fruits, trees, plants, grafts, orchard debris, and empty fruit boxes and other material are complied with. Inspectors shall have access at all times to all orchards or places where horticultural products or supplies are kept or handled. They shall enforce the rules of the department and may order the destruction and disinfection of infected trees, plants, fruits, or horticultural products or supplies.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3611, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3611, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1104.

80-7-203. Investigation of source, control, and destruction of insect pests. The department may investigate the source, control, and destruction of insect pests and fungus and bacterial diseases of orchards, trees, shrubs, plants, or nursery stock in this state.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3613, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3613, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1106.

80-7-204. Importation and sale of infected fruits and vegetables prohibited. A person may not import into this state, sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of, offer for sale, or possess for sale or barter any fruit or vegetable which is or has been infested with San Jose scale or the larvae of the coddling moth or other insect pest or disease dangerous to agriculture. The fact that any fruit or vegetable bears the mark of any such insect or is worm-eaten by the larvae of the coddling moth or shows the effect of disease is conclusive evidence that the fruit or vegetable is infected. Infected fruit or vegetables may be condemned and confiscated by the department. Nothing in this section prevents the growers of the infected fruit or vegetable from manufacturing it into a byproduct or selling and shipping it to a byproduct factory after obtaining a written permit from the department.

History: En. Sec. 1935, Rev. C. 1907 by Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3626, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3626, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1301.

80-7-205. Quarantine of orchards. (1) The department may quarantine an orchard or place where fruits are grown or kept that is infested with an injurious disease or insect pest. The department may adopt rules governing quarantines and regulating or restricting the use of quarantined fruits upon the premises or the shipment or disposition of them as necessary to prevent the spreading of disease or diseases or insect pests.

(2) A person may not ship or dispose of diseased or infested fruit or fruit products in violation of the order of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 52, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3627, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3627, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1302.**

80-7-206. Expenses of eradicating orchard diseases — collection as tax. (1) When, under the direction or rules of the department, any money is spent by it to eradicate any disease or insect pest from an orchard or other place where fruits are grown or kept, the department shall notify the owner of the orchard or premises in writing of the amount spent plus an additional charge of 25% of the amount spent. The notice shall be mailed to the last known address of the owner.

(2) If the owner fails to pay the amount spent by the department plus the additional charge of 25% within 30 days of the time the notice is sent, the department shall file a verified statement with the county treasurer where the money was spent. The statement shall set forth the amount spent plus the additional charge of 25%, together with the correct description of the property on which the money was spent as it appears on the assessment roll of the county.

(3) The county treasurer shall add the amount contained in the statement to the taxes upon the property and shall collect them in the manner provided for collection of state and county taxes.

(4) The county treasurer in any county where any money is collected as provided in subsection (3) shall, on or before February 1 each year, remit the amount to the state treasurer, who shall deposit same to the credit of the general fund of the state.

History: **(1) thru (3)En. Sec. 53, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3628, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3628, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1303, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 54, Ch. 216, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3629, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3629, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1304, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1303, 3-1304.**

80-7-207. Quarantine against insect pests and plant diseases in other states. If the governor believes that any pest, gypsy moth, browntail moth, Mediterranean fruit fly, potato wart, potato canker, black scab, potato ellworm, pea weevil, alfalfa weevil, alfalfa blight, flax canker, flax wilt, or other fruit or plant disease or insect pest dangerous or inimical to the horticultural or the agricultural industry exists in certain localities in another state, territory, or country or that conditions exist that render domestic horticultural stock or agricultural crops or plants likely to become diseased, he must by proclamation designate the localities. The governor shall prohibit the importation from those localities of any tubers, plants, nursery stock, fruit, or seeds or agricultural crops, plants, or seeds likely to introduce or spread infection, contagion, or insect pests into the state, except under restrictions he, after consulting with the department and the cooperative extension service, considers proper.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 61, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3631, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3631, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1306.**

80-7-208. Governor to establish quarantine against insect pests. Whenever the governor of this state has good reason to believe that any pest, gypsy moth, browntail moth, potato wart, potato canker, black scab, potato ellworm, pea weevil, alfalfa weevil, alfalfa blight, flax canker, flax wilt, or other plant disease or insect pest, dangerous or inimical to the agricultural or horticultural industry, exists within any county or locality within the state, it shall be specifically understood that he has authority to quarantine any county, district, locality, or ranch and it shall be his duty to prescribe and enforce such rules as may be necessary to prevent the movement of any designated articles or materials whatever across the boundaries of such quarantined counties, districts, localities, or ranches and for the control and eradication of such pests or diseases.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 61, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3632, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3632, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1307.**

80-7-209. Receiving products from infected districts prohibited. After publication of the governor's proclamation, a person may not knowingly receive any tubers, plants, nursery stock, fruit, seeds, or agricultural crops, plants, or weeds from a prohibited district and a person may not transport, convey, sell, or use them in this state. A person who violates this section is subject to the penalty provided in 80-7-210 and is liable for the damages caused to a person by the importation or transportation.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 61, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3633, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3633, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1308.**

80-7-210. Penalty. A person who violates this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $300.

History: **En. 3-1309 by Sec. 73, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1309; amd. Sec. 188, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "part" for "[chapter]".

Part 3

Barberry Control

80-7-301. Harmful barberry defined. (1) The term "harmful barberry", as used in this part, shall be construed to apply to any species of Berberis and, as hereinafter provided for, to Mahonia which are susceptible to infection by Puccinia graminis, commonly called blackstem rust of grain, but not including Japanese barberry (B. thunbergii), which does not propagate the rust.

(2) The department may apply this part to species of Mahonia when in its judgment the necessity arises.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3605, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3605, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-1003, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3606, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3606, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1004, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1003, 3-1004.**

80-7-302. Harmful barberry — traffic in or permitting to exist unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, offer for sale, barter, give away, exchange, deliver, ship, transport, receive, or accept for shipment or transportation, plant, or permit to exist on his or its premises in the state of Montana, any plant of the harmful barberry.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3603, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3603, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1001.

80-7-303. Duty of department to destroy — proceedings. (1) The department shall destroy harmful barberry plants found growing anywhere in the state. If the owner of the land on which the plants are found fails to destroy the plants within 10 days after receiving a written notice to that effect from the department, the department shall destroy the plants.

(2) The department shall then make out a statement in duplicate of the actual cost and expense incurred in destroying the plants. One copy of the statement shall be transmitted to the landowner, and the other shall be filed with the county treasurer where the land is situated.

(3) The treasurer shall place the amount indicated in the statement on the tax duplicate against the land. That amount shall be collected in the same manner and at the same time as taxes are collected. When collected, the amount shall be paid by the treasurer to the department, which shall send it to the state treasurer to be credited to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3604, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3604, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1002.

80-7-304. Violation — penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined any sum not less than $10 and not more than $25 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 40, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3607, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3607, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1005.

Part 4 reserved

Part 5

Crop Insect Detection and Management

80-7-501. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative control program" means a system of controlling insect pest populations through biological or other means not involving toxic chemicals.

(2) "Cropland" means land used for the production of food and forage, including the headlands, ditches, and rights-of-way adjacent to such land.

(3) "Cropland spraying program" means the application of chemical or other substances to croplands for the purpose of preventing or destroying insect pests.

(4) "Emergency" means a serious insect pest infestation that meets the conditions of 10-3-311.

(5) "Infestation" means that a pest exists in such numbers, under certain conditions, and at certain times as to destroy or substantially damage or threaten to destroy livestock or other agricultural crops.

(6) "Insect pest" includes the grasshopper, cutworm, pale western cutworm, armyworm, chinch bug, and any other insect or arthropod generally recognized as a destroyer of grain, hay, range, and horticulture crops.

History: **En. 3-3501 by Sec. 1, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3501(1) thru (4), (6), (7).**

80-7-502. Insect detection, surveillance, and control programs. The department may:

(1) employ permanent and seasonal personnel to administer this part;

(2) survey for and maintain surveillance of insect pests during appropriate seasons and enter upon any croplands in the course of conducting such surveillance;

(3) provide insect pest management services to particular agricultural commodity groups for the resolution of special or unusual insect pest problems;

(4) determine or assist a county to determine, upon investigation, whether a serious infestation exists or threatens to occur within a county;

(5) declare that an insect pest infestation constitutes a serious infestation;

(6) operate, contract for, or assist a county to obtain spraying or other appropriate services to counteract an actual or threatening serious infestation, having first determined that any person contracting to supply such services is properly equipped to apply substances designated and approved by the department;

(7) conduct, cooperate in, or coordinate upon request by any affected county, insect pest management services for serious pest infestations in one or more counties;

(8) assist counties, upon request, to coordinate county insect pest management programs in contiguous counties.

History: **En. 3-3502 by Sec. 2, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3502.**

80-7-503. Duties of department. The department shall:

(1) develop and publish a list of pesticides approved for control of insect pests;

(2) develop and publish technical guidelines on techniques of controlling insect pests;

(3) notify a county of its survey results and state whether the infestation is normal or serious;

(4) review and comment on or review and approve all county agricultural insect pest management plans as provided by local government statutes and consider whether the plan conforms to the technical guidelines of the department and whether implementation of the plan will probably counteract the condition of insect pest infestation in a timely and proper manner;

(5) consider whether an alternative control program would be as efficient as spraying on a ratio of total costs to total benefits and provide the county with a summary of its findings prior to conducting or approving any cropland spraying program. If the alternative control program is considered adequate, the department may conduct or approve such a program.

History: **En. 3-3503 by Sec. 3, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3503.**

80-7-504. Financing of control program. (1) One-third of the costs of a cropland spraying program or alternative program conducted by the state shall be paid by the state. Prior to the implementation of any state or county control program, the department and the governing body of any county for which the program is proposed shall enter into an interlocal or management agreement on the maximum amount of moneys each shall appropriate or provide toward the proposed program. If either party does not sign and approve the agreement, the program may not be conducted.

(2) Individual farm and ranch landowners may formally petition by written affidavit protesting their inclusion within the proposed cropland spraying program. The department or local governing body shall refrain from spraying any land petitioned to be excluded. Such excluded land remains subject to assessment under 80-7-505. The governing body of any county for which a control program is intended shall proceed as provided by local government statutes.

(3) If the department conducts the program, it shall pay all costs of the program. The county shall pay its share and the landowner's share as provided in 80-7-505 to the department for deposit in the appropriate fund.

(4) If the county conducts the program, it shall pay all costs of the program including its share. The department shall pay one-third of the costs of the cropland spraying program from moneys appropriated for that purpose to the county in which the program was conducted. The county treasurer shall collect the landowner's special assessment as provided in 80-7-505.

History: En. 3-3504 by Sec. 4, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3504.

80-7-505. Computation and collection of assessments on landowners. Each owner of cropland benefited under a cropland spraying program is liable for such portion of the landowner's share of the program costs as his cropland is a portion of all cropland within the boundaries of the program. The county treasurer shall compute each landowner's liability and mail a special assessment therefor to each owner or occupier of land within the boundaries of the program. Unless otherwise mutually agreed upon, this assessment is due and payable within 32 days of mailing or 30 days of receipt if receipt is shown to be more than 2 days after mailing. A delinquent assessment is a lien upon the land assessed.

History: En. 3-3505 by Sec. 5, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3505.

80-7-506. Rangeland control programs. The department may enter into agreements with the United States department of agriculture for cooperative programs to control insect pest infestations on rangeland and to share the costs of such programs whenever funds have been appropriated and are available for that purpose.

History: En. 3-3506 by Sec. 6, Ch. 433, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3506.

80-7-507. Administrative rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to carry out the intent of this part.

History: En. 3-3507 by Sec. 7, Ch. 362, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3507.

80-7-508. Duties of the cooperative extension service. The cooperative extension service within the department of education shall conduct investigations pertaining to insects and other arthropods affecting plants and animals. When an injurious infestation of an insect or other arthropod occurs in any part of the state, the authorized employees of the cooperative extension service shall go to the scene of the infestation, shall determine the extent and seriousness of the infestation, and make public the best remedies to be employed.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 75, L. 1967; Sec. 82-804.2, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 75-8806 by Sec. 127, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 75-8806.

Part 6 reserved

Part 7

Weed Control

80-7-701. Embargo against introduction of noxious weed seed from other states. If the department believes that movements of grain, plants, seed, tubers, nursery stock, hay, straw, fruit, or other materials containing noxious weed seed or plants dangerous or inimical to the horticultural or agricultural industries are about to be introduced into the state, it may advise the governor. The governor shall, by proclamation, declare an embargo against the importation or shipment of the grain, plants, tubers, nursery stock, seed, hay, straw, fruit, or other materials into the state, except under restrictions established in this part and provided in the rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 195, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.

80-7-702. Rules for enforcement of interstate embargo. The department of agriculture shall adopt all necessary rules in the enforcement of an embargo proclaimed as provided in 80-7-701. The department in adopting the rules may provide for the establishment of inspection stations, the appointment of inspectors, the establishment of the inspection fees, the issuance of certificates, the methods of transporting and packaging, and other rules and procedures necessary to carry out 80-7-701 through 80-7-704.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.1.

80-7-703. Violations of interstate embargo — penalty. Any person who refuses to obey an order of an appointed inspector or willfully disobeys the provisions of 80-7-701 through 80-7-704 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $50 and not more than $500.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 44, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.2.

80-7-704. Disposition of fines and inspection fees. All fines levied as provided in 80-7-703 and all fees collected from inspections shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department for the purpose of administering and enforcing 80-7-701 through 80-7-704.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 44, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1708.3.

80-7-705 through 80-7-710 reserved.

80-7-711. Technical assistance. The department is authorized to provide technical assistance and services to local governments, agricultural producers, and the general public on the management and control of noxious plants. This assistance and service may include:

(1) development, compilation, and reporting of information and records on noxious plant infestations in every county;

(2) information and data on the location of noxious plants and acres infested per county and major infestations of watersheds and geographical regions of the state;

(3) a determination of the economic and environmental impact of noxious plants on Montana and its citizens;

(4) providing technical assistance to various governmental units and citizens on managing long-term noxious plant control programs;

(5) delineation and recommendation of areas in the state where management programs or certain management tools should not be utilized because of economic or environmental considerations;

(6) information on the restrictions and proper use of pesticides and other management techniques;

(7) publishing of model quarantine standards for counties desiring to provide a quarantine program for noxious plants, plant parts, and seed transported in the county; and

(8) cooperation and coordination of activities with any government agency, private industry, or citizen.

History: En. 16-1724 by Sec. 1, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1724.

80-7-712. Funding of noxious plant management programs. (1) The department may make every effort to obtain federal funds under 43 U.S.C. 1242 to implement management of noxious plants on federal lands in cooperation with any federal agency and the local government body responsible for noxious plant management. These federal funds shall be directly disbursed to local governments authorized to conduct noxious plant management programs. The department may require individual or multiple local government units wishing to apply for federal funds to make proper application for the funds following the management program, budget guidelines, and policies of the department, and the requirements of 43 U.S.C. 1241 through 1243. The department shall request 3% of the total federal funds received per year to cover the complete cost of administering, monitoring, and auditing the expenditure of these federal funds.

(2) The department may cooperate in and coordinate the planning and disbursement of these funds with federal, state, and local agencies responsible for management of noxious plants.

(3) The department may directly expend or provide federal or state funds to local governments to manage or eradicate new noxious plant infestations invading federal or state lands within the state.

(4) The department may hold a public hearing in the specific locale requesting funding prior to granting the federal funds. The department may determine if there are any special requirements or restrictions that should be incorporated into the management program prior to its implementation.

History: **En. 16-1725 by Sec. 2, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1725.**

80-7-713. Reports. The department may prepare a biennial report on the status of noxious plants and their management in Montana. Reports may be submitted to the governor and legislature and other such groups and organizations as the department considers necessary.

History: **En. 16-1726 by Sec. 3, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1726.**

80-7-714. Rules. The department may adopt rules and policies necessary to implement 80-7-711 through 80-7-713 pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: **En. 16-1727 by Sec. 4, Ch. 466, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1727.**

CHAPTER 8

PESTICIDES

Part 1 — General Administration

Section
80-8-101. Short title.
80-8-102. Definitions.
80-8-103. Purpose.
80-8-104. Administration.
80-8-105. Rules.
80-8-106. Administrative procedures.
80-8-107. Public information.
80-8-108. Advisory council.
80-8-109. Educational programs.
80-8-110. Cooperation with other agencies.

Part 2 — Registration and Licensing

80-8-201. Registration.
80-8-202. Prohibited acts.
80-8-203. Commercial applicator.
80-8-204. Application for applicator's license.
80-8-205. Commercial operator.
80-8-206. Applicator's and operator's examination.
80-8-207. Dealers.
80-8-208. Dealer's examination.
80-8-209. Farm applicators.
80-8-210. Licensing nonresidents.
80-8-211. Revocation of licenses and permits.
80-8-212. Retail noncommercial sale of pesticides.
80-8-213. Government agencies.
80-8-214. Liability.

Part 3 — Enforcement and Penalties

80-8-301. Report of loss or damage — effect of failure to report.
80-8-302. Sampling and analysis.
80-8-303. Embargo.
80-8-304. Investigation and enforcement authority.

80-8-305. General violations.
80-8-306. Penalties.

Part 1

General Administration

80-8-101. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the "Montana Pesticides Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-213.

80-8-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Active ingredient" means:

(a) in the case of a pesticide, other than a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, alter life processes, or mitigate insects, nematodes, fungi, rodents, weeds, or other pests;

(b) in the case of a plant regulator, an ingredient which acts upon the physiology to accelerate or retard the rate of growth or rate of maturation or otherwise alter the normal processes of ornamental or crop plants or their produce;

(c) in the case of a defoliant, an ingredient which will cause the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant;

(d) in the case of a desiccant, an ingredient which will artificially accelerate the drying of plant tissue.

(2) "Adulterated" applies to a pesticide if its strength of purity falls below the professed standard or quality as expressed on labeling or under which it is sold or if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the pesticide or if any valuable constituent of the pesticide has been wholly or in part abstracted.

(3) "Antidote" means the most practical immediate treatment in case of poisoning and includes first-aid treatment.

(4) "Applicator" means a person who applies pesticides by any method.

(5) "Beneficial insects" means those insects which, in the course of their life cycle, carry, transmit, or spread pollen to and from vegetation, act as parasites and predators on other insects, or are otherwise beneficial.

(6) "Commercial applicator" means a person who by contract or for hire applies by aerial, ground, or hand equipment pesticides to land, plants, seed, animals, waters, structures, or vehicles.

(7) "Commercial operator" means a person who applies pesticides under the supervision of a commercial applicator.

(8) "Crop" means a food intended for human or animal consumption or a fiber product.

(9) "Dealer" means a person who sells, wholesales, offers or exposes for sale, exchanges, barters, or gives away within this state any pesticide except those pesticides which are to be used for home, yard, garden, home orchard, shade trees, ornamental trees, bushes, and lawn.

(10) "Defoliant" means a substance or mixture of substances for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission.

(11) "Desiccant" means a substance or mixture of substances for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue.

(12) "Device" means any instrument or contrivance intended for destroying, controlling, repelling, or mitigating pests but not equipment used for the application of pesticides.

(13) "Environment" means the soil, air, water, plants, and animals.

(14) "Equipment" means equipment used in the actual application of pesticides, including aircraft, ground sprayers and dusters, hand-held applicators, and water surface equipment.

(15) "Farm applicator" means a person applying pesticides to his own crops or land.

(16) "Fungi" means all nonchlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (all nonchlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts) as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, except those resident on or in living man or other animals.

(17) "Fungicide" means a substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any fungus.

(18) "Herbicide" means a substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any weed.

(19) "Inert ingredient" means an ingredient which is not an active ingredient.

(20) "Ingredient statement" means either:

(a) a statement of the chemical name and common name and percentage of each active ingredient, together with the total percentage of the inert ingredients, in the pesticide; or

(b) a statement of the chemical name and common name of each active ingredient, together with the name of each and total percentage of the inert ingredients, if any, in the pesticide. However, subsection (20)(a) of this section applies if the preparation is highly toxic to man, determined as provided in 80-8-105; and if the pesticide contains arsenic in any form, the ingredient statement shall also include a statement of the percentage of total and water-soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic.

(21) "Insect" means any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legged, winged and wingless forms, such as beetles, bugs, wasps, flies, and keds, and to other classes of arthropods whose members are wingless and usually have more than six legs, such as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, and wood lice.

(22) "Insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects present in any environment.

(23) "Label" means the written, printed, or graphic matter on or attached to the pesticide or device or to its immediate container and any outside container or wrapper of any retail package of the pesticide or device.

(24) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter:

(a) upon the pesticide or device or any of its containers or wrappers;

(b) accompanying the pesticide or device at any time;

(c) to which reference is made on the label or in literature accompanying the pesticide or device, except when accurate, nonmisleading reference is made to current official publications of the United States environmental protection agency; departments of agriculture, interior, or health, education, and welfare; state experiment stations; state agricultural colleges; or other similar federal institutions or official agencies of this state or other states authorized by law to conduct research in the field of pesticides.

(25) "Misbranded" applies:

(a) to a pesticide or device if its labeling bears any statement, design, or graphic representation relative to its ingredients which is false or misleading;

(b) to a pesticide if:

(i) it is an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another pesticide;

(ii) its labeling bears any reference to registration under this chapter;

(iii) the labeling accompanying it does not contain instructions for use necessary and, if complied with, adequate for the protection of the public;

(iv) the label does not contain a warning or caution statement necessary and, if complied with, adequate to prevent injury to living man or undue hazard to the environment;

(v) the label of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase does not bear an ingredient statement on that part of the immediate container and on the outside or on a wrapper through which the ingredient statement on the immediate container cannot be clearly read;

(vi) any word, statement, or other information required to appear on the labeling is not prominently placed on the labeling with a conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or graphic matter in the labeling) and in terms rendering it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

(vii) in the case of an insecticide, nematocide, fungicide, or herbicide, when used as directed or in accordance with commonly recognized practice, it is injurious to living men or other vertebrate animals or vegetation, except weeds, to which it is applied or to the person applying the pesticide;

(viii) in the case of a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, when used as directed, it is injurious to man or other vertebrate animals or vegetation to which it is applied or to the person applying the pesticide. Physical or physiological effects on plants or parts of plants are not injurious when this is the purpose for which the plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant is applied in accordance with the label claims and recommendations.

(26) "Nematocide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating nematodes.

(27) "Nematodes", "nemas", or "eelworms" means invertebrate animals of the phylum nemathelminthes and class nematoda, that is, unsegmented round worms with elongated, fusiform, or sac-like bodies covered with cuticle and inhabiting soil, water, animals, plants, or plant parts.

(28) "Person" means any natural person, individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, joint-stock association, body politic, or organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, and any trustee, receiver, assignee, or similar representative.

(29) "Pest" includes any insect, rodent, nematode, snail, slug, weed, and any form of plant or animal life or virus, except virus on or in living man

or other animal, which is normally considered a pest or which the department declares a pest.

(30) "Pesticide" means any:

(a) substance or mixture of substances, including any living organism or any product derived from a living organism, intended for preventing, destroying, controlling, repelling, altering life processes, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living man or other animals, that may infect or be detrimental to persons, vegetation, crops, animals, structures, or households or be present in any environment or which the department declares a pest;

(b) substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant; and

(c) other substances intended for that use named by the department by a rule adopted by it.

(31) "Plant regulator" means any substance or mixture of substances affecting the rate of growth or rate of maturation or for otherwise altering physiological condition of plants but does not include substances to the extent that they are intended as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants, and soil amendments.

(32) "Public utility applicator" means a person applying pesticides to land and structures owned or leased by a public utility.

(33) "Registrant" means the person registering any pesticide or device under the provisions of this chapter.

(34) "Restricted-use pesticide" means any pesticide, including highly toxic pesticides, which the department has found and determined, subsequent to a hearing, to be injurious when used in accordance with registration, label, directions, and cautions to persons, beneficial insects, animals, crops, or the environment other than the pests it is intended to prevent, destroy, control, or mitigate.

(35) "Retailer" means any person who sells, offers or exposes for sale, exchanges, barters, or gives away within this state any pesticide for home, yard, lawn, and garden use, in quantities or concentrations as determined by the department of agriculture.

(36) "Weed" means any plant or part of the plant which grows where not wanted.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-216.**

80-8-103. Purpose. The control of pesticides and their use is essential for the protection of man and his environment. Pesticides are currently considered valuable and necessary to provide sufficient quantity of quality foods and for the protection of humans from vectorborne diseases. However, the protection of man and his essential needs—water, air, food, animals, vegetation, pollinating insects, and shelter from pesticides which are potentially dangerous—is in the public interest now and in the future. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to provide for the control of pesticides.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-214.**

80-8-104. Administration. This chapter shall be administered by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-215.**

80-8-105. Rules. (1) The department may adopt by reference without a public hearing regulations adopted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. The department may, after a public hearing, adopt all rules necessary to carry out this chapter.

(2) The rules may prescribe methods of:

(a) registration, application, use, or restricting use, prohibiting use, offering or exposing for sale any pesticide;

(b) determining whether pesticides are highly toxic to man;

(c) determining standards of coloring or discoloring for pesticides and subjecting pesticides to the requirements of 80-8-202;

(d) licensing commercial applicators, operators, and dealers, establishing methods of recordkeeping for applicators, operators, and dealers, and providing for the review of the records by the department's authorized agent and the submission of the records to the department upon written request;

(e) issuing farm applicator special-use permits and the maintenance and submission of records by farm applicators issued special-use permits;

(f) collection, examination, and standard deviation from guarantee analysis and umpire analysis of pesticides and devices;

(g) operating and maintaining equipment used by applicators;

(h) developing examinations which shall be held periodically throughout the state;

(i) establishing the form and content of all applications for licenses and permits;

(j) designating pesticides that may be sold at retail for home, yard, garden, and lawn use. The department may also limit retail sale of pesticides, up to a specific number of pounds or gallons and concentration which would be sublethal to humans and animals if small amounts of it were accidentally swallowed, inhaled, sprayed, or dusted on the skin.

(k) revoking licenses and permits;

(l) registering or controlling any spray adjuvant, such as a wetting agent, spreading agent, deposit builder, adhesive, emulsifying agent, deflocculating agent, water modifier, or similar agent with or without toxic properties of its own intended to be used with any other pesticide as an aid to the application or effect of that other pesticide, whether or not distributed in a package or container separate from that of a pesticide with which it is to be used;

(m) registering pesticide-fertilizer and other chemical blends or, instead of registration, establishing licensing, inspection, and fees for blending plants;

(n) establishing registration procedures for devices, with a fee not to exceed $5 per type of device, specifying classes of devices to be registered and providing for additional requirements.

(3) (a) Whenever the department finds that those rules are necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this chapter, the rules may relate to the time, place, manner, and method of registration, application, or selling of the pesticides, may restrict or prohibit use of pesticides in the state or in designated areas during specified periods of time, and shall encompass all reasonable factors which the department considers necessary to prevent damage or injury to:

(i) persons, animals, or pollinating insects from the effect of drift or careless application;

(ii) the environment;

(iii) plants, including forage plants;
(iv) wildlife;
(v) fish and other aquatic life.

(b) In issuing the rules, the department shall give consideration to pertinent research findings and recommendations of other agencies of this state or of the federal government.

(4) If the department finds that an emergency exists which requires immediate action with regard to the registration, use, or application of pesticides, the department may, without notice or hearing, issue necessary orders or rules to protect the public health, welfare, and safety. An order or rule issued under this subsection is effective for the period prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act. If the department determines that the emergency order or rule should remain in effect, a public hearing under 80-8-106 shall be held within the above period to determine whether the order or rule should be adopted by the department.

(5) All rules and orders issued by the department shall be in writing, shall be entered in full in books to be kept by the department for that purpose, shall be indexed, and shall be public records open for inspection at all times during reasonable office hours. Except for orders establishing or changing rules of practice and procedure, all orders made and published by the department shall include and be based upon written findings of fact. A copy of any rule or order certified by the department shall be received in evidence in all courts of this state with the same effect as the original.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-234.

80-8-106. Administrative procedures. The administration of this chapter and all rulemaking and hearing functions under this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-235.

80-8-107. Public information. The department as it deems proper may, alone or in cooperation with other state or federal agencies, publish information regarding aspects of the use and application sections or registration sections of this chapter. This information cannot disclose operations of selling, production, or use of pesticides by any person.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-239.

80-8-108. Advisory council. (1) The director of agriculture may appoint an advisory council to study and make recommendations on special pesticide problems in the state. The council shall consist of individuals representing, equally, controlled industry, agriculture, health, and wildlife. Governmental personnel, university personnel not included, may not be represented on the council. Governmental personnel shall meet with the council in an advisory capacity when requested by the council. The council may not exceed 12 members. The director of agriculture shall establish the time period in which the council shall exist. The time period may not exceed 2 years. The department of agriculture shall provide the necessary administrative, secretarial, and any other essential items to the council.

(2) Each member of the council shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of $25 per day for each day actually spent in the performance of his duties and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

(3) The council may request that the department hold a public hearing to assist it in gathering factual data and information on the special problems assigned it.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 439, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-240.**

80-8-109. Educational programs. The department in cooperation with other state and federal agencies shall develop and conduct appropriate educational programs. The educational programs shall inform those individuals dealing in and applying pesticides as to correct methods of formulating, applying, storing, disposing of, handling, and transporting pesticides.

History: **En. Sec. 29, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-241.**

80-8-110. Cooperation with other agencies. (1) The department of agriculture may cooperate with agencies of this state or its subdivisions or with any agency of any other state or the federal government for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, securing uniformity of rules, and entering into reciprocal licensing and certification agreements with other states.

(2) The department of agriculture and the department of health and environmental sciences shall enter into a memorandum of agreement concerning the inspection, regulation, and responsibilities of persons or activities that may be involved in the management, disposal, storage, transportation, treatment, recycling, or recovery of hazardous wastes and the disposal of solid wastes.

(3) For the purpose of this section, "solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible wastes including but not limited to garbage; rubbish; refuse; hazardous wastes; ashes; sludge from sewage treatment plants, water supply treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities; construction and demolition wastes; dead animals, including offal; discarded home and industrial appliances; and wood products or wood byproducts and inert materials. Solid waste does not mean municipal sewage, industrial wastewater affluents, mining wastes regulated under the mining and reclamation laws administered by the department of state lands, slash and forest debris regulated under laws administered by the department of state lands, or marketable wood byproducts.

(4) For the purpose of this section, "hazardous waste" means any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semisolid form which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, taking into account the toxicity of the waste, its persistence and degradability in nature, its potential for assimilation or concentration in tissue, and other factors that may otherwise cause or contribute to adverse acute or chronic effects on the health of persons or other living organisms. Hazardous wastes include but are not limited to those which are toxic, radioactive, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers, or which

generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means, excluding wood chips and wood used for manufacturing or fuel purposes.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-242; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 529, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "the department of natural resources and conservation" to "the department of state lands" near the end of (3). Chapter 529, L. 1981, transferred the duty of administering the regulation of slash and forest debris from the department of natural resources and conservation to the department of state lands necessitating this amendment.

Severability: Section 9, Ch. 529, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 529, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective July 1, 1981."

Part 2

Registration and Licensing

80-8-201. Registration. (1) Every pesticide distributed, sold, or offered for sale within this state or delivered for transportation or transported in intrastate commerce or between points within this state shall be registered with the department. The registration shall be renewed annually by the manufacturer, formulator, or distributor of the pesticide. The department shall register all approved pesticides and those registered are subject to registration fees and all other provisions of this chapter. All registrations of pesticides expire on December 31 following the date of issuance unless otherwise terminated.

(2) The applicant for registration shall file with the department a statement including:

(a) the name and address of the applicant and the name and address of the person whose name will appear on the label, if other than the registrant;

(b) a complete copy of the label of the pesticide, the United States environmental protection agency registration number if the pesticide is so registered, and a statement of all claims to be made for it, including directions for use;

(c) the trade and chemical name of the pesticide;

(d) if requested by the department, a full description of tests made and the results upon which the claims are based. In the case of renewal of registration, a statement shall be required only with respect to information which is different from that furnished when the pesticide was registered or last reregistered.

(3) Any pesticide imported into this state which is subject to the provisions of any federal act providing for the registration of pesticides and has been registered under the provisions of a federal act shall be registered in the state. However, the state may restrict the use and application of the pesticide by type of applicator, time, and place and may establish special registrations of pesticides as outlined in subsection (8) of this section and 80-8-105(3). The annual registration fee must also be paid, and registration information required by the department must be provided.

(4) The applicant shall pay an annual fee of $15 for each pesticide registered. A registration fee is not required to register an experimental use permit. Fees collected shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund.

(5) The department may require the submission of the complete formula and certified analytical standards of any pesticide. If it appears to the department that the composition of the article warrants the proposed claims for it and if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted comply with the requirements of 80-8-202, it shall register the article.

(6) If it does not appear to the department that the article warrants the proposed claims for it or if the article and its labeling and other material required to be submitted do not comply with this chapter, it shall notify the applicant of the manner in which the article, labeling, or other material required to be submitted fails to comply with the chapter so as to afford the applicant an opportunity to make the necessary corrections. If the applicant does not make the corrections upon receipt of the notice, the department may refuse to register the article. The department may suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide whenever it does not appear that the article or its labeling comply with this chapter. When an application for registration is refused or the department proposes to suspend or cancel a registration, the registrant may appeal the department's decision.

(7) Registration is not required in the case of a pesticide shipped from one plant in this state to another plant in this state by the same person.

(8) (a) The departments of health and environmental sciences, agriculture, and fish, wildlife, and parks shall review all applications for registration of an experimental-use permit or a registration for special local needs. The departments shall utilize the same requirements and standards for reviewing registrations as established by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, and regulations adopted thereunder. The department of agriculture shall provide the departments of health and environmental sciences and fish, wildlife, and parks with a complete copy of the application, related correspondence, and a statement of the department of agriculture's proposed action on the application. The departments of health and environmental sciences and fish, wildlife, and parks shall approve or disapprove the application within 10 days after the receipt of the application. If the departments of health and environmental sciences, agriculture, and fish, wildlife, and parks are in agreement with the proposed registration, the department of agriculture shall issue the registration.

(b) The department of agriculture shall establish a time and place for an interagency conference for the purposes of resolving the registration of any pesticide or device. If two of the departments approve the proposed registration, the department of agriculture shall issue the registration.

(c) The registrant applying for registration shall be notified as to proposed changes in registration. If the departments cannot resolve the proposed registration following the interagency conference, the registrant may request a joint administrative hearing before the departments of agriculture, health and environmental sciences, and fish, wildlife, and parks.

(d) Following the interagency conference and, if requested, the administrative hearing, if the proposed registration of a pesticide or device has not been resolved, the department of agriculture shall appoint an advisory council as outlined in 80-8-108 to resolve by majority vote the registration of any pesticide. The advisory council's recommendations on the registration shall be accepted by the departments and implemented by the department of agriculture.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-217; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 230, L. 1979.

80-8-202. Prohibited acts. (1) It is unlawful for any person to distribute, sell, or offer for sale within this state or deliver for transportation or transport in intrastate commerce between points within this state any of the following:

(a) any pesticide which has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of 80-8-201 or any pesticide if any of the claims made for it or any of the directions for its use differ in substance from the representations made in connection with its registration or if the composition of a pesticide differs from its composition as represented in connection with its registration or if registration or reregistration has been refused, revoked, canceled, or suspended. The department of agriculture may allow a change in the labeling or formula of a pesticide within a registration period without requiring reregistration of the product when such change does not adversely affect the product for its intended use and if proper application therefor is made.

(b) any pesticide unless it is in the registrant's or the manufacturer's unbroken immediate container and there is affixed to such container and to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if there be one, through which the required information on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label bearing:

(i) the name and address of the manufacturer, registrant, or person for whom manufactured;

(ii) the trade and chemical name, brand, or trademark under which said article is sold;

(iii) the net weight or measure of the content, subject to such reasonable variations as the department may permit;

(c) any pesticide which contains any substance or substances in quantities highly toxic to man, determined as provided in 80-8-105, unless the label shall bear, in addition to any other matter required by this chapter:

(i) the skull and crossbones;

(ii) the word "poison" prominently in red on a background of distinctly contrasting color;

(iii) a statement of an antidote for the pesticide;

(d) the pesticides commonly known as standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate, zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate, and barium fluosilicate unless they have been distinctly colored or discolored, as provided by regulations issued in accordance with this chapter, or any other white powder pesticide which the department, after investigation of and after public hearing on the necessity for such action for the protection of the public health and the environment and the feasibility of such coloration or discoloration, shall by regulations require to be distinctly colored or discolored, unless it has been so colored or discolored. The department may exempt any pesticide to the extent that it is intended for a particular use from the coloring or discoloring required or authorized by this section if it determines that such coloring or discoloring for such use is not necessary for the protection of the public health and the environment.

(e) any pesticide which is adulterated or misbranded, or any device which is misbranded.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to:

(a) detach, alter, deface, or destroy, in whole or in part, any label or labeling provided for in this chapter or rules promulgated hereunder or to add any substance to or take any substance from a pesticide in a manner that may defeat the purpose of this chapter;

(b) use for his own advantage or reveal, other than to the department or proper officials or employees of the state or the courts of this state in response to a subpoena, to physicians or to veterinarians or in emergencies to pharmacists and other qualified persons for use in the preparation of antidotes, any information relative to formulas of products acquired by authority of 80-8-201.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-218; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-8-203. Commercial applicator. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of applying pesticides for another without a pesticide applicator's license obtained from the department of agriculture. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of $15. Applicators applying for a dealer's license under this chapter shall be required to pay only a $10 licensing fee for the dealer's license. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person employed only to operate any equipment used for the application of any pesticide and in which the person has no financial interest or other control over such apparatus other than its day-to-day mechanical operation for the purpose of applying any pesticide.

(2) Public utility applicators shall be licensed in the same manner as commercial applicators, provided that public utility operators working under public utility applicators are not required to be licensed except as provided for under 80-8-205.

(3) Veterinarians licensed as provided in Title 37, chapter 18, part 3, shall not be required to be licensed to apply nonrestricted pesticides, provided that these veterinarians shall register with the department each year; provided further that the veterinarians shall be required to meet all other requirements and rules of the Montana Pesticides Act. The department shall consider the professional licensing requirements for veterinarians when adopting rules.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-221; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 230, L. 1979.

80-8-204. Application for applicator's license. (1) Application for a pesticide applicator's license provided for in 80-8-203 shall be made annually to the department before applying pesticides in any calendar year, provided that pesticide applicators applying for renewal of license shall do so on or before May 1 of that calendar year. Any applicator applying for renewal of license after May 1 shall be assessed a $15 late licensing fee.

(2) An individual applying for a license to engage in aerial application of pesticides shall certify on the application that he has met all the federal aviation administration and the department of commerce requirements for aerial pesticide applicators.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 213, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-222; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 230, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 184 substituted language requiring the applicant to certify that he has met all federal aviation administration and department of community affairs requirements for language requiring the applicant to first meet the requirements to operate the equipment described in the application in (2).

Chapter 274 substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (2).

Transfer of Function: Section 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The department of community affairs is abolished.

(2) The following functions of the department of community affairs are transferred to the department of commerce: . . .

(c) relating to aviation and contained in 15-70-204, 15-70-221, Title 67, and 80-8-204; . . ."

80-8-205. Commercial operator. The department of agriculture may establish procedures for controlling pesticide operators including necessary fees by regulation.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-223.**

80-8-206. Applicator's and operator's examination. (1) The department of agriculture shall publish and distribute or have available upon request such information as may be helpful to persons engaged in the application of pesticides, including information that may be required or which may appear upon any examination given to applicators and operators by the department.

(2) The department shall require an applicant for a license to show upon written examination that he possesses adequate knowledge concerning the proper use and application of pesticides under the classification for which he has applied, provided that the applicator and operator may not be required to take a reexamination upon renewal of licensing.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-224.**

80-8-207. Dealers. (1) It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, deliver, or have delivered within this state any pesticide without first procuring a license from the department of agriculture for each calendar year or portion thereof. A separate dealer's license and fee shall be required for each location or outlet from which pesticides are distributed, sold, held for sale, or offered for sale. Pesticide fieldmen or salesmen employed directly out of the same location or outlet and under a licensed dealer shall not be required to obtain a license. The dealer shall furnish the department the names and addresses of its fieldmen and salesmen selling pesticides within the state.

(2) The application for a license shall be accompanied by a fee of $15. Dealers applying for renewal of license shall do so on or before May 1 of that calendar year. Any dealer applying for renewal of license after May 1 shall be assessed a $15 late licensing fee.

(3) The dealer shall require the purchaser of any restricted pesticide to exhibit his license or permit issued under authority of this chapter before completing a sale.

(4) Dealers may make one application for two annual licenses if the application is accompanied by a $15 licensing fee for each year of the state biennium.

(5) Pharmacists licensed as provided for in 37-7-302 and 37-7-303, veterinarians licensed as provided for in 37-18-302 and 37-18-303, and certified pharmacies licensed under 37-7-321 shall not be required to be licensed to sell pesticides, provided that the certified pharmacies and veterinarians shall register with the department each year. However, the certified pharmacies and veterinarians shall be required to meet all other requirements concerning the commercial sale of pesticides. The department shall take into account the professional licensing requirements of pharmacists, certified pharmacies, and veterinarians when adopting rules.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-225; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 230, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "any person" for "a dealer" and inserted "offer for sale" near the beginning of (1).

80-8-208. Dealer's examination. Each applicant applying for a dealer's license and/or his employee(s) in charge of pesticide sales shall be required to pass a reasonable examination administered by the department. Dealers applying for relicensing may not be required to take an additional examination if they have met the department's requirements.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-226.

80-8-209. Farm applicators. (1) Farm applicators shall obtain a special-use permit prior to purchasing and using any pesticide designated by the department as a restricted-use pesticide. The special-use permit shall be effective for 5 calendar years. The department may establish a staggered years system of issuing permits.

(2) Restricted pesticides may not be utilized by farm applicators or their employees except for the purpose of producing or protecting any agricultural commodity on property owned, leased, or rented by such applicator or as provided in (6) of this section.

(3) Farm applicators shall qualify for the permit by either passing a graded written examination or attending a training course approved by the department and taking an ungraded written examination. The examinations and course shall require and demonstrate practical knowledge of the applicator's ability to:

(a) recognize common pests to be controlled and damage caused by them;

(b) read and understand the label and labeling information, including the common name of the pesticide(s) applied, pest(s) to be controlled, timing and methods of application, safety precautions, any preharvest or reentry restrictions, and any specific disposal procedures;

(c) apply pesticides in accordance with label instructions and warnings, including the ability to prepare the proper concentration of pesticides to be used under particular circumstances, taking into account such factors as area to be covered, speed at which application equipment will be driven, and the quantity dispersed in a given period of operation;

(d) recognize local environmental situations that must be considered during application to avoid contamination; and

(e) recognize poisoning symptoms and procedures to follow in case of a pesticide accident.

(4) The department may require farm applicators to attend a mandatory training session and pass a written examination for those restricted pesticides that are extremely toxic or for which an effective antidote is not available. The department may require farm applicators handling these pesticides to maintain use records.

(5) Farm applicators manifesting reading disabilities may become certified to use as many as two restricted-use pesticides by passing a specific oral examination on the particular pesticide(s) if the applicator documents that a certified applicator in the immediate vicinity can advise him.

(6) Provisions of this chapter relating to certification of farm applicators do not apply to any farm applicator applying nonrestricted pesticides on his own land or on lands of his neighbors if he:

(a) operates farm property and operates and maintains pesticide application equipment primarily for his own use;

(b) is not regularly engaged in the business of applying pesticides for hire and does not publicly hold himself out as a pesticide applicator;

(c) operates his pesticide application equipment only in the vicinity of his own property and for the accommodation of his immediate neighbors.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-228(part); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 20, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: In (1), changed to a special use permit, effective for 5 years, and a staggered system of issuing permits established by the department from a certificate issued for 5 years, but renewed annually; inserted "by such applicator" after "rented" in (2); changed to a graded written examination or a course with an ungraded written examination from a written examination or course with or without an examination in the first sentence in (3); substituted "The examinations and course shall require and demonstrate practical knowledge of the applicator's ability" for "The examination or course shall include practical knowledge as to the ability" in the second sentence of (3); substituted "manifesting" for "having verified" near the beginning of (5).

80-8-210. Licensing nonresidents. Any nonresident applying for a license under this chapter to operate in Montana shall file a written power of attorney designating the secretary of state as the agent of such nonresident upon whom service of process may be had in the event of any suit against the nonresident person, and such power of attorney shall be so prepared and in such form as to render effective the jurisdiction of the courts of Montana over such nonresident applicant; provided, however, that any such nonresident who has a duly appointed resident agent upon whom process may be served as provided by law is not required to designate the secretary of state as such agent. The secretary of state shall be allowed such fees as provided by law for designating resident agents. The department shall be furnished with a copy of such designation of the secretary of state or of a resident agent, such copy to be duly certified by the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-229; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-8-211. Revocation of licenses and permits. (1) The department shall establish the policy and procedures on the revocation of licenses or permits. The department may refuse to grant, renew, or may revoke or modify a license or permit, as the case may require, when the department is satisfied that the licensee or holder of a permit is not qualified to sell, use, or apply pesticides under the conditions in the locality in which he operates or has operated or that he has committed any of the following acts, each of which is declared to be a violation of this chapter:

(a) made false or fraudulent claims or recommendations through any media misrepresenting the effect of materials or methods to be utilized;

(b) applied or sold unapproved or illegal materials or applied or sold a pesticide without possessing a current and appropriate license or permit;

(c) operated in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner;

(d) operated faulty or unsafe equipment;

(e) refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this chapter, the rules adopted hereunder, or any lawful order of the department;

(f) refused or neglected to keep and maintain the records required by this chapter or to make reports when and as required;

(g) made false or fraudulent records or reports;

(h) operated equipment for the commercial application of a pesticide without having a license or permit;

(i) used fraud or misrepresentation in making an application for a license or permit or renewal of a license or permit;

(j) used or applied a registered pesticide inconsistent with its labeling or the label or the department restrictions on the use of that pesticide;

(k) made false or misleading statements in connection with a pest inspection of land, crops, yards, or any premises in an attempt to induce any person to engage his services to eliminate, control, or mitigate the alleged pest or made false or misleading statements concerning the effectiveness of any pesticide or its application.

(2) Decisions of the department relating to the issuing of licenses or permits may be appealed.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-230; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 184, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or modify" after "revoke" near the beginning of the second sentence in (1); inserted "or sold" after "applied" and the clause after "materials" in (1)(b); added subsection (1)(k).

80-8-212. Retail noncommercial sale of pesticides. The department of agriculture is authorized to designate the pesticides that may be sold in this state at retail for home, yard, garden, and lawn use. Only pesticides so designated may be sold at retail. The department may also limit the retail sale of such designated pesticides to quantities up to a specific number of pounds or gallons and of such concentrations as would be sublethal to humans and animals if small amounts thereof were accidentally swallowed, inhaled, sprayed, or dusted on the skin.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 447, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-227.**

80-8-213. Government agencies. All state agencies, municipal corporations, or any other governmental agency shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted thereunder concerning the application or sale of pesticides. Applicators and operators applying pesticides and dealers selling pesticides for agencies, municipal corporations, or any governmental agencies shall be subject to the provisions of 80-8-203 through 80-8-208, and the department shall issue a limited commercial applicator's, operator's, or dealer's license without a fee which shall be valid only when such applicators, operators, and dealers are applying or selling pesticides for such agencies, provided that the jurisdictional health officer, state veterinarian, their duly authorized representatives, or governmental research personnel are exempt from this licensing requirement when applying pesticides to experimental areas.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-231.

80-8-214. Liability. The department shall annually require from each commercial pesticide applicator proof of financial responsibility in amounts to be determined under rules promulgated by the department.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-232.

Part 3

Enforcement and Penalties

80-8-301. Report of loss or damage — effect of failure to report. (1) A person suffering loss or damage resulting from the use or application of any pesticide by any person shall, within 30 days from the time the occurrence of the loss became known to him, file with the department of agriculture a verified report of loss setting forth, so far as known to the claimant, the following:

(a) name and address of claimant;

(b) type, kind, and location of property alleged to be injured or damaged;

(c) date the alleged injury or damage occurred;

(d) name of person applying the pesticide and allegedly responsible for the loss or damage;

(e) name of the owner or occupant of the property for whom such pesticide application was made.

(2) The filing of such a report or the failure to file such a report shall not be alleged in any complaint which might be filed in a court of law, and the failure to file shall not of itself be considered any bar to the maintenance of any criminal or civil action.

(3) The failure to file such a report shall not be a violation of this chapter. However, if the person failing to file such report is the only one injured from such use or application of a pesticide by any person, the department may refuse to hold a hearing for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license issued under this chapter until such report is filed. The filing of such report shall not constitute institution of a civil or criminal suit in any court, state or federal.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-233; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "of itself" before "be considered" in (2).

80-8-302. Sampling and analysis. (1) The department shall have the authority to sample, inspect, make analysis of pesticides or devices distributed within this state at such time and place and to such extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether such pesticides or devices are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The department is authorized with a warrant or the consent of the inhabitant or owner to enter upon any public or private premises including any vehicle of transport in order to have access to pesticides or devices and to records relating to their distribution.

(2) The methods of sampling and analysis shall be those adopted by the department from sources such as the Journal of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

(3) In all administrative or legal actions involving the composition, identification, or quantification of a pesticide, a certified copy of the official analysis signed by the department's authorized chemist shall be accepted as prima facie evidence of the determinations set forth therein.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-219; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsection (3) relating to official analysis.

80-8-303. Embargo. (1) Whenever a duly authorized agent of the department of agriculture finds or has probable cause to believe that any pesticide or device is adulterated or misbranded, has not been registered under the provisions of 80-8-201(5), fails to bear on its label the information required by this chapter, or is a white powder pesticide and is not colored as required under this chapter, he shall affix to such article a tag or other appropriate marking giving notice thereof and stating that the article has been detained or embargoed and warning all persons not to remove or dispose of such article by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by such agent or the court. Any person who removes or disposes of such detained or embargoed article by sale or otherwise, without prior permission, or removes or alters the tag or marking, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be charged accordingly or may be subjected to appropriate administrative proceedings, or both.

(2) When an article detained or embargoed under subsection (1) has been found by such agent to be in violation, if after 30 days the violation has not been resolved, he may petition the district court in whose jurisdiction the article is detained or embargoed for a condemnation of such article. When such agent has found that an article so detained or embargoed is not adulterated or misbranded, he shall remove the tag or other marking.

(3) If the court finds that a detained or embargoed article is in violation of this chapter or rules adopted thereunder, such article shall after entry of the decree be destroyed at the expense of the claimant thereof, under the supervision of such agent, and all court costs and fees and storage and other proper expenses shall be assessed against the claimant of such pesticide or device or his agent, provided that when the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling or processing of the article, the court, after entry of the decree and after such costs, fees, and expenses have been paid and a good and sufficient bond has been executed, conditioned upon the proper labeling or processing of such pesticide or device, may by order direct that such article be delivered to the claimant thereof for such labeling or processing under the supervision of an agent of the department. The expense of such supervision shall be paid by claimant. The article shall be returned to

the claimant of the pesticide or device on the representation to the court by the department that the article is no longer in violation of this chapter and that the expenses of such supervision have been paid.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 13, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-220; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "Any person who" for "It is unlawful for any person" and added clauses relating to criminal and administrative penalties in the last sentence of (1).

80-8-304. Investigation and enforcement authority. (1) In enforcing this chapter, the department or its duly authorized agents, upon reasonable cause, may enter upon private and public premises and property with a warrant or consent of the inhabitant or owner to inspect or investigate at reasonable times:

(a) equipment used for applying pesticides;

(b) actual or reported adverse effects caused by pesticides in humans, crops, animals, land, or other property;

(c) records on the selling or use of pesticides and the person's stock of pesticides;

(d) storage and disposal of pesticides by any person;

(e) pesticides being applied or to be applied and to sample the pesticides;

(f) the use and application of a pesticide; or

(g) the environment alleged to have been exposed to pesticides and to collect and analyze environmental samples.

(2) The department is authorized to investigate all incidents involving the application, introduction, or utilization of registered pesticides or compounds capable of acting in the manner of pesticides when the incidents have a reasonable potential to adversely affect the public environment or persons other than the applicator.

(3) The investigation authority provided for in this section may be exercised over persons not possessing a required license or permit only upon receipt of a complaint or report of an incident.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-243; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "used for applying pesticides" for "subject to this chapter" in (1)(a); substituted "any person" for "persons licensed or regulated under this chapter" in (1)(d); deleted "sample" at the beginning and added "and to sample the pesticides" at the end of (1)(e); added subsections (1)(g), (2), and (3).

80-8-305. General violations. (1) It is unlawful for any person:

(a) to discard any pesticide or pesticide container in such a manner as to cause injury to humans, domestic animals, or wildlife, or to pollute any waterway in a way harmful to any wildlife therein or to the environment;

(b) to handle, transport, store, display, or distribute pesticides or pesticide containers in such a manner as to endanger man or the environment or to endanger food or any other products that may be transported, stored, displayed, or distributed with such pesticides;

(c) to handle, apply, or attempt to apply any registered pesticide for which he does not have an appropriate, complete, or legible label at hand; or

(d) to apply or attempt to apply any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the label, as defined in 80-8-102.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, formulate, or store any registered pesticide or component or byproduct thereof in such a manner that the pesticide or any component or byproduct cannot be contained or confined within the boundaries of the lands owned by or under the appropriate control of the person involved. Odor is specifically exempted from the provisions of this subsection.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 403, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 27-244; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsections (1)(b), (1)(c), (1)(d), and (2).

80-8-306. Penalties. (1) Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules issued thereunder or who may misrepresent, impede, obstruct, hinder, or otherwise prevent or attempt to prevent the department or its duly authorized agent in performance of its duty in connection with the provisions of this chapter shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 but not more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

(2) The department or its authorized representative is hereby authorized to apply to the district court of the county or any county wherein a violation is about to occur or has occurred to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule promulgated under the chapter notwithstanding the existence of other remedies of law. When a person makes pesticide applications in more than one county on a commercial basis without a license or permit or operates in violation of a lawful written order of the department in more than one county, the district court of Lewis and Clark County has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of any other county wherein a violation has occurred or is about to occur, and the department may select and proceed in the court most appropriate under the circumstances. The injunction is to be issued without bond.

(3) Nothing in this chapter is to be construed as requiring the department or its authorized agent to report minor violations of the chapter for prosecution or for the institution of seizure proceedings when it believes the public interest will be best served by other remedial action, by a suitable notice of warning in writing, or by a lawful written order; nor is any part of this chapter to be construed to apply to common carriers transporting shipments tendered to them by the general public.

(4) Any person who with intent to defraud uses or reveals information relative to formulas of products acquired under the authority of 80-8-201 shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 403, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 462, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-245; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 184, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added the last clause in (1); added next to last sentence in (2); inserted "or by a lawful written order" after "in writing" near the middle of (3); deleted "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if" at the beginning of (4); deleted former subsection (5) relating to the use of a copy of the report of the official analysis in legal proceedings which was added to 80-8-302.

CHAPTER 9

COMMERCIAL FEEDS

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
80-9-101. Definitions.
80-9-102. Administration.
80-9-103. Rules — adoption by department.
80-9-104. Cooperation with other agencies.
80-9-105. Publications.

Part 2 — Production and Distribution

80-9-201. Permits and registration.
80-9-202. Labeling.
80-9-203. Misbranded feed.
80-9-204. Adulterated feed.
80-9-205. Prohibitions.
80-9-206. Inspection fees — filing of annual statement.
80-9-207. Deposit of fees.

Part 3 — Enforcement and Penalties

80-9-301. Enforcement — inspection — notice — sampling and analysis.
80-9-302. Enforcement — embargo order — condemnation.
80-9-303. Violation — penalty — injunction — appeal.
80-9-304. Disclosure of information prohibited.

Part 1

General Provisions

80-9-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Brand name" means any word, name, symbol, or device or any combination of them identifying the commercial feed of a distributor or registrant and distinguishing it from that of others.

(2) "Commercial feed" means all materials except the mixed or unmixed whole seeds or physically altered mixed or unmixed entire seeds of cereal grains with or without molasses added, when not adulterated within the meaning of subsections (1) through (5) of 80-9-204, which are distributed for use as feed or for mixing in feed. However, the department may by rule exempt from this definition or from specific provisions of this chapter commodities such as hay, straw, stover, silage, cobs, husks, hulls, and individual chemical compounds or substances when those commodities, compounds, or substances are not intermixed or mixed with other materials and are not adulterated within the meaning of subsections (1) through (5) of 80-9-204.

(3) "Custom-mixed feed" means commercial feed which consists of a mixture of either commercial feeds or feed ingredients or both of them, each batch of which is manufactured according to specifications mutually agreed to by the purchaser and the manufacturer. A copy of the specifications or a

list of the ingredients, but not necessarily the percentage of each ingredient, shall be on file at the manufacturing facility.

(4) "Distribute" means to offer for sale, sell, exchange, or barter commercial feed.

(5) "Distributor" means a person who distributes.

(6) "Drug" means any article intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in animals other than man and articles other than feed intended to affect the structure or function of the animal body.

(7) "Feed ingredient" means each of the constituent materials making up a commercial feed.

(8) "Label" means a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon or affixed to the container in which a commercial feed is distributed or on the invoice or delivery slip with which a commercial feed is distributed.

(9) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter upon a commercial feed, any of its containers, its wrapper, or accompanying the commercial feed.

(10) "Manufacture" means to grind, mix, blend, or further process a commercial feed.

(11) "Mineral feed" means a commercial feed intended to supply primarily mineral elements or inorganic nutrients.

(12) "Official sample" means a sample of feed taken by the department in accordance with the provisions of subsections (3), (5), or (6) of 80-9-301.

(13) "Percent" or "percentage" means percentage by weights.

(14) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(15) "Pet" means any domesticated animal normally maintained in or near the household of its owner.

(16) "Pet food" means any commercial feed prepared and distributed for consumption by pets.

(17) "Product name" means the name of the commercial feed which identifies it as to kind, class, or specific use.

(18) "Specialty pet" means any domesticated animal pet normally maintained in a cage or tank, including but not limited to gerbils, hamsters, canaries, psittacine birds, mynahs, finches, tropical fish, goldfish, snakes, and turtles.

(19) "Specialty pet food" means any commercial feed prepared and distributed for consumption by specialty pets.

(20) "Ton" means a net weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2025; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-9-102. Administration. This chapter shall be administered by the Montana department of agriculture.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2026.

80-9-103. Rules — adoption by department. (1) The department may adopt those rules for commercial feeds and pet foods which are specifically authorized in this chapter and those other reasonable rules necessary for the efficient enforcement of this chapter. Unless it determines that they are inconsistent with this chapter or are not appropriate to conditions which exist in this state, the department, in the interest of uniformity, shall adopt:

(a) the official definitions of feed ingredients and official feed terms adopted by the association of American feed control officials and published in the official publication of that organization; and

(b) any rules adopted under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as long as the department has the authority under this chapter to adopt that rule.

(2) In adopting rules the department will follow procedures prescribed in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2034.**

80-9-104. Cooperation with other agencies. The department may cooperate with and enter into agreements with governmental agencies of this state, other states, agencies of the federal government, and private associations in order to carry out this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2038.**

80-9-105. Publications. The department shall publish at least annually, in a form it considers proper, information concerning the sale of commercial feed, data on production and use, and the results of analysis of official samples of commercial feeds sold within the state as compared with the analysis guaranteed in the registration and on the label. The information concerning production and use of commercial feed shall not disclose the operations of any person.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2039.**

Part 2

Production and Distribution

80-9-201. Permits and registration. (1) No person may manufacture for distribution or distribute a commercial feed in this state unless he has obtained a permit by filing with the department, on forms provided by the department, his name, place of business, and location of manufacturing facility, distribution point, or point of invoicing. The applicant shall pay a fee of $25 per calendar year for each facility, distribution point, or point of invoicing. A permit will remain in force until the end of the calendar year for which it is issued or until canceled by the permit holder or canceled for cause by the department. No refund may be made at the time of cancellation. No transfer of permits will be made. A distributor who distributes only pet foods or specialty pet foods is exempt from this provision.

(2) No person may distribute in this state a commercial feed, except a custom-mixed feed, which has not been registered under this section by the manufacturer. The application for registration shall be accompanied by a fee of $5 for each product other than a pet food or specialty pet food and a fee of $25 each for each pet food or specialty pet food. Upon approval by the department, a certificate of registration shall be continuous, provided that the annual fee is paid not later than December 31 of each year.

(3) The department may refuse registration of any commercial feed not in compliance with this chapter and may cancel any registration subsequently found not to be in compliance with this chapter. No registration may be

refused or canceled unless the registrant has been given an opportunity to be heard before the department and to amend his application in order to comply with this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2027.**

80-9-202. Labeling. (1) A commercial feed, except a custom-mixed feed, shall be accompanied by a label containing:

(a) the net weight;

(b) the product name and any brand name under which the commercial feed is distributed;

(c) the guaranteed analysis stated in terms the department by rule determines are required to advise the user of the composition of the feed or to support claims made in the labeling. The substances or elements guaranteed must be determinable by laboratory methods such as the methods published by the association of official analytical chemists.

(d) the common or usual name of each ingredient used in the manufacture of the commercial feed. The department by rule may permit the use of a collective term for a group of ingredients which perform a similar function or it may exempt commercial feeds or any group of them from this requirement of an ingredient statement if it finds that the statement is not required in the interest of consumers.

(e) the name and principal mailing address of the manufacturer or the person responsible for distributing the commercial feed;

(f) adequate directions for use for all commercial feeds containing drugs. The department may by rule require directions for the use of other commercial feeds when necessary for their safe and effective use.

(g) precautionary statements which the department by rule determines are necessary for safe and effective use of the commercial feed.

(2) A custom-mixed feed shall be accompanied by a label, invoice, delivery slip, or other shipping document containing:

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer;

(b) the name and address of the purchaser;

(c) the date of delivery;

(d) the specific agreed to composition of the feed or a list of the ingredients, but not necessarily the percentage of each ingredient;

(e) adequate directions for use for all custom-mixed feed containing drugs. The department may by rule require directions for the use of other custom-mixed feeds when necessary for their safe and effective use.

(f) precautionary statements which the department by rule determines are necessary for safe and effective use of the custom-mixed feeds.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2028.**

80-9-203. Misbranded feed. A commercial feed is misbranded if:

(1) its labeling is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) it is distributed under the name of another commercial feed;

(3) it is not labeled as required in 80-9-202;

(4) it purports to be or is represented as containing a commercial feed ingredient, unless the commercial feed or feed ingredient conforms to any definition prescribed by rule of the department;

(5) any word, statement, or other information required by this chapter to appear on the label is not prominently placed there with a conspicuousness

(as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling) and in terms which render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2029.

80-9-204. Adulterated feed. A commercial feed is adulterated if:

(1) it contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health. However, if the substance is not an added substance, the commercial feed shall not be considered adulterated under this subsection if the quantity of the substance in the commercial feed does not ordinarily render it injurious to health.

(2) it contains any added poisonous, deleterious, or nonnutritive substance which is unsafe within the meaning of section 406 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (other than one which is a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity or a food additive);

(3) it is or it contains any food additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(4) it is a raw agricultural commodity and it contains a pesticide chemical which is unsafe within the meaning of section 408(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. However, where a pesticide chemical has been used in or on a raw agricultural commodity in conformity with an exemption granted or a tolerance prescribed under section 408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and that agricultural commodity has been processed by canning, cooking, freezing, dehydrating, or milling, the residue of the pesticide chemical remaining in or on the processed feed shall not be deemed unsafe if such residue in or on the raw agricultural commodity has been removed to the extent possible in good manufacturing practice and the concentration of the residue in the processed feed is not greater than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity, unless the feeding of the processed feed is likely to result in the pesticide residue in the edible product of the animal, which is unsafe within the meaning of section 408(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(5) it is or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of section 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(6) any valuable constituents have been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom or any less valuable substance substituted therefor;

(7) its composition or quality falls below or differs from that stated on its label;

(8) it contains a drug and the methods used in or the facilities or controls used for its manufacture, processing, or packaging do not conform to current good manufacturing practice rules adopted by the department to assure that the drug meets the requirement of this chapter as to safety and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics which it is represented to possess. In formulating these rules, the department shall adopt the current good manufacturing practice regulations for medicated feed premixes and for medicated feeds established under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act unless it determines that they are not appropriate to the conditions which exist in this state;

(9) it contains viable weed seeds in amounts exceeding the limits which the department established by rule.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2030.

80-9-205. Prohibitions. No person may:

(1) manufacture or distribute any commercial feed that is adulterated or misbranded;

(2) adulterate or misbrand a commercial feed;

(3) distribute agricultural commodities such as whole seed, hay, straw, stover, silage, cobs, husks, and hulls which are adulterated within the meaning of subsections (1) through (5) of 80-9-204;

(4) remove or dispose of a commercial feed in violation of an order under 80-9-302;

(5) fail to register or obtain a permit in accordance with 80-9-201;

(6) violate 80-9-304;

(7) fail to pay inspection fees and file reports as required by 80-9-206.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2031.

80-9-206. Inspection fees — filing of annual statement. (1) An inspection fee shall be paid on all commercial feeds, except pet foods and specialty pet foods, distributed in this state as follows:

(a) The inspection fee shall be set at 10 cents per ton. However, after May, 1975, the department may adjust the fee by rule to adequately fund the administration of this chapter. Adjustments shall be made only after holding a public hearing on the proposed changes as required in 80-9-103 and shall remain within the limits of 5 cents to 25 cents per ton. The effective date of any such rule adjusting fees will be January 1 of the calendar year following the issuance of such rule. All permit holders are to be notified immediately of any changes in fees.

(b) The feed manufacturer shall have primary responsibility for paying inspection fees. However, the distributor shall be held responsible for inspection fees if the manufacturer has not paid them.

(c) Inspection fees shall be paid on each commercial feed, including feed ingredients that are defined as commercial feeds even though they are used in the manufacture of other commercial feeds. However, premixes prepared and used within a feed plant are exempt but not premixes or ingredients transferred from one plant to another even within the same organization.

(d) A person producing a commercial feed with a feed mixing plant at a feed lot, poultry, swine, or dairy operation shall not be required to pay inspection fees on the commercial feeds produced and used in his feeding operation at the site, but he will be responsible for any unpaid inspection fees on commercial feed purchased by him and on any commercial feed he produces and distributes other than in his feeding operations at the site.

(2) Each person who holds a permit as required in 80-9-201(1) shall:

(a) file, not later than February 28 of each year, an annual statement setting forth the number of tons of commercial feeds distributed in this state during the preceding calendar year (January 1 through December 31) and upon filing such a statement shall pay the inspection fee at the rate stated in subsection (1) of this section. Inspection fees which have not been remitted to the department within 15 days following the due date shall have a penalty fee of 10% with a minimum of $10 added to the amount due. The assessment of this penalty fee does not prevent the department from taking other action as provided in this chapter.

(b) keep those records which are necessary or are required by the department to indicate accurately the tonnage of commercial feed distributed in this state. The department may examine the records to verify statements of tonnage.

(c) make accurate and prompt reports as required. Failure to do so is sufficient cause for the department to cancel or refuse to reissue a permit.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2032.

80-9-207. Deposit of fees. (1) All fees collected for permits, registration, and inspection shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the purpose of administering this chapter, including the cost of equipment and facilities and the cost of inspecting, analyzing, and examining commercial feeds manufactured or distributed in this state and the cost of developing better analytical methods and means of evaluating the value or the potential toxic qualities of a feed.

(2) The department may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the earmarked revenue fund pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the proper department account in the earmarked revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 356, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2033.

Part 3

Enforcement and Penalties

80-9-301. Enforcement — inspection — notice — sampling and analysis. (1) To enforce this chapter, the department upon presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice to the owner, operator, or agent in charge may enter, during normal business hours, any factory, warehouse, or establishment within the state in which commercial feeds are manufactured, processed, packed, or held or enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold commercial feeds. The department may inspect at reasonable times and within reasonable limits and in reasonable manner any factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers, and labeling found in them. The inspection may include the verification of only those records and production and control procedures necessary to determine compliance with the good manufacturing practice rules adopted under 80-9-204(8).

(2) A separate notice shall be given for each inspection, but a notice is not required for each entry made during the period covered by the inspection. Each inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness. Upon completion of the inspection, the person in charge of the facility or vehicle shall be so notified.

(3) If the officer or employee making the inspection of a factory, warehouse, or other establishment has obtained a sample in the course of the inspection, upon completion of the inspection and prior to leaving the premises, he shall give the owner, operator, or agent in charge a receipt describing the sample obtained.

(4) If the owner of a factory, warehouse, or establishment described in subsection (1) or his agent refuses to allow an inspection, the department may obtain from the district court a warrant directing the owner or his agent to allow inspection of the premises described in the warrant.

(5) To enforce this chapter the department may enter upon any public or private premises, including any vehicle of transport, during regular business hours to obtain samples and examine records relating to distribution of commercial feeds.

(6) Sampling and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with methods published by the association of official analytical chemists or with other generally recognized methods.

(7) The results of all analyses of official samples shall be forwarded by the department to the person named on the label and to the purchaser. When the inspection and analysis of an official sample indicates a commercial feed has been adulterated or misbranded, the department shall upon request within 30 days following receipt of the analysis furnish the registrant a portion of the sample.

(8) The department, in determining for administrative purposes whether a commercial feed is deficient in any component, shall be guided by the official sample as defined in 80-9-101(12) and obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsections (3), (5), and (6) of this section.

(9) All chemical analyses shall be performed cooperatively by the department and the agricultural experiment station at Montana state university.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2035.**

80-9-302. Enforcement — embargo order — condemnation. (1) When the department has reasonable cause to believe any lot of commercial feed is in violation of this chapter or a rule adopted by the department, it may issue and enforce a written or printed embargo order requiring the person holding the commercial feed not to dispose of it in any manner until written permission is given by the department or the court. The department shall release the feed when this chapter and the rules of the department have been complied with. If compliance is not obtained within 30 days, the department may begin or, upon the request of the registrant or the person holding the commercial feed, shall begin proceedings for condemnation.

(2) Commercial feed not in compliance with this chapter or the rules of the department may be seized on complaint of the department to a district court in the area in which the commercial feed is located. If the court finds the commercial feed in violation of this chapter and orders its condemnation, it shall be disposed of in any manner consistent with the quality of the commercial feed and state law. The disposition of the commercial feed may not be ordered by the court without first giving the owner or person from whom the feed was seized an opportunity to apply to the court for release of the commercial feed or for permission to process or relabel the commercial feed to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2036.**

80-9-303. Violation — penalty — injunction — appeal. (1) A person who violates this chapter or who obstructs, prevents, or attempts to obstruct or prevent the department in the performance of its duty under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $300 for the first violation and not less than $500 or more than $1,000 for a subsequent violation.

(2) Nothing in this chapter requires the department to prosecute, begin seizure proceedings, or issue an embargo order as a result of minor violations or when it believes the public interest will best be served by suitable notice of warning in writing.

(3) A county attorney to whom a violation is reported shall prosecute in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay. Before the department reports a violation for prosecution, an opportunity shall be given the distributor to present his view to the department.

(4) The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. The injunction shall be issued without bond.

(5) Any person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may within 30 days seek judicial review in the district court where the person resides or has his place of business.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2037(1) thru (5).

80-9-304. Disclosure of information prohibited. A person who uses to his own advantage or reveals to persons other than officers of the department or to the courts when relevant in a judicial proceeding any information acquired under this chapter concerning any method, records, formulations, or processes which as a trade secret is entitled to protection is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $300 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. However, the department may exchange information of a regulatory nature with the proper officials of the United States government or of other states who are similarly prohibited by law from revealing that information.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 356, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2037(6).

CHAPTER 10

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
80-10-101. Definitions.
80-10-102. Guaranteed analysis.
80-10-103. Assessment to fund educational and experimental programs — collection.
80-10-104. Allocation of assessment.
80-10-105. Educational and experimental programs.
80-10-106. Meetings and functions of advisory committee.

Part 2 — Licensing and Registration

80-10-201. Registration and licenses.
80-10-202. License required.
80-10-203. Fertilizer to be uniform.
80-10-204. Labeling.

80-10-205. Misbranding and adulteration prohibited.
80-10-206. Inspection, sampling, and analysis.
80-10-207. Fees.
80-10-208. Penalties.
80-10-209. Publications.
80-10-210. Licensee reports — confidentiality — inspection — failure to file.
80-10-211. Cancellation or refusal of registration or licenses.
80-10-212. Exchanges between manufacturers.

Part 3 — Enforcement

80-10-301. Rules — adoption by department.
80-10-302. Enforcement — embargo order — condemnation.
80-10-303. Violations — enforcement proceedings — judicial review.

Part 1

General Provisions

80-10-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Brand" means a term, design, or trademark used in connection with one or several grades of commercial fertilizer.

(2) "Commercial fertilizer" includes any substance containing one or more recognized plant nutrients which is used for its plant nutrient content and which is designed for use or claimed to have value in promoting plant growth, yield, or quality of the crop.

(a) "Bulk fertilizer" is commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) distributed in nonpackage form or in containers of greater than 1,000 pounds.

(b) "Fertilizer materials" is a commercial fertilizer which either:

(i) contains important quantities of not more than one of the primary plant nutrients (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash);

(ii) has approximately 85% of its plant nutrient content present in the form of a single chemical compound; or

(iii) is derived from a plant or animal residue or byproduct or a natural material deposit which has been processed in such a way that its content of primary plant nutrients has not been materially changed except by purification and concentration.

(c) "Mixed fertilizers" is a commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) containing any combination or mixture of fertilizer materials.

(d) "Packaged fertilizer" is commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) distributed in sealed containers of 1,000 pounds or less.

(e) "Specialty fertilizer" is a commercial fertilizer (dry or liquid) distributed primarily for nonfarm use, such as home gardens, lawns, shrubbery, flowers, golf courses, municipal parks, cemeteries, greenhouses, and nurseries and includes commercial fertilizers used for research or experimental purposes.

(3) "Distribute" means to offer for sale, sell, barter, or otherwise supply commercial fertilizers.

(4) "Distributor" means any person who distributes.

(5) "Grade" means the percentages of total nitrogen, available phosphorus or phosphoric acid, and soluble potassium or soluble potash stated in whole numbers in the same terms, order, and percentages as in the guaranteed analysis. However, fertilizer materials, bone meal, manures, and similar raw materials may be guaranteed in fractional units.

(6) "Licensee" means any person who has obtained a license from the department so he may legally distribute commercial fertilizer other than specialty fertilizers or soil amendment in this state.

(7) "Manipulated manures" means substances composed primarily of excreta, plant remains, or mixtures of such substances which have been processed in any manner, including the addition of plant nutrients, drying, grinding, and other means.

(8) "Official sample" means any sample of commercial fertilizer taken by the department and so designated by the department.

(9) "Percent or percentage" means the percentage by weight.

(10) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, firm, or corporation.

(11) "Registrant" means the person who registers commercial fertilizer and/or soil amendment.

(12) "Soil amendment" means any material not included under commercial fertilizer or those products subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, which is added to soil or to plants for purposes of influencing the growth, yield, or quality of the crop, soil flora or fauna, or other soil characteristics.

(13) "Ton" means a net weight of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

History: **En. 3-1714.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1714.2.**

80-10-102. Guaranteed analysis. (1) Until the department prescribes the alternative form under subsection (2) of this section, "guaranteed analysis" means the minimum percentage of plant nutrients claimed in the following order and form:

(a) The following plant nutrients shall be guaranteed:

Total nitrogen (N) --%
Available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) ---%
Soluble potash (K_2O) --%

(b) For unacidulated mineral phosphatic materials and basic slag, bonemeal, tankage, and other organic phosphatic materials, the total phosphoric acid and degree of fineness may also be guaranteed.

(c) Guarantees for plant nutrients other than nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium may be permitted or required by rules adopted by the department. The guarantees for other nutrients shall be expressed in the form of the element. The sources of other nutrients, including but not limited to oxides, salt, and chelates, may be required to be stated on the application for registration and may be included as a parenthetical statement on the label. Other beneficial substances or compounds, determinable by laboratory methods, also may be guaranteed by permission of the department.

(d) Potential basicity or acidity expressed in terms of calcium carbonate equivalent in multiples of 100 pounds per ton shall be guaranteed when required by regulation.

(2) If the department finds, after public hearing, that the requirement for expressing the guaranteed analysis of phosphorus and potassium in elemental form would not impose an economic hardship on distributors and users of fertilizer by reason of conflicting labeling requirements among the states, it may require by department rule that the guaranteed analysis be in the following form:

Total nitrogen (N)--%
Available phosphorus (P) --%
Soluble potassium (K) --%

(3) The effective date of the rule may not be less than 6 months following the adoption of the rule. For a period of 2 years following the effective date of the rule, the equivalent of phosphorus and potassium may also be shown in the form of phosphoric acid and potash. However, after the effective date of a rule requiring that phosphorus and potassium be shown in the elemental form, the guaranteed analysis for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium is the grade for those elements.

(4) Soil amendments shall guarantee the minimum quantity of each active ingredient in terms approved by the department or in terms as set forth in rules issued by the department. They shall also meet any other requirements established by rule by the department.

History: En. 3-1714.1 by Sec. 87, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-1714.1, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-1714.3 by Sec. 2, Ch. 279, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1714.3.

80-10-103. Assessment to fund educational and experimental programs — collection. Moneys to fund 80-10-104 through 80-10-106 will be produced by an assessment of 35 cents per ton of fertilizer sold within Montana. Collections shall be made in accordance with procedures in 80-10-207 and shall be collected from the licensee or registrant of fertilizer.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 397, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 13, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1729.

80-10-104. Allocation of assessment. The assessment shall be collected by the department and up to 1% shall be retained by the department for costs of collection. The balance shall be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund with 50% for use by the cooperative extension service and 50% for use by the agricultural experiment station in programs recommended by the fertilizer advisory committee provided for in 2-15-1516 and approved by the respective directors.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 397, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1730.

80-10-105. Educational and experimental programs. (1) The moneys provided by 80-10-103 shall be used for comprehensive statewide educational and experimental programs aimed at optimum use of fertilizers for feed and food production.

(2) Major goals are to improve Montana's economy by providing farmers and ranchers the most accurate information possible about fertilizer use and soil management for greatest profits consistent with environmental protection on the many varied soil and climatic conditions of the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 397, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1731.

80-10-106. Meetings and functions of advisory committee. The advisory committee shall meet a minimum of once each year with the directors of the cooperative extension service and the agricultural experiment station to perform the following functions:

(1) review the educational and experimental programs financed by this chapter;

(2) recommend needed programs and/or program adjustments;

(3) report to the Montana house and/or senate agriculture committees as requested.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 397, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1734.**

Part 2

Licensing and Registration

80-10-201. Registration and licenses. (1) Each brand and grade of fertilizer and each soil amendment except unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures shall be registered by the manufacturer before distribution in this state. The application for registration shall be submitted to the department on a form furnished or approved by the department and shall be accompanied by a fee of $10 per grade for each fertilizer and for each soil amendment with exception of specialty fertilizers in packages of 10 pounds or less which shall be registered at a fee of $25 each. Upon approval, the department shall furnish a copy of the registration to the applicant. All registrations expire on December 31 of each year.

(2) (a) The application for registration shall include:

(i) the brand and grade;

(ii) the guaranteed analysis;

(iii) the source of each plant food element guaranteed;

(iv) the name and address of the registrant;

(v) a copy or facsimile of each label and of promotional material when requested by the department.

(b) Further, the department shall require the applicant to furnish replicated data, performed by a reputable investigator whose work is recognized as acceptable by the director of the agricultural experiment station or his designee, verifying any claims for effectiveness or agricultural value of any fertilizer or soil amendment product which is not generally recognized as having the values claimed at the use rates recommended.

(3) A distributor may not be required to register any brand or grade of commercial fertilizer which is already registered under this section by another person.

History: **En. 3-1715.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1715.1(1), (2).**

80-10-202. License required. No person shall distribute in this state any type of fertilizer or soil amendment, except unmanipulated animal or vegetable manures, or specialty fertilizer, until a license to distribute has been obtained from the department for each facility distributing into this state and for each handling facility in this state upon payment of a $50 fee for each license. The department may exempt, by rule, manufacturers. All licenses expire on December 31 of each year and are subject to the following:

(1) The application for license shall be on forms provided by the department.

(2) The applicant shall provide a sample copy of labeling to be used. The form of labeling shall meet department standards, established by rule, and all labeling shall be in proper form.

(3) The licensee is not required to register a grade of fertilizer registered by the manufacturer or blended to grade from registered products by the licensee.

History: **En. 3-1715.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1715.1(4).**

80-10-203. Fertilizer to be uniform. (1) The plant nutrient content of every brand and grade of commercial fertilizer shall remain uniform for the period of registration.

(2) The manufacturer or distributor shall at all times deliver a uniform grade of fertilizer or soil amendment. When two or more fertilizers are delivered in the same load, they shall be thoroughly and uniformly mixed unless they are in separate compartments.

History: **En. 3-1715.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1715.1(3), (5).**

80-10-204. Labeling. (1) Any commercial fertilizer distributed in this state in packages shall have affixed to or printed on the container a label setting forth in clearly legible and conspicuous form:

(a) the net weight;

(b) the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor guaranteeing the analysis;

(c) the brand and product name;

(d) the grade;

(e) the guaranteed analysis; and

(f) other requirements as established by rule.

(2) All commercial fertilizer delivered in this state in bulk, whether a manufactured grade or blended grade, shall be accompanied by a clearly legible document which shall be supplied to the purchaser at the time of delivery and at the time his invoice is delivered. The document shall show:

(a) net weight;

(b) name and address of the distributor or manufacturer guaranteeing the analysis;

(c) guaranteed analysis or, on blended fertilizer, the net weight and guaranteed analysis of each ingredient added; and

(d) other requirements as established by rule.

(3) When distributed in containers, soil amendments shall have a label affixed to or printed on the container. When delivered in bulk the label shall be clearly legible and shall accompany the delivery of the product. This label shall be supplied to the purchaser at the time of delivery and at the time of invoicing. The label shall contain the following information:

(a) net weight;

(b) name and address of the registrant or licensee who is responsible for the product;

(c) brand and product name;

(d) guaranteed analysis;

(e) other requirements, such as particle size, as established by rule.

History: **En. 3-1716.1 by Sec. 4, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1716.1.**

80-10-205. Misbranding and adulteration prohibited. No person shall distribute a misbranded or adulterated fertilizer or soil amendment. A commercial fertilizer or soil amendment is misbranded if it:

(1) carries any false or misleading statement upon or attached to the container or if false or misleading statements concerning its agricultural value are made on the container or in any advertising matter accompanying or associated with the product;

(2) is distributed under the name of another product;

(3) is not labeled as required in 80-10-204 and in accordance with rules prescribed under this chapter; or

(4) purports to be or is represented as a commercial fertilizer or is represented as containing a plant nutrient or commercial fertilizer, unless that plant nutrient or commercial fertilizer conforms to the definition of identity, if any, prescribed by rule of the department. In adopting this type rule, the department shall give due regard to commonly accepted definitions and official fertilizer terms as issued by the association of American plant food control officials.

History: En. 3-1720.1 by Sec. 7, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1720.1.

80-10-206. Inspection, sampling, and analysis. (1) The department, in cooperation with the agricultural experiment station of Montana state university, shall sample, inspect, analyze, and test commercial fertilizers and soil amendments distributed in this state at a time and place and to an extent necessary to determine whether the commercial fertilizers or soil amendments are in compliance with this chapter. The department may enter upon any public or private premises during regular business hours in order to have access to commercial fertilizers or soil amendments subject to this chapter.

(2) The methods of analysis and sampling shall be those adopted by the department from sources such as those of the association of official analytical chemists. The results of analysis, together with additional information the department considers advisable, shall be transmitted promptly to the manufacturer and to the dealer or person in whose possession the product was sampled.

(3) The department, in determining whether any commercial fertilizer is deficient in plant food or soil amendment is deficient, shall be guided solely by the official sample obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) If on the basis of an inspection or the analysis of the official sample a commercial fertilizer or soil amendment is found to be subject to penalty or other legal action, the department shall forward to the registrant notification of the violation at least 10 days before its report is made public. If during that period no adequate evidence to the contrary is made available to the department, the report becomes official. Upon request, the department shall furnish to the registrant a portion of any sample found subject to penalty or other legal action.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1718.

80-10-207. Fees. (1) There shall be paid to the department fees on all commercial fertilizer distributed in this state, except specialty fertilizers sold in packages of 10 pounds or less, and unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures, provided that sales to manufacturers or exchanges between them are exempt. The fees are:

(a) inspection, 20 cents per ton. The department may by rule after hearing adjust the inspection fee not to exceed a maximum of 25 cents per ton to maintain adequate funding for the administration of this part. Any change in fee becomes effective on the first day of a reporting period. All registrants shall be given notice of any change in fees before the effective date.

(b) assessment, the fee prescribed in 80-10-103. The assessment fee shall be used to fund educational and experimental programs as provided in 80-10-103 through 80-10-106.

(2) There shall be paid to the department on all soil amendments distributed in this state an inspection fee of 10 cents per ton subject to the following provisions:

(a) sales to manufacturers or exchanges between them are exempt; and

(b) when less than 50 tons of registered soil amendment is sold per 6-month period, there shall be paid to the department a fee of $5 per soil amendment per 6-month period in lieu of the 10 cents per ton fee. Inspection fees shall be used by the department for administration of this part.

(3) (a) Every registrant and licensee who distributes a soil amendment or commercial fertilizer, except specialty fertilizer in packages of 10 pounds or less and unmanipulated manures, to an unlicensed or unregistered person in this state shall file with the department on forms furnished or approved by the department a semiannual statement for the periods ending June 30 and December 31 setting forth the number of net tons of each commercial fertilizer and/or soil amendment distributed in this state during the 6-month period. The report is due on or before the 30th day of the month following the close of each period. The registrant or licensee shall pay the proper fees, as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, at that time.

(b) If the tonnage report is not filed and the payment of fees is not made within 30 days after the end of the period a collection fee amounting to 10% of the amount due but not less than $10 shall be assessed against the registrant or licensee, and the amount of fees due shall constitute a debt and become the basis of a judgment against the registrant or licensee.

(4) All fees collected for licenses, registration, and inspection and moneys collected as penalties shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the purpose of administering this chapter, including the cost of equipment and facilities and the cost of inspecting, analyzing, and examining commercial fertilizer and soil amendments manufactured or distributed in this state. Reserve funds may be invested by the department with interest credited to the earmarked revenue fund.

History: **En. 3-1717.1 by Sec. 5, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1717.1.**

80-10-208. Penalties. (1) A penalty of two times the commercial value of the deficiency, as determined by the dealer's or manufacturer's price on the date of sampling of the deficiency or deficiencies, shall be assessed:

(a) if the analysis shows that a commercial fertilizer is deficient in one or more of its guaranteed primary plant foods (NPK) beyond the investigational allowance as established by regulation; or

(b) if the overall index value of the fertilizer is below the level established by regulation.

(2) When a commercial fertilizer is subject to a penalty under both (1)(a) and (1)(b), the larger penalty applies.

(3) Deficiencies beyond the investigational allowances as established by regulation in any other constituent covered under subsections (1)(b),(1)(c), and (1)(d) of 80-10-102 which the registrant is required to or may guarantee shall be evaluated, and penalties shall be assessed at two times the commercial value of the deficiency as determined by the dealer's retail price on the date of sampling.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any person from appealing the department's decision to a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) All penalties assessed under this section shall be paid to the consumer of the lot, not to exceed 100 tons, of commercial fertilizer represented by the sample analyzed within 3 months after the date of notice from the department to the registrant or licensee. If at the end of the 3-month period the consumer cannot be found, receipts shall be taken and promptly forwarded to the department for deposit in the earmarked revenue fund as provided in 80-10-207.

History: En. 3-1726.1 by Sec. 13, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1726.1.

80-10-209. Publications. The department shall publish at least annually information concerning the sales of commercial fertilizers and soil amendments together with data on their production and use as it considers advisable and shall report the results of the analyses based on official samples of commercial fertilizers and soil amendments sold in this state.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1722.

80-10-210. Licensee reports — confidentiality — inspection — failure to file. (1) Information contained in the reports required by 80-10-207(3) shall be held confidential by the department. Summary data published by the department shall be in a form that will not disclose details of any operation or business.

(2) The department may inspect and audit, during normal business hours, each licensee's records for the purpose of verifying tonnage reports.

(3) Failure to file an accurate report constitutes a violation of this chapter and may be punished by fine, revocation of license, or both.

History: En. 3-1721.1 by Sec. 8, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1721.1; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 20, L. 1979.

80-10-211. Cancellation or refusal of registration or licenses. (1) The department may cancel the registration of any commercial fertilizer or soil amendment and may refuse to register any commercial fertilizer or soil amendment upon satisfactory evidence that the registrant has used fraudulent or deceptive practices in the evasion or attempted evasion of this chapter or any rules adopted under it. However, no registration may be revoked or refused until the registrant is given the opportunity to amend his application or correct other practices.

(2) The department may cancel any license or refuse to license any person when it has satisfactory evidence that the person has used fraudulent or deceptive practices in the evasion or attempted evasion of this chapter or any rules adopted under it. However, no license may be revoked or refused

until the person involved is given the opportunity to appear for a hearing by the department.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 43, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1724.

80-10-212. Exchanges between manufacturers. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to restrict or avoid sales or exchanges of commercial fertilizers or soil amendment to each other by importers, manufacturers, or manipulators who mix fertilizer materials for sale or as preventing the free and unrestricted shipments of commercial fertilizer or soil amendment to manufacturers or manipulators who have registered their brands and grades or licensed their facilities as required by the provisions of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1728.

Part 3

Enforcement

80-10-301. Rules — adoption by department. (1) The department may adopt those rules for commercial fertilizer and soil amendment which are specifically authorized in this chapter and those other reasonable rules necessary for the efficient enforcement of this chapter.

(2) In adopting rules the department shall follow procedures prescribed in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. 3-1723.1 by Sec. 10, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1723.1.

80-10-302. Enforcement — embargo order — condemnation. (1) When the department has reasonable cause to believe any lot of commercial fertilizer or soil amendment is in violation of this chapter or a rule adopted by the department, it may issue and enforce a written or printed embargo order requiring the person holding the commercial fertilizer or soil amendment not to dispose of it in any manner until written permission is granted by the department or the court. The department shall release the product when this chapter and the rules of the department have been complied with. If compliance is not obtained within 30 days, the department may begin or, upon the request of the registrant or the person holding the product, shall begin proceedings for condemnation.

(2) Commercial fertilizer or soil amendment not in compliance with this chapter or the rules of the department may be seized on complaint of the department to a district court in the area in which the product is located. If the court finds the product in violation of this chapter and orders its condemnation, the fertilizer or amendment shall be disposed of in any manner consistent with the quality of the product and state law. The disposition of the product may not be ordered by the court without first giving the owner or person from whom the product was seized an opportunity to apply to the court for release of the product or for permission to process or relabel the product to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

History: En. 3-1725.1 by Sec. 12, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1725.1.

80-10-303. Violations — enforcement proceedings — judicial review. (1) If it appears from the examination of any commercial fertilizer that this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter have been violated, the department shall give notice of the violations to the registrant, licensee, distributor, or possessor from whom the sample was taken. A person notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard under rules of the department. If it appears after a hearing, either in the presence or absence of the person notified, that this chapter or rules issued under this chapter have been violated, the department may certify the facts to the proper prosecuting attorney.

(2) A person who violates this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter or who obstructs, prevents, or attempts to prevent the department from performing its duty under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $500 for the first violation and not less than $300 or more than $1,000 for a subsequent violation. In all prosecutions under this chapter involving the composition of a lot of commercial fertilizer, a certified copy of the official analysis of the department is prima facie evidence of the composition.

(3) Nothing in this chapter requires the department to report for prosecution or for the beginning of seizure proceedings minor violations of this chapter when it believes that the public interest will be best served by a suitable notice of warning in writing.

(4) A prosecuting attorney to whom a violation is reported shall prosecute the violator in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

(5) The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule adopted under the chapter notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. The injunction shall be issued without bond.

(6) If a person adversely affected by an act, order, or ruling made by the department under this chapter is not entitled to a hearing before the department to determine his rights, he may within 45 days sue in the district court of any county where the alleged violation giving rise to the department's act, order, or ruling occurred, for new trial of the issues bearing upon the act, order, or ruling. After the trial the court may issue and enforce those orders, judgments, or decrees it considers proper, just, and equitable.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 41, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 55, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 279, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-1727.

CHAPTER 11

MARKETING

Part 1 — Agricultural Marketing and Transportation

Section

80-11-101. Definitions.
80-11-102. Intent of legislature.
80-11-103. Department's marketing duties.
80-11-104. Cooperation of state agencies.

Part 2 — Wheat Research and Marketing

80-11-201. Definitions.

80-11-202. Declaration of policy.
80-11-203. Compensation — per diem.
80-11-204. Election of chairman — time of meetings.
80-11-205. Powers of the committee.
80-11-206. Annual assessment on wheat and barley grown.
80-11-207. Buyer's delivery of invoice to grower — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment — refund.
80-11-208. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes.
80-11-209. Official bonds of employees.
80-11-210. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures.
80-11-211. Violation — penalty.
Sections 80-11-212 through 80-11-220 reserved.
80-11-221. Allocation of assessment.
80-11-222. Powers of department.
80-11-223. Allocation of unused money — determination of assessment.
80-11-224. Determination of amount and allocation of assessment.

Part 3 — Alfalfa Seed Industry

80-11-301. Short title.
80-11-302. Findings — purpose.
80-11-303. Definitions.
80-11-304. Powers of the committee.
80-11-305. Compensation — per diem.
80-11-306. Liability of state.
80-11-307. Assessment on alfalfa seed.
80-11-308. Payment of assessment.
80-11-309. Refund of assessment.
80-11-310. Deposit and disbursement of funds — records — investment.
80-11-311. Records required.
80-11-312. Penalty for nonpayment.
80-11-313. Penalty.

Part 1

Agricultural Marketing and Transportation

80-11-101. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural products" means crops, livestock, and livestock products.

(2) "Marketing" means all activities involved in getting agricultural products from the producer to the consumer and includes transportation, processing, and distribution.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-117, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3002 by Sec. 6, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3002.

80-11-102. Intent of legislature. It is the intent of the legislature that the department of agriculture coordinate marketing from the initial producer to the consumer and reduce marketing cost by assisting both producer and industry to find ways to more efficiently market their products. The department shall also endeavor to develop new and improved systems of marketing which will result in the stabilization and improvement of returns for industry and the producer. It shall work with farm leaders, farmer cooperatives, processors, wholesalers, retailers, representatives of the transportation industry, consumer groups, and others as a means of correcting marketing inefficiencies or eliminating restrictions.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-116, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3001 by Sec. 5, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3001.

80-11-103. Department's marketing duties. The department shall:

(1) keep abreast of research results in the subject matter area of marketing;

(2) coordinate work with local, state, and national planning groups and other interested parties in helping them identify major problem areas and needs in marketing;

(3) develop and carry out appropriate action programs that will result in significant improvements being made by those people concerned with problems of marketing;

(4) coordinate efforts with representatives of other agencies or organizations or persons who are concerned with related programs;

(5) investigate the costs of marketing;

(6) gather and disseminate information concerning supply, demand, favorable marketing information, prevailing prices, and changes in marketing movements, practices, and rates, including common and cold storage of food products;

(7) promote, assist, and encourage the organization and operation of cooperative and other associations and organizations for improving the relations and services among producers, distributors, and consumers of food products;

(8) investigate the practice and methods concerning the marketing of agricultural products;

(9) act as mediator or arbitrator, when invited, in a controversy or issue that may arise between producers and distributors;

(10) assist producers and distributors in the economical and efficient distribution of agricultural products at fair prices;

(11) appear and be heard at any hearing involving agricultural marketing affecting Montana.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-119, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3003 by Sec. 7, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3003.

80-11-104. Cooperation of state agencies. All agencies of the state which participate in marketing shall cooperate with and assist the department.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 330, L. 1969; Sec. 3-123, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-3004 by Sec. 8, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-3004.

Part 2

Wheat Research and Marketing

80-11-201. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Commercial channels" means the sale of wheat or barley for any use when sold to any commercial buyer, dealer, processor, cooperative, or to any person, public or private, who resells any wheat or barley or product produced from wheat or barley.

(2) "Committee" means the Montana wheat research and marketing committee provided for in 2-15-3002.

(3) "First purchaser" means any person, public or private corporation, association, or partnership buying, accepting for shipment, or otherwise acquiring the property in or to wheat or barley from a grower and shall include a mortgagee, pledgee, lienor, or other person, public or private, having a claim against the grower, where the actual or constructive possession of such wheat or barley is taken as part payment or in satisfaction of such mortgage, pledge, lien, or claim.

(4) "Grower" means any landowner personally engaged in growing wheat or barley, a tenant of the landowner personally engaged in growing wheat or barley, or both the owner and the tenant jointly; and includes a person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, trust, sharecropper, and any and all other business units, devices, and arrangements.

(5) "Sale" includes any pledge or mortgage of wheat or barley after harvest to any person, public or private.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2904.**

80-11-202. Declaration of policy. In the presence of the facts that wheat is the principal grain crop produced in Montana and as such is an agricultural resource of the first magnitude in the economy of the inhabitants of Montana, a prime factor in the production of wealth and the development and stabilization of property values and of activities and enterprises which are bases and sources of important contributions by taxation to the public revenues, and that Montana wheat is a commodity which enters a world market highly competitive in character and that barley is also an important crop, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state of Montana to protect and foster the health, prosperity, and general welfare of its people by encouraging and promoting intensive, scientific, and practical research into all phases of wheat and barley culture and production, marketing, and use and into the development of markets for wheat and barley grown in Montana by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2902.**

80-11-203. Compensation — per diem. Members of the committee shall receive no salary but shall be paid from the wheat research and marketing account in the federal and private revenue fund a per diem of $25 for each day they are engaged in the transaction of official business, together with their actual and necessary travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, incurred while on official business.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 71, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 439, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2906.**

80-11-204. Election of chairman — time of meetings. At the first meeting of the administrative committee, it shall elect a chairman from among its members. The committee shall meet at least once every 3 months and at such other times as called by the chairman or by any three members of the committee.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 314, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2908.

80-11-205. Powers of the committee. (1) The committee may:

(a) adopt rules necessary for the administration of this part;

(b) provide, through the department, for the enforcement of this part;

(c) provide for the conduct of research into the production, marketing, and uses of wheat and barley;

(d) enter into contracts or agreements with Montana state university and other local, state, or national organizations, public or private, for the purposes of improving wheat or barley quality, increasing the efficiency of production, developing marketing knowledge, developing markets, determining new uses for wheat or barley, developing alternative crops for wheat or barley, and carrying out all research and marketing contemplated by this part. The committee may not establish research units or agencies of its own.

(2) No researchers or professional or scientific personnel may be employed to carry out this part except as provided in subsection (1)(d) of this section.

(3) None of the powers or duties provided for in this part permit participation in state or federal political action by the committee.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2909.

80-11-206. Annual assessment on wheat and barley grown. (1) There is hereby levied an annual assessment of 2 ½ mills per bushel (except for the fiscal years ending on June 30, 1980 through 1983, when not more than 5 mills per bushel may be levied) upon all wheat grown and 5 mills per hundredweight (except for the fiscal years ending on June 30, 1980 through 1983, when not more than 10 mills per hundredweight may be levied) on all barley grown in the state of Montana and sold through commercial channels. The assessment is hereby levied and imposed on each grower of wheat or barley in the state of Montana:

(a) in the case of sale of wheat or barley, at the time of any sale of wheat or barley by a grower, and shall be collected by the first purchaser of the wheat or barley from the grower at the time of each settlement for wheat or barley purchased; or

(b) in the case of a pledge or mortgage of wheat or barley as security for a loan under any federal price support program, the assessment shall be collected by deducting the amount thereof from the proceeds of such loan at the time the loan is made by the agency or person making the loan.

(2) The assessment levied under the provisions of this part shall be deducted and collected as provided by this part, whether such wheat or barley is stored in this or any other state. The assessment shall attach to each transaction, but no grower shall be subject to assessment more than once irrespective of the number of times it shall be the subject of a sale, pledge, mortgage, or other transaction, the assessment being imposed and attaching on the initial sale, pledge, mortgage, or other transaction in which the wheat

or barley grower parts with title to the wheat or barley, or creates some interest therein in a pledgee, mortgagee, or other person.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 530, L. 1979.

80-11-207. Buyer's delivery of invoice to grower — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment — refund. (1) The purchaser of the wheat or barley at the time of sale or the pledgee, mortgagee, or other lender at the time of the loan or advance shall give separate invoices for each purchase to the grower. The invoices shall be on forms approved by the department and shall show:

(a) the name and address of the grower and seller;

(b) the name and address of the purchaser or the lender;

(c) the number of bushels of wheat or hundredweights of barley sold, mortgaged, or pledged;

(d) the date of the purchase, mortgage, or pledge and the amount of assessment collected and remitted to the department.

(2) The purchaser, mortgagee, or pledgee shall file with the department, on forms prescribed by the department, within 20 days after the end of a month in which he purchases a grower's wheat or barley or in which a lender makes a loan or advance on a grower's wheat or barley, a sworn statement of the number of bushels of wheat or hundredweights of barley purchased in Montana or the number of bushels of wheat or hundredweights of barley mortgaged or pledged or otherwise transferred or liened as security for a loan during the preceding calendar month. At the time the sworn statement is filed, the purchaser or lender shall pay to the department the assessment provided for in 80-11-206 for deposit in the wheat research and marketing account in the revolving fund.

(3) The statement referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be legibly written and shall be entirely free of any corrections or erasures. A person may not alter any part of a statement.

(4) After 30 days and before 90 days following the deduction of the assessment by the first purchaser or the first lender, the grower may, upon the submission of a written, verified request to the department, obtain a refund of the assessment. The request shall be accompanied by the original invoices received by the grower at the time of settlement. The department shall keep complete records of all refunds made under the provisions of this section. Records of refunds may be destroyed 2 years after the refund is made. All original invoices shall be returned to the grower with the refund payment.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 201, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 71, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2913.

80-11-208. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes. The department may receive any gifts, grants, or donations for any research of scientific inquiries conducted under this part and may spend them in compliance with the conditions of the grants, gifts, and donations.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2915.

80-11-209. Official bonds of employees. Employees of the department participating in the handling of assessment receipts or other receipts shall be bonded for the faithful and safe handling and accounting for the receipts while in their hands and for faithful compliance with this part.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 218, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2916.

80-11-210. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures. (1) There shall be an account in the federal and private revenue fund known as the wheat research and marketing account. The following shall be placed in the account:

(a) the proceeds of all millage levies collected under this part; and

(b) the proceeds from all gifts, grants, or donations to the department for research authorized under this part.

(2) The account shall be maintained for the purposes of this part and shall be separate from all other accounts of the department.

(3) The department may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the account pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the wheat research and marketing account.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 314, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 70, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2917.

80-11-211. Violation — penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not less than $25 or more than $500.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 314, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2919.

80-11-212 through 80-11-220 reserved.

80-11-221. Allocation of assessment. For the fiscal years ending on June 30, 1980 through 1983, $200,000 a year of the assessment provided for in 80-11-206 is allocated to the department of agriculture to carry out the provisions of 80-11-222.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 530, L. 1979.

80-11-222. Powers of department. The department may contract with both private and government organizations to provide for research, development, production, and marketing of alcohol byproducts and of feeds and foods derived from the byproducts of alcohol production of wheat and barley. This includes but is not limited to agreements with the department of natural resources and conservation to fund grants provided for in Title 90, chapter 4, part 1.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 530, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 615, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comment

1981 Amendment: Substituted "of alcohol byproducts and of feeds" for "of fuels" after "marketing" and inserted "the byproducts of alcohol production of" before "wheat" in the first sentence.

80-11-223. Allocation of unused money — determination of assessment. (1) Any money allocated to the department under 80-11-221 remaining as of June 30 of each year shall revert to the wheat research and marketing account in the federal and private revenue fund.

(2) The wheat research and marketing committee shall set the amount of the assessment provided for in 80-11-206 each year to provide the funds necessary to carry out this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 530, L. 1979.

80-11-224. *(Temporary)* **Determination of amount and allocation of assessment.** The committee shall set the amount of the assessment each year in accordance with 80-11-206.

80-11-224. *(Effective July 1, 1983)* **Determination of amount and allocation of assessment.** (1) The committee shall set the amount of the assessment each year in accordance with 80-11-206.

(2) Money deposited in the wheat research and marketing account pursuant to 80-11-210 is appropriated to the committee for purposes of wheat research and marketing under this part.

(3) The committee may be assessed costs by the department for the services it provides upon request or pursuant to 2-15-121. However, the costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of services supplied.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 615, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comment

Codification Instruction: Section 3, Ch. 615, L. 1981, provided: "Section 1 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 80, chapter 11, part 2, and the provisions of Title 80, chapter 11, part 2, apply to section 1."

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 615, L. 1981, provided: "(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), this act is effective on July 1, 1981.

(2) Subsections (2) and (3) of section 1 are effective on July 1, 1983."

Part 3

Alfalfa Seed Industry

Part Compiler's Comments

Severability: Section 15, Ch. 405, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Codification Instruction: Section 16, Ch. 405, L. 1981, provided: "(1) Section 1 [2-15-3004] is intended to be codified in Title 2, chapter 15, part 30.

(2) Sections 2 through 14 [80-11-301 through 80-11-313] are intended to be codified as Title 80, chapter 11, part 3."

80-11-301. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Alfalfa Seed Industry Act".

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-302. Findings — purpose. (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) it is in the best interest of all the people of Montana that the abundant natural resources of the state be protected, fully developed, and uniformly distributed;

(b) economic waste threatens the alfalfa seed industry in Montana because of lack of proper advertising and dissemination of information necessary for the development and promotion of alfalfa seed grown in the state and because of lack of facilities and funds for research to:

(i) develop and improve control measures for diseases and pests which attack alfalfa seed pollinators;

(ii) improve alfalfa seed growing culture; and

(iii) disseminate information to the growers; and

(c) it is in the interest of the people and general welfare of the state that this avoidable economic waste be eliminated by the growers having at their disposal all available information on the best and most advanced methods of culture, growing, harvesting, and marketing of alfalfa seed.

(2) The purpose of this part is to promote the general welfare of the people of the state by improving the culture and production of and expanding the market for alfalfa seed grown in the state.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-303. Definitions. As used in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee" means the Montana alfalfa seed committee established in 2-15-3004.

(2) "Dealer" means any person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, or other business unit or device that first handles, packs, ships, buys, and sells alfalfa seed or that acts as sales or purchasing agent, broker, or factor of alfalfa seed.

(3) "Grower" means any landowner personally engaged in growing alfalfa seed, a tenant personally engaged in growing alfalfa seed, or both the owner and the tenant jointly, and includes a person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative organization, trust, sharecropper, or any and all other business units, devices, and arrangements that grow alfalfa seed or are engaged in the pollination of alfalfa seed.

(4) "Handled in the primary channels of trade" means the time when any alfalfa seed is delivered under a sales contract, sold, or delivered for shipment and sale.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-304. Powers of the committee. The committee may:

(1) provide, through the department of agriculture, for the administration and enforcement of this part;

(2) enter into contracts in the name of the committee;

(3) authorize the purchase of all office equipment or supplies and incur all other reasonable and necessary expenses and obligations required for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this part;

(4) become a member of and purchase membership in trade organizations and subscribe to and purchase trade bulletins, journals, and other trade publications;

(5) plan and conduct a research program to improve the quality of alfalfa seed, develop and improve control measures for disease and pests which attack alfalfa and alfalfa seed pollinators, improve alfalfa growing culture, disseminate such information among the growers and dealers of the state, and make such research contracts and other agreements as may be necessary;

(6) plan and conduct a publicity and sales promotion campaign to increase the sale and use of Montana alfalfa seed and make such publicity and sales promotion contracts and other agreements as may be necessary;

(7) in cooperation with the director of the department of agriculture, establish and maintain the executive offices of the committee at any place within the state, which designated place may be changed at the discretion of the director and the committee;

(8) recommend rules and orders to be adopted for the exercise of its power and the performance of its duties, in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act;

(9) cooperate with any local, state, or national organization or agency, whether voluntary or created by the law of any state or the United States

government, engaged in work or activities similar to the work and activities of the committee and enter into contracts or agreements with such organizations or agencies for carrying on a joint campaign of research, education, product protection, publicity, and reciprocal enforcement of these objectives; and

(10) accept grants, donations, and gifts from any source for expenditure for any purpose consistent with this part, which may be specified as a condition of any grant, donation, or gift.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-305. Compensation — per diem. Each committee member is entitled to $25 compensation for each day he is engaged in the transaction of official business, together with actual and necessary travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-306. Liability of state. The state of Montana is not liable for the acts or omissions of the committee or any member, officer, agent, or employee thereof.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-307. Assessment on alfalfa seed. (1) There is hereby levied upon all alfalfa seed grown in this state and sold through commercial channels an assessment of ½ of 1% of the grower's price received at the point of first sale.

(2) If it appears from an investigation that the revenue from the assessment levied under subsection (1) is inadequate to accomplish the purposes of this part, the committee shall file with the director of agriculture a report showing the necessity of the industry, extent of public convenience, interest, and necessity, and probable revenue from the additional assessment desired to be levied. The director of agriculture may thereupon increase the assessment to a sum not to exceed 1% of the grower's price received at the point of first sale. No increase may be made prior to filing of the report and recommendation by the committee.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

80-11-308. Payment of assessment. All assessments levied and imposed under 80-11-307 must be paid to the department of agriculture by the person, either grower or dealer, by whom the alfalfa seed is first handled in the primary channels of trade and must be paid at such times as the department may by rule prescribe but not later than 60 days from the date on which the grower received payment for the alfalfa seed. If the party first handling the alfalfa seed in the primary channels of trade is a person other than the grower, he may charge against or recover from the grower of such alfalfa seed the full amount of any assessment levied and imposed under 80-11-307.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 405, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 467 (Ch. 405, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for House Bill 467 because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Director of Agriculture in sections 9 [80-11-308], 10 [80-11-309], and 12 [80-11-311].

Section 9 says that the assessment on alfalfa seed must be paid at times the department would prescribe by rule. The rules should allow for administrative convenience for both the department and the growers. Section 10 allows the department to adopt rules relating to procedures for requesting a refund of an assessment under the act. Section 12 grants authority for the department to prescribe records that must be kept by alfalfa dealers as an aid in enforcing the provisions of the act. All such rules should be as simple and easily complied with as possible.

In that the purposes and structure of the Alfalfa Seed Industry Act are to a great degree analogous to the purposes and structure of the wheat research and marketing law, it is the intent of the Legislature that rules adopted should be similar in nature to those adopted under the wheat research and marketing law."

80-11-309. Refund of assessment. Any person who has paid assessments to the department may request the department to refund all or any portion of the assessment levied under the rules of the department and paid by the producer. All such requests must be in writing, filed not later than August 1 of each calendar year for the preceding crop year, and must be on forms to be available without cost to all producers who pay assessments.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 467 (Ch. 405, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for House Bill 467 because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Director of Agriculture in sections 9 [80-11-308], 10 [80-11-309], and 12 [80-11-311].

Section 9 says that the assessment on alfalfa seed must be paid at times the department would prescribe by rule. The rules should allow for administrative convenience for both the department and the growers. Section 10 allows the department to adopt rules relating to procedures for requesting a refund of an assessment under the act. Section 12 grants authority for the department to prescribe records that must be kept by alfalfa dealers as an aid in enforcing the provisions of the act. All such rules should be as simple and easily complied with as possible.

In that the purposes and structure of the Alfalfa Seed Industry Act are to a great degree analogous to the purposes and structure of the wheat research and marketing law, it is the intent of the Legislature that rules adopted should be similar in nature to those adopted under the wheat research and marketing law."

80-11-310. Deposit and disbursement of funds — records — investment. (1) As soon as possible after receipt, all money received by the department from the assessment levied under 80-11-307 and all other money received shall be deposited in the federal and private revenue fund.

(2) All money referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be used only for the payment of expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this part. The committee may be assessed costs by the department for the services it provides upon request or pursuant to 2-15-121; however, the costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of services supplied.

(3) Money received under this section, 80-11-312, and 80-11-313 not immediately required for the purposes of this part must be invested under provisions of the unified investment program established in Title 17, chapter 6, part 2.

(4) Money received under this section, 80-11-312, and 80-11-313 is appropriated to the committee for the purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-311. Records required. Every dealer shall maintain accurate records of all alfalfa seed handled, packed, shipped, or processed by him. The records shall be in such form and contain such information as the department may by rule prescribe, shall be preserved for a period of 2 years, and are subject to inspection at any time upon request of the department or its agents.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 467 (Ch. 405, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for House Bill 467 because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Director of Agriculture in sections 9 [80-11-308], 10 [80-11-309], and 12 [80-11-311].

Section 9 says that the assessment on alfalfa seed must be paid at times the department would prescribe by rule. The rules should allow for administrative convenience for both the department and the growers. Section 10 allows the department to adopt rules relating to procedures for requesting a refund of an assessment under the act. Section 12 grants authority for the department to prescribe records that must be kept by alfalfa dealers as an aid in enforcing the provisions of the act. All such rules should be as simple and easily complied with as possible.

In that the purposes and structure of the Alfalfa Seed Industry Act are to a great degree analogous to the purposes and structure of the wheat research and marketing law, it is the intent of the Legislature that rules adopted should be similar in nature to those adopted under the wheat research and marketing law."

80-11-312. Penalty for nonpayment. Any grower or dealer who fails to make collection or pay any assessment within the time required pursuant to this part is subject to a penalty of 5% of the amount of the assessment determined to be due, as provided in this part, plus 1% of such amount for each month of delay or fraction thereof after the expiration of the month after such assessment became due. The penalty must be paid to the department and disposed of as provided in 80-11-310.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

80-11-313. Penalty. In addition to the penalty specified in 80-11-312, any person who violates or aids in a violation of any of the provisions of this part or any of the rules or orders of the department adopted under this part, upon conviction thereof, is punishable by a fine not to exceed $500. All fines collected shall be deposited as provided in 80-11-310.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 405, L. 1981.**

TITLE 81

LIVESTOCK

Ch.
1. Department of Livestock.
2. Disease Control.
3. Marks and Brands.
4. Containment of Livestock.
5. Unlawful Transporting or Driving of Livestock.
6. Livestock Protective Associations.
7. Predatory Animal Control.
8. Marketing.
9. Slaughter.
Chapters 10 through 19 reserved.
20. Poultry and Eggs.
21. Dairy Products.
22. Manufactured Dairy Products.
23. Milk Price Control.

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
81-1-101. Definitions.
81-1-102. Duties and powers of department.
81-1-103. Audit of bills — payment of expenses.
81-1-104. Investment of earmarked revenue account funds — crediting of investment income.

Part 2 — Inspectors and Detectives

81-1-201. Appointment and powers.
81-1-202. Duties.
81-1-203. Compensation.
81-1-204. Assignment to districts.

Part 3 — Administration of Animal Health Laws

81-1-301. Administrator — appointment and qualifications.
81-1-302. Duties of administrator.
81-1-303. Administrator's expertise to be considered.
81-1-304. Appointment of federal veterinary inspectors.

Part 4 — Rodent Control

81-1-401. Department of livestock to operate rodent control program.
81-1-402. Expenditures authorized.
81-1-403. Purchase and sale of rodent control supplies.

Part 1

General Provisions

81-1-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in Title 81, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for in 2-15-3102.

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

History: En. 46-103.1 by Sec. 48, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-103.1.

81-1-102. Duties and powers of department. The department shall exercise general supervision over and, so far as possible, protect the livestock interests of the state from theft and disease and recommend legislation which, in the judgment of the department, fosters this industry. The department may compel the attendance of witnesses, employ counsel to assist in the prosecution of violations of laws made for the protection of the livestock interests, and assist in the prosecution of persons charged with illegal branding or theft of livestock or any other crime under the laws of this state for the protection of stock owners. It may adopt rules governing the recording and use of livestock brands.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 51, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3256, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3256, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-104.

81-1-103. Audit of bills — payment of expenses. The department shall audit all bills for expenses incurred by it in the discharge of its duties, which shall be paid out of the department's moneys in the earmarked revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3257, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3257, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 88, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-105.

81-1-104. Investment of earmarked revenue account funds — crediting of investment income. The board may direct the board of investments to invest funds from the earmarked revenue accounts of the department pursuant to the provisions of the unified investment program for state funds. The income from such investments shall be credited to the earmarked account of the department from which the investment is made.

History: En. 46-105.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-105.1.

Part 2

Inspectors and Detectives

81-1-201. Appointment and powers. The department may appoint stock inspectors and detectives necessary for the protection of the livestock interests of this state. The inspectors and detectives shall take the official oath required by law and shall have similar powers and authority to those conferred by law on deputy sheriffs. However, they are not entitled to the fees or emoluments awarded by law to deputy sheriffs. The board shall devise an examination for the qualification of stock inspectors and detectives and may appoint and employ only persons who successfully pass such examination. The board shall promulgate administrative rules for the taking of this examination and define a passing grade.

History: En. Sec. 2970, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1796, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3309, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3309, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-701.

81-1-202. Duties. The stock inspectors and detectives shall arrest all persons who in their presence violate the stock laws of this state. Every stock inspector and detective, on information that a person has committed an offense against the laws of this state by engaging in illegal branding or theft of stock or an offense against the laws of this state for the protection of the rights and interests of stock owners, must make the necessary affidavit for the arrest and examination of the person and on a warrant issued for the person immediately arrest the person and bring him before the proper officer and notify the department of his acts.

History: En. Sec. 2972, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1798, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3311, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3311, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-703.

81-1-203. Compensation. The stock inspectors and detectives are under the exclusive control and direction of the department. They must be paid for their services in the amount which the department determines.

History: En. Sec. 2973, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1799, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3312, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3312, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-704.

81-1-204. Assignment to districts. The stock inspectors and detectives are district officers, and the department must designate the district in which the inspectors and detectives serve, and the district must be designated in their commissions.

History: En. Sec. 2991, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1800, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3313, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3313, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-705.

Part 3

Administration of Animal Health Laws

81-1-301. Administrator — appointment and qualifications. (1) The board shall appoint a person to be directly responsible to it for the administration of the laws relating to animal health.

(2) He must have a doctor of veterinary medicine degree from an accredited college or school, and he must be licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3262, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-203.

81-1-302. Duties of administrator. The administrator, subject to the rules of the board, may act for and perform the duties imposed by law on the board when the board is not in session, but any order or regulation promulgated by him shall be subject to review, modification, or annulment by the board.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3263, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3263, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-204.

81-1-303. Administrator's expertise to be considered. In any action taken by the board in 81-2-102 and 81-20-101, the board shall ask for and consider the expertise and judgment of the administrator of the laws relating to animal health.

History: **En. 46-209.1 by Sec. 58, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-209.1.**

81-1-304. Appointment of federal veterinary inspectors. With the approval of either the federal veterinarian in charge in this state or the United States department of agriculture, the department of livestock may appoint federal veterinarians or federal lay inspectors stationed in this state, as deputies or agents for the department. All federal officers so appointed as deputies or agents of the department possess the powers and duties of regular deputies or agents of the department, but they shall act without compensation and hold office only at the pleasure of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3265, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3265, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-206.**

Part 4

Rodent Control

81-1-401. Department to operate rodent control program. The department may establish and operate organized and systematic programs for the control and suppression of jackrabbits, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, rats, mice, and other rodents and related animals in this state when they are injurious to agriculture, other industries, and the public health. For this purpose, the department may enter into written agreements with appropriate federal agencies, other state agencies, counties, associations, corporations, or individuals covering the methods and procedures to be followed in the control and suppression of these noxious rodents and related animals, the extent of supervision to be exercised by the department, and the use and expenditure of funds appropriated, when this cooperation is necessary to promote the control and suppression of noxious rodents and related animals.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 136, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 242, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2701.**

81-1-402. Expenditures authorized. The department may make expenditures for equipment, materials, supplies, and other expenses, including expenditures for personal services, which are necessary to execute the functions imposed on it by this part.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 136, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2702.**

81-1-403. Purchase and sale of rodent control supplies. In addition to the expenditures authorized in 81-1-402, the department may purchase rodent control supplies, including rodent baits, for the use of cooperating governmental agencies, counties, associations, corporations, or individuals in the control of noxious rodents and related animals and to make these supplies and baits available to the cooperators at approximate cost.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 136, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2704.**

CHAPTER 2

DISEASE CONTROL

Part 1 — General Administration

Section
81-2-101. Authority of department agents.
81-2-102. Powers of department.
81-2-103. Adoption of rules.
81-2-104. Rules — agreement with federal government.
81-2-105. Authority of municipal corporations.
81-2-106. Cooperation by public officers.
81-2-107. Duty to report contagious diseases.
81-2-108. Diseased animals not to run at large — burial of carcasses.
81-2-109. Expenses, how paid — lien and foreclosure.
81-2-110. Expense of cleaning and disinfecting carriers' facilities.
81-2-111. Injunctive remedies.
81-2-112. Prohibition by governor on importation of animals from localities where disease exists — penalty.
81-2-113. Penalty.
81-2-114. Civil liability.

Part 2 — Indemnity

81-2-201. Classification of animals as to compensation for slaughter.
81-2-202. Payment for other personal property.
81-2-203. Indemnity — from what funds paid.
81-2-204. Presentation of claims for indemnity.
81-2-205. Indemnity for class two animals in state less than one hundred twenty days.
81-2-206. Verification and payment of claims.
81-2-207. Payment from county funds.
81-2-208. Sale of condemned carcasses — disposition of proceeds.
81-2-209. When no indemnity.
81-2-210. Compensation from federal government or other agency.

Part 3 — Disease Control Area

81-2-301. Establishment of livestock disease control area — entry into area — compulsory inspection.
81-2-302. Duty of county assessor.
81-2-303. Owner guilty of misdemeanor, when.

Part 4 — Regulation of Semen Used for Artificial Insemination

81-2-401. Definitions.
81-2-402. Administration by department of livestock.
81-2-403. Only certain sires to be used for artificial insemination.

Part 5 — Treatment of Garbage Fed to Swine

81-2-501. Definitions.
81-2-502. Licenses.
81-2-503. Applications for licenses.
81-2-504. Power to adopt rules.
81-2-505. Entry of premises for inspection — keeping of records.
81-2-506. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence.
81-2-507. Power of department and board to restrain operation of garbage feeder.
81-2-508. Power to revoke license of garbage feeder.
81-2-509. Cooking or other treatment of garbage.
81-2-510. Garbage originating on or removed from airplanes not to be treated or fed.
81-2-511. Penalties.

Part 6 — Tuberculin Regulation

81-2-601. Tuberculin — permission for sale or distribution of.
81-2-602. Report of sales or distribution.
81-2-603. Violation — penalty.

Part 7 — Importation Permits and Health Certificates

81-2-701. Short title.
81-2-702. Definitions.
81-2-703. Documents required for importation — exemption.
81-2-704. Quarantine for illegal entry — liability for expenses.
81-2-705. Lien resulting from quarantine — foreclosure of lien.
81-2-706. Consignment requirements.
81-2-707. Department rulemaking power.
81-2-708. Penalty.

Part 8 — Vaccination

81-2-801. Required brucellosis vaccination.

Part 1

General Administration

81-2-101. Authority of department agents. In the performance of his official duties, an agent or officer of the department may enter on or in a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, car, wagon, boat, or other place or vehicle used for the treatment, storage, manufacture, display, or transportation of animals, meat, or dairy products intended for sale or disposal as food. The agent or officer may enter anywhere where there may be found livestock affected with or which has been exposed to or which the officer has reason to believe is either affected with or has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying insects.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3266, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3266, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-207.

81-2-102. Powers of department. (1) The department may:

(a) supervise the sanitary conditions of livestock in this state, under the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state and the rules adopted by the department. The department may quarantine a lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or section in this state which is or may be used or occupied by livestock and which in the judgment of the department is infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying medium by which the disease may be communicated. The department may quarantine livestock in this state when the livestock is affected with or has been exposed to disease or disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe treatments and enforce sanitary rules which are necessary and proper to circumscribe, extirpate, control, or prevent the disease.

(b) foster, promote, and protect the livestock industry in this state by the investigation of diseases and other subjects related to ways and means of prevention, extirpation, and control of diseases or to the care of livestock and its products and to this end may establish and maintain a laboratory, may make or cause to be made biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents, and may perform any other acts and things as may be necessary or proper in the fostering, promotion, or protection of the livestock industry in this state;

(c) impose and collect such fees as the department considers appropriate for the tests and services performed by it at the laboratory or elsewhere and for biologic products, curatives, and preventative agents made or caused to be made by the department. In fixing these fees the department shall take into consideration the costs, both direct and indirect, of the tests, services, products, curatives, and agents. All fees shall be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the animal health functions of the department.

(d) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper to prevent the introduction or spreading of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases affecting livestock in this state and to this end may adopt rules and orders necessary or proper governing inspections and tests of livestock intended for importation into this state before it may be imported into this state;

(e) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and quarantine of all livestock imported into this state;

(f) adopt rules and orders which it considers necessary or proper for the supervision, inspection, and control of the standards and sanitary conditions of slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat and meat food products, dairies, milk depots, milk and its byproducts, barns, dairy cows, factories, and other places and premises where meat or meat foods, milk or its products, or any byproducts thereof intended for sale or consumption as food are produced, kept, handled, or stored. An authorized representative of the department may take samples of a product so produced, kept, handled, or stored for analysis or testing by the department. The records of the samples and their analysis and test, when identified as to the sample by the oath of the officer taking it and verified as to the analysis or test by the oath of the chemist or bacteriologist making it, are prima facie evidence of the facts set forth in them when offered in evidence in a prosecution or action at law or in equity for violation of part 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 81-9-201 through 81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103, or a rule or order of the board adopted thereunder. These standards, insofar as they relate to dairies or milk and its byproducts, may not include standards of weight or measurement.

(g) adopt rules and orders which seem necessary or proper for the supervision and control of manufactured and refined foods for livestock and the manufacture, importation, sale, and method of using a biologic remedy or curative agent for the treatment of diseases of livestock. However, as far as practicable the standards approved by the United States department of agriculture shall be adopted.

(h) install an adequate system of meat inspection, at any time and in such places as public welfare may demand, under the rules which may provide fees for the maintenance of such inspection and which shall provide ways and means for shipping home-grown and home-killed meats into any city in this state. As far as practicable, the rules shall conform with the meat-inspection requirements of the United States department of agriculture.

(i) slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any livestock in this state known to be affected with or which has been exposed to an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, when such slaughter is necessary for the protection of other livestock, and destroy or cause to be destroyed all barns, stables, sheds, outbuildings, fixtures, furniture, or personal property infected with any such infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease when they cannot be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the destruction is necessary to prevent the spreading of the disease;

(j) indemnify the owner of any property destroyed by order of the department or pursuant to any rules adopted by the department under parts 1, 2, or 3 of this chapter, 81-9-201 through 81-9-207, 81-20-101, 81-21-102, 81-21-103;

(k) require persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the production or handling of meat, meat food products, dairy products, or any byproducts thereof to furnish statistics of the quantity and cost of the food and food products produced or handled and the name and address of persons supplying them any of the products.

(2) When in the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties it becomes necessary for employees of the department to investigate facts and conditions, they may administer oaths, take affidavits, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses.

History: (1)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3267, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3267, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-208, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 31, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3290, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3290, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-240, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-208, 46-240; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1979.

81-2-103. Adoption of rules. The department shall adopt and enforce rules for the inspection and tuberculin testing of dairy cattle or other animals and for the inspection, testing, treatment, or disposition of livestock or other animals affected with or which may have been exposed to infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease and for the quarantines provided for in this chapter or 81-20-101.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3268, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3268, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-211; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "test" to "testing" throughout the section; added "or other animals" after "disposition of livestock" in the middle of the section.

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 107 (Ch. 110, L. 1981) provided: "A Statement of Intent is required for this bill because it grants rulemaking authority to the Department of Livestock.

Under the present law, the Department of Livestock may adopt rules for the inspection, testing, and treatment of certain diseases in livestock. The diseases in question can sometimes affect animals which are not normally categorized as livestock and can spread from those animals to livestock. The intent of this legislation is to allow the Department to adopt rules for the inspection, testing, and treatment of these other animals to prevent spreading of the disease."

81-2-104. Rules — agreement with federal government. When the department determines that it is necessary to eradicate or control an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease of livestock in this state, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture or other federal agency, and to appraise and destroy animals affected with or which have been exposed to a disease or to destroy property in order to remove the infection and complete the cleaning and disinfection of the premises or to do any act or incur any other expense reasonably necessary in suppressing this disease, the board may accept and adopt on behalf of the state the rules adopted by the United States department of agriculture or other federal agency under authority of an act of congress or the portion considered necessary, suitable, or applicable. The department may adopt other rules necessary or desirable for this purpose and cooperate with the United States department of agriculture or other federal agency in the enforcement of the rules accepted and adopted.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 177, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-227.**

81-2-105. Authority of municipal corporations. Nothing in this title prevents the governing authority of a municipal corporation from enacting or enforcing ordinances for the inspection of slaughterhouses, meat depots, meat markets, meat food products, creameries, butter or cheese factories, dairies, or dairy products located, sold, or offered for sale in the limits of the municipal corporation. An ordinance may not be enforced in conflict with the powers of this title delegated to the department and its officers or agents.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3270, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3270, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-217; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1979.**

81-2-106. Cooperation by public officers. The department of health and environmental sciences, the board of health and environmental sciences, and local boards of health of a county, city, or town shall cooperate with and assist the department of livestock in matters which relate to the execution of its sanitary powers regarding livestock and their food products in the manner which the department of livestock prescribes, either by general rule or direct order.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3284, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3284, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-234.**

81-2-107. Duty to report contagious diseases. A person, including the owner or custodian, who has reason to suspect the existence of a dangerous, infectious, contagious, or communicable disease in livestock or the presence of animals exposed to the disease in this state shall immediately give notice to the department.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3286, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3286, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-236.**

81-2-108. Diseased animals not to run at large — burial of carcasses. It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent, or person in charge of any domestic animal or animals that are known to be suffering from or exposed to a dangerous, infectious, contagious, or communicable disease to permit such animal or animals to run at large on the public range or public highway. It shall be the duty of the owner or agent or person in charge of animals which died or they have reason to suspect did die from an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease to properly bury or burn the same.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3287, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3287, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-237.**

81-2-109. Expenses, how paid — lien and foreclosure. The expense of inspecting, testing, supervision of quarantine, supervision of dipping, supervision of disinfection, and supervision of other treatment of diseased or exposed livestock by the department and the sanitary inspection of dairies, packinghouses, meat depots, slaughterhouses, milk depots, and other premises shall be paid for by the department. However, the owner of the livestock or property is liable for all expenses, except the salary of the supervising officer representing the department, when the owner, agent, or person in charge of the livestock or property has violated the rules of the department. These expenses are a lien on the livestock or other property, and the department may retain possession of the livestock until the charges and expenses are paid. The lien is not dependent on possession and may be foreclosed in the name of the agent of the department by sale at public auction of the stock or as many as may be necessary to pay the sum of the costs, after 10 days' notice by posting in three public places in the county. The lien may also be foreclosed by an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the owner of the livestock to recover the amount of charges and expenses.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3280, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3280, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-230; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 28, L. 1979.

81-2-110. Expense of cleaning and disinfecting carriers' facilities. The expense of cleaning and disinfecting cars, yards, or other transportation facilities of a common carrier, when required by the department, is a charge against the common carrier. Also, the expense of supervising the cleaning and disinfecting of cars for transportation of livestock, when required at a point other than disinfection points agreed on between the department and the carrier, is a charge against the common carrier.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3281, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3281, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-231.

81-2-111. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter or rules adopted thereunder, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

81-2-112. Prohibition by governor on importation of animals from localities where disease exists — penalty. (1) Whenever the governor has good reason to believe that any disease dangerous or inimical to the livestock or poultry industry or dangerous to dogs or other animals has become epidemic in certain localities in any other state, territory, District of Columbia, or other country, he shall issue a proclamation designating such localities and prohibiting the importation therefrom into this state, except under such restrictions as he may deem proper, of any livestock, poultry, dogs, or other animals or articles or commodities likely to convey such disease or diseases.

(2) Any person who, after the publication of such proclamation, knowingly receives any livestock, dog, fowl, or other animal or article or commodity designated in such proclamation as likely to convey disease from any of the prohibited districts and transports or conveys the same within the limits of this state is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 60 days or more than 8 months and by a fine of not less than $300 or more than $5,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment and is further liable for any and all damages and loss that may be sustained by any person or persons by reason of the disobedience of such proclamation.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3295.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-245, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3295.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-246, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-245, 46-246.

81-2-113. Penalty. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter, or the rule or order promulgated by authority of same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations shall be tried without undue delay in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-238.

81-2-114. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates parts 1 through 3 of this chapter or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

Part 2

Indemnity

81-2-201. Classification of animals as to compensation for slaughter. Animals slaughtered under the direction of the department by order of the board are divided into two classes for the purposes of compensation:

(1) Animals determined by the department to be affected with an incurable disease, which are destroyed by order of the board, are designated as animals of class 1, and unless otherwise provided each of the animals shall be paid for on the basis of 75% of its appraised value. The county in which the animal was owned at the time it was determined to be affected with an incurable disease is liable in part, as later provided, for an indemnity to be paid for the animal. The ownership and county are determined by an affidavit of the owner of the animal or his agent. Each animal directed to be destroyed shall be appraised by a representative or an authorized agent of the department with the owner agreeing in writing as to the value of the animal. When appraised, due consideration shall be given to its breeding value

as well as its dairy or meat value and the condition of the animal as to the disease and the present and probable effect of the disease on the animal. In the absence of an agreement, there shall be appointed three competent, disinterested parties, one appointed by the department, one by the owner, and a third by the first two, to appraise each animal, taking into consideration its breeding value as well as its dairy or meat value and the condition of the animal as to the disease and the present probable effect of the disease on the animal. The judgment of the majority is the judgment of the appraisers and is binding on both parties as the final determination of indemnity to be paid for each animal. The total compensation of each group of appraisers is limited to $5 for the group appraisal, one-half of which shall be paid by the department. The total amount of indemnity paid by the state and a county for an animal may not exceed the actual sound value of an animal of its class, and the total combined amount of indemnity paid for the animal by the state and a county may not exceed the sum of $100 for a registered purebred animal or the sum of $50 for a grade animal. Animals presented for appraisal as purebreds shall be accompanied by their registration papers at the time of appraisal or they shall be appraised as grades. If purebreds are less than 3 years old and not registered, the department may grant a reasonable time for their registration and presentation of their registration papers to the appraiser. Registration papers shall accompany the claim for indemnity.

(2) Animals of class 1 shall be paid for on the basis of their full appraised value as determined in this section if no evidence of incurable disease is disclosed by autopsy, bacteriologic, serologic, microscopic, or other findings. The total combined amount of indemnity paid by the state and a county for an animal may not exceed the actual sound value of an animal of its class. The total combined amount of indemnity paid by the state and a county for the animal may not exceed $100 for a registered purebred animal or $50 for a grade animal.

(3) Animals which are determined by the department to be affected with or exposed to foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleura pneumonia, surra, or other infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease, which is not of its nature necessarily fatal, and are destroyed by order of the department as a sanitary safeguard, are designated as animals of class 2 and each animal shall be paid for on the basis of its full appraised value. The appraised value shall be determined in the manner set out in subsection (1) of this section. The appraisal of the animals shall be based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value of the animal, but where appraisal is based on breeding value of the animal, no appraisal may exceed three times its meat or dairy value. The total amount of indemnity paid by the state for an animal may not exceed the actual sound value of an animal in its class. No indemnity for a class 2 animal may be paid by a county. In the case of destruction of an animal afflicted with brucellosis (Bang's disease), no indemnity shall be paid for the animal unless the board, in its discretion, determines the best interests of this state will be served by payment of an indemnity. In this event, the board shall set out standards of indemnity by rules and may not pay in excess of $100 for a registered purebred animal or $50 for a grade animal. In all cases where the federal government or agency other than the state compensates the owner in whole or in part for livestock

destroyed as a sanitary safeguard, the amount of compensation from the state shall be determined under 81-2-210.

(4) Animals which are injured or killed while they are being inspected or tested under an order of the department or its agent, which do not come within either class 1 or class 2, may be paid for at their full appraised value if the claim for the animal is recommended for payment at a meeting of the board. Where it is shown that the injury or death of the animal was not proximately due to the negligence of the owner or his agent, the whole claim, when approved, shall be paid out of department funds. The limit of indemnity for an animal paid for by the state may not exceed that fixed by this section for animals of class 2.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3271, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3271, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 107, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-218.

81-2-202. Payment for other personal property. Personal property other than livestock destroyed by order of the department shall be paid for on the basis of its appraised value. The appraised value is determined in the manner specified in 81-2-201 for the determination of the appraised value of animals.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3272, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3272, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-219.

81-2-203. Indemnity — from what funds paid. In payment for animals or property destroyed by order of the department, the state shall pay one-half of the indemnity out of the money at the disposal of the department. The county liable in part for the indemnity shall pay one-half of the total indemnity out of the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3273, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3273, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-220.

81-2-204. Presentation of claims for indemnity. Claims against the state and county which arise from the destruction of animals or property by order of the department shall be made on forms provided by the department. They must contain an affidavit by the owner or his agent with knowledge of the animal or property, certifying to the ownership of the animal or property, the county in which they are owned, and that the animal or property has been destroyed under the law and the rules of the department. These claims must be accompanied by a certificate from the department that the animal or property was ordered destroyed. The claims shall also be accompanied by a certificate of appraisement as appraisal is determined under 81-2-201, together with an account of sale showing the net proceeds from the sale of the animal, if any, paid to the owner of the animal.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3274, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3274, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-221.

81-2-205. Indemnity for class two animals in state less than one hundred twenty days. Indemnity for animals of class 2 shall be paid out of department funds when the animals have not been in this state for at least 120 days and the payment is authorized by the department under 81-2-209(1)(e).

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-222.

81-2-206. Verification and payment of claims. (1) All claims against the department must be verified by oath of the claimant or his agent with knowledge of the facts.

(2) Claims against the state arising under this part, if found correct, shall be processed and paid from funds of the department.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3261, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3261, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-202, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3275, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3275, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-224, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-202, 46-224.

81-2-207. Payment from county funds. The board of county commissioners of the county liable in part for the indemnity for any such animal or property destroyed shall cause to be paid the amount due from said county out of the general funds of the county.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3276, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3276, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-225.

81-2-208. Sale of condemned carcasses — disposition of proceeds. Where the carcass of an animal ordered destroyed under this chapter is found on official postmortem inspection to be fit for human consumption, the owner shall receive the net proceeds from the sale of the carcass. The proceeds shall be deducted from his claim against the state and county for the slaughter. A representative of the department may, when considered advisable or necessary or when it is desired by the owner, sell the carcass on terms he considers to be in the best interests of this state, and the net proceeds obtained from the sale shall be paid to the owner. This procedure does not invalidate the owner's claim for indemnity for any balance due him.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3277, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3277, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-226.

81-2-209. When no indemnity. (1) The owner of an animal or property destroyed under this chapter is entitled to indemnity, except in the following cases:

(a) animals belonging to the United States;

(b) animals brought into this state which violate this chapter or rules of the department;

(c) animals which the owner or claimant knew to be diseased or had notice of the disease at the time they came into his possession;

(d) animals which had the disease for which they were slaughtered or which were destroyed because of exposure to the disease at the time of their arrival in this state. However, a class 2 animal shipped into this state under department rules and accompanied by the proper certificate of health from a recognized state or federal veterinarian may be paid for when payment is authorized by the department.

(e) animals which have not been in this state for at least 120 days before the discovery of the disease; however, class 2 animals which have not been in the state 120 days may be paid for when payment is authorized by the department;

(f) when the owner or agent has not used reasonable diligence to prevent disease or exposure to disease;

(g) when the owner or agent has not complied with the rules of the department with respect to animals condemned;

(h) when animals condemned are not destroyed within 60 days after they are determined to be affected with or exposed to a disease which requires them to be destroyed by order of the department.

(2) No compensation or indemnity will be paid for the destruction of livestock affected with tuberculosis or other infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease unless the entire herd or band of affected livestock is under the supervision of the department for the eradication of the disease.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3278, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3278, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-228.

81-2-210. Compensation from federal government or other agency. (1) If the federal government or an agency other than the state or county compensates the owner for livestock or property destroyed by order of the department, the amount of the compensation from the federal government or other agency shall be deducted from the owner's claim as filed against the state and county, that is, from the balance that remains after the net salvage price received from the sale or other disposal of the condemned animal has been deducted from the appraised value.

(2) If the owner or agent of the livestock or property destroyed by order of the department forfeits an indemnity, which the owner would otherwise be entitled to from the federal government or compensating agency other than the state or county, by violation of the rules of the federal government or other agency, an amount equal to the indemnity which would have been paid by the federal government or other indemnifying agency but for the forfeiture shall also be deducted from the owner's claim; that is, the balance that remains after the net salvage price received from the sale or other disposal of the condemned animal has been deducted from the appraised value.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3279, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3279, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 75, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-229.

Part 3

Disease Control Area

81-2-301. Establishment of livestock disease control area — entry into area — compulsory inspection. (1) Upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than 75% of the livestock owners of the species of animals to be inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated, representing not less than 50% of such species in any school district, as determined from the permanent records of the board of county commissioners describing school district boundaries of any county in the state of Montana, petitioning for the area control, treatment, prevention, or eradication of any dangerous disease of livestock within such school district, the board may establish such school district as a disease control area and may enforce the inspection, test, treatment, or vaccination of all livestock of the species designated within such school district in accordance with the rules promulgated by the department for the inspection, eradication, treatment, or vaccination of such livestock and may reimburse the owners of livestock slaughtered by order of the department or its authorized agent in accordance with the laws of Montana governing the payment of such animal or animals.

(2) In any circumscribed disease control area as established under this section by the department, no other livestock of the species designated by the department to be inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated may enter the disease control area unless inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated under the direction of the department or accompanied by a satisfactory health certificate or except under special permit and restrictions provided by the department.

(3) When 75% or more of the school districts in any county in Montana are established under this section by the department as disease control areas, it becomes mandatory on the part of the remaining livestock owners in such county to submit their livestock of one or more species for inspection, test, treatment, or vaccination, as directed by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 94, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-212.**

81-2-302. Duty of county assessor. The assessment roll of the county in which the disease control area is to be established is the basis for computing the required percentage of livestock owners and livestock. The county assessor shall certify to the department when the necessary 75% of the owners of livestock representing not less than 50% of the species of livestock to be inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated have signed the required petition.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 94, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-213.**

81-2-303. Owner guilty of misdemeanor, when. A person in a disease control area who does not gather his livestock after being notified by the department or its agent to have the livestock available or who refuses to have the livestock inspected, tested, treated, or vaccinated or violates this part is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 94, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-214.**

Part 4

Regulation of Semen Used for Artificial Insemination

81-2-401. Definitions. As used herein:

(1) "artificial insemination" shall mean the fertilization of or the attempt to fertilize the ova of the female animal by placing and implanting by artificial means in the genital tract of the female animal the seminal fluid obtained from the male animal;

(2) "sire" shall mean the male animal of any species, including but not limited to bulls, stallions, rams, boars, studs, bucks, and cocks.

History: **En. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 37, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2502, 46-2503.**

81-2-402. Administration by department of livestock. This part shall be administered by the department of livestock, and in addition to any powers now conferred by law, the department shall have the power and duty to promulgate such reasonable rules and orders not contrary to the provisions of this part, when required, as may be necessary for the proper administration of this part, specifically including but not limited to rules and orders relating to the means for preservation of semen and the use of semen imported into the state of Montana from other states, territories, and possessions of the United States and foreign countries.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 37, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 102, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2505.**

81-2-403. Only certain sires to be used for artificial insemination. (1) All sires used for artificial insemination must be free from brucellosis, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, dourine, posthitis, pullorum disease, other transmissible, infectious, contagious diseases, transmissible hereditary malformations, and other detrimental or undesirable characteristics. Proof of fitness of these sires shall be provided to the department by the owner or parties providing the sires for artificial insemination.

(2) Semen imported into this state may not be used by any artificial inseminator until proof is made to the satisfaction of the department that the sire from which the semen was taken was free from the above-mentioned diseases.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 37, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 102, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 170, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2515.**

Part 5

Treatment of Garbage Fed to Swine

81-2-501. Definitions. When used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Garbage" means putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of foods, including animal carcasses or parts thereof.

(2) "Garbage feeder" means a person who handles, prepares, cooks, or otherwise treats garbage to feed to swine or other animals, as well as a person who feeds garbage to swine or other animals.

(3) "Person" means the state, any municipality, political subdivision, school district, institution, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2601.**

81-2-502. Licenses. (1) It is unlawful to handle, prepare, cook, or otherwise treat garbage to feed to swine or other animals or to feed garbage to swine or other animals without first securing a license for that purpose from the department of livestock. One license issued to the entrepreneur, corporation, or individual responsible for a particular garbage feeding enterprise covers all garbage feeders concerned with the enterprise. The license provided for in this section expires on December 31 of the year in which it is issued. A license fee of $5 shall be charged for all licenses issued under this part. All license fees collected shall be paid into the general fund of this state.

(2) This part does not apply to a person who feeds only his own household garbage to swine or other animals.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 171, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2602.**

81-2-503. Applications for licenses. A person desiring to obtain a license to feed garbage to swine or other animals shall make a written application for the license to the department under the rules or orders prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 172, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2603.

81-2-504. Power to adopt rules. The department shall administer and enforce this part and may adopt and enforce rules or orders necessary for the supervision, control, and inspection of persons who handle, prepare, cook, or otherwise treat garbage to feed to swine or other animals or who feed garbage to swine or other animals. The rules or orders shall apply to and govern the method of applying for a license, standards and methods of operation, sanitary conditions of premises where garbage is treated for feeding or fed, the control and inspection of equipment used to store, treat, or feed garbage, and equipment, including vehicles, used for the transportation of garbage.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 173, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2604.

81-2-505. Entry of premises for inspection — keeping of records. (1) An authorized representative of the department may enter at reasonable times on private or public property to inspect and investigate conditions relating to the treating of garbage to be fed, or the feeding of garbage, to swine or other animals.

(2) An authorized representative of the department may examine records or memoranda pertaining to the treatment or feeding of garbage to swine or other animals. The department may require maintenance of records it considers necessary, relating to the operation of equipment for and procedure of treating or feeding garbage to swine or other animals, and may require copies of the records to be submitted to the department periodically.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 174, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2605.

81-2-506. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence. The department or its agent may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence in order to carry out this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 177, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2608.

81-2-507. Power of department and board to restrain operation of garbage feeder. (1) The department may restrain the operation of a licensed garbage feeder whose operation is carried on in violation of the laws of this state or the rules or orders of the department, after a hearing held on 5 days' written notice of the hearing to the licensee. The restraining order may be issued without notice of hearing where, in the discretion of the department, the violation constitutes a menace to public or animal health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(2) The licensee may appeal to the district court on giving written notice of appeal to the restraining authority within 10 days after service of the restraining order, whether the order is made on hearing or summarily. The written notice of appeal does not stay execution of the restraining order when the restraining order is issued without hearing to restrain a menace to public health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(3) Where the restraining order is issued after hearing, the hearing before the district court is on the record, together with additional evidence offered. Where the order is issued without hearing, the hearing before the district court shall be upon evidence offered before the court.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 175, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2606.**

81-2-508. Power to revoke license of garbage feeder. The licenses to feed garbage to swine or other animals may be revoked at any time by the department when it determines that a person to whom the license is issued has failed to comply with the laws of this state or rules or orders of the department, and on a hearing before the department, after 10 days' written notice. An appeal to the district court stays execution of an order of the department revoking a license.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 176, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2607.**

81-2-509. Cooking or other treatment of garbage. All garbage, regardless of previous processing, shall, before being fed to swine or other animals, be thoroughly heated to at least 212 degrees F for at least 30 minutes, unless treated in some other manner which is approved in writing by the department as being equally effective for the protection of public and animal health.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 178, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2609.**

81-2-510. Garbage originating on or removed from airplanes not to be treated or fed. Garbage originating on or removed from airplanes landing in this state may not be treated for feeding or be fed to swine or other animals. The powers granted in 81-2-505 to the department to enter on private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the treating of garbage to be fed to swine or other animals or the feeding of garbage to swine or other animals include the inspection and investigation of garbage disposal methods employed at airports and all facilities at airports and aircraft.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 63, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 179, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2610.**

81-2-511. Penalties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 or by imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition thereto, such person may be enjoined from continuing such violation. Each day upon which such violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 63, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2611.**

Part 6

Tuberculin Regulation

81-2-601. Tuberculin — permission for sale or distribution of. A person, firm, or corporation desiring to sell or distribute tuberculin for animal use in this state must first secure permission from the department.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 118, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3296, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3296, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 84, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-301.**

81-2-602. Report of sales or distribution. A person, firm, or corporation which has secured permission from the department to sell or distribute tuberculin for animal use in this state shall, on the same day it sells, furnishes, or supplies tuberculin, report in writing to the department the name and address of the person and a statement of the amount of tuberculin supplied to him.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 118, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3297, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3297, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 85, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-302.**

81-2-603. Violation — penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days or both fine and imprisonment.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 118, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3298, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3298, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-303.**

Part 7

Importation Permits and Health Certificates

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 65, L. 1981 (SB 158), read: "An act to require the application for and the possession of a permit and a health certificate, unless the permit or certificate is waived, before certain animals, animal semen, or animal biologics may be imported into Montana; and providing for an immediate effective date."

Effective Date: Section 10, Ch. 65, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 16, 1981.

Codification Instruction: Section 9, Ch. 65, L. 1981, provided: "This act is intended to be codified as a new part in Title 81, chapter 2, and the provisions of Title 81, chapter 2, part 1, apply to this act."

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to SB 158 (Ch. 65, L. 1981) provided: "A Statement of Intent is required for this bill because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Department of Livestock in Section 7.

It is the intent of this bill that the Department maintain its present rules, and update them when necessary, regarding the importation of animals, animal semen, and animal biologics. However, these rules should be reviewed to ensure that they are in compliance with this bill and to eliminate any redundancy created by passage of this bill."

81-2-701. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Animal Importation Permit and Health Certificate Act of 1981".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-702. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Animals" means livestock, dogs, cats, rabbits, rodents, game animals, fur-bearing and wild animals, and poultry and other birds.

(2) "Biologics" means medicinal preparations made from living organisms and their products. It includes but is not limited to serums, vaccines, antigens, and antitoxins.

(3) "Department" means the department of livestock.

(4) "Health certificate" means a legible record written on an official health certificate form of the state of origin or on an equivalent form of the U.S. department of agriculture attesting that the animals, animal semen, or animal biologics described thereon have been visually inspected by a federally accredited veterinarian and found to meet the entry requirements of the state of Montana.

(5) "Livestock" means cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, swine, and goats.

(6) "Permit" means an official document issued by the department after proper application that allows the movement of animals, animal semen, or animal biologics into Montana.

(7) "Poultry" means domesticated birds, including but not limited to chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, and pheasants.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-703. Documents required for importation — exemption. (1) Except as provided in subsection (6), no animal, animal semen, or animal biologic may be brought into the state without a permit and also a health certificate.

(2) The department shall issue a permit if no significant danger to the public health will ensue upon importation of the animal into the state.

(3) The department may waive the requirement for a health certificate or a permit as provided in subsection (7).

(4) The requirements of subsection (1) apply regardless of species, breed, sex, class, age, point of origin, place of destination, or purpose of movement.

(5) All required documents must be attached to the waybill or be in possession of the driver of the transporting vehicle or of the person in charge of the animals. When a single permit or health certificate is issued for animals being moved in more than one vehicle, the driver of each vehicle shall have in his possession a copy of the permit and, where applicable, a health certificate.

(6) Animals, animal semen, or animal biologics being moved through the state with no intent to unload or deliver in the state are exempted from this part. In an emergency situation, such transitory cargo may be unloaded in compliance with the quarantine rules promulgated by the department.

(7) A waiver of the requirement for a health certificate or a permit shall be based upon evidence that there will be no significant danger to the public health if the exemption is granted.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-704. Quarantine for illegal entry — liability for expenses. (1) Animals, animal semen, or animal biologics which enter the state of Montana without the required importation papers or in violation of any rules of the department shall be held in quarantine at the risk of the owner.

(2) The quarantine may be released only after the department has been satisfied, by appropriate means, that the animals, animal semen, or animal biologics under quarantine meet the requirements of law and the rules of the department.

(3) The owner of animals, animal semen, or animal biologics quarantined under this part is liable for all department expenses resulting from that quarantine except the expense of the salary of the supervising officer representing the department. Expenses include, but are not limited to, the expense of inspecting, testing, supervision of quarantine, supervision of dipping, supervision of disinfection, supervision of treatment, and laboratory testing.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-705. Lien resulting from quarantine — foreclosure of lien. (1) In accordance with the provisions of 81-2-109, the expenses of quarantine detailed in 81-2-704 are a lien on the animals, semen, or biologics and the department may retain possession of them until the charges and expenses are paid. The lien is dependent on possession and may be foreclosed in the name of the agent of the department by sale at public auction of the animals, semen, or biologics or as much of them as may be necessary to pay the expenses.

(2) Posting notice for 10 days at three public places in the county is required prior to auction. The lien may also be foreclosed by filing an action against the owner of the property to recover the amount of charges and expenses in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-706. Consignment requirements. (1) All animals, animal semen, or animal biologics brought into Montana, other than transitory cargo, must be consigned to or in the care of a person, entity, or authorized agent of either located in Montana.

(2) The person, entity, or authorized agent must notify the department of its intent to receive any animals, animal semen, or animal biologics and is responsible for acquiring all required permits and ensuring that they are accompanied by all required health certificates.

(3) No person consigning, transporting, or receiving animals, animal semen, or animal biologics into Montana may authorize, order, or carry out any diversion of them or any portion thereof to a destination or consignee other than as set forth on the permit or health certificate without first obtaining written permission from the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-707. Department rulemaking power. The department may promulgate, administer, and enforce rules necessary to implement this part.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

81-2-708. Penalty. A person convicted of violating this part shall be fined not more than $500, be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 65, L. 1981.**

Part 8

Vaccination

81-2-801. Required brucellosis vaccination. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), no female cattle over the age of 4 months may be imported into the state of Montana for any purpose other than immediate slaughter unless they have been officially vaccinated, by a licensed veterinarian approved in his state to administer the vaccination, with a Brucella abortus vaccine approved by the veterinary biologics division, U.S. department of agriculture.

(2) Cattle being transported or moved through Montana with no intent to unload in the state are exempt from this section. In an emergency situation

they may be unloaded in compliance with quarantine rules promulgated by the department of livestock pursuant to 81-2-102.

(3) Cattle which have been spayed are exempt from subsection (1).

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 111, L. 1981 (HB 247), read: "An act to require official vaccination against brucellosis of female cattle over the age of 4 months, except cattle which have been spayed, before they may be imported into the state of Montana; and providing for an immediate effective date."

Codification Instruction: Section 2, Ch. 111, L. 1981, provided: "Section 1 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 2, and the provisions of Title 81, chapter 2, apply to section 1."

Effective Date: This section is effective January 1, 1982. Section 3, Ch. 111, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 20, 1981. However, sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1981, amended sec. 3, Ch. 111, to change the effective date to January 1, 1982. Section 2, Ch. 364, provided: "(1) Chapter 196 of the Laws of 1981 is effective on the effective date of this subsection. (2) Subsection (1) is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

Chronology: House Bill 247 (Ch. 111) contained an immediate effective date. After its passage, it was discovered that the immediate effective date had the potential of causing hardship to livestock owners and the Department of Livestock. House Bill 860 (Ch. 196) was then introduced to change the effective date of Ch. 111 to January 1, 1982. However, House Bill 860 did not contain an immediate effective date so wouldn't have been effective until October 1, 1981, and therefore would not have served to suspend the potential hardship of Ch. 111. Subsequently the Governor, by amendatory veto, caused an amendment to Senate Bill 414 (Ch. 364) to provide that Ch. 196 become effective on the day SB 414 was approved. That date was April 14, 1981, thus finally making Ch. 111 effective January 1, 1982.

CHAPTER 3

MARKS AND BRANDS

Part 1 — Recording of Marks and Brands

Section

81-3-101. Recorder of marks and brands.
81-3-102. Recording of brands required.
81-3-103. Application for recording — record of brands.
81-3-104. Designation of years for rerecording brands.
81-3-105. Right of owner of recorded brand.
81-3-106. Publication of notice of rerecording brands.
81-3-107. Fees for department.
81-3-108. Penalty.

Part 2 — Inspection of Marks and Brands

81-3-201. Definitions.
81-3-202. Rules.
81-3-203. Duties of state stock inspectors and deputy stock inspectors.
81-3-204. Seizure of livestock — retention of livestock — sale — disposal of proceeds.
81-3-205. Fees for inspection and livestock transportation permits.
81-3-206. Commissioners to designate places for loading livestock for inspection.
Sections 81-3-207 through 81-3-209 reserved.
81-3-210. Bill of sale required to prove ownership.
81-3-211. Inspection of livestock before change of ownership or removal from county — transportation permits.
81-3-212. Exceptions.
81-3-213. Inspection of livestock removed from state.
81-3-214. Inspection of imported livestock.
81-3-215. Inspection of dead animals in feedlots.
81-3-216. Notification of department of sales of five head or less — fee.
Sections 81-3-217 through 81-3-220 reserved.

81-3-221. Brands fraudulently changed.
81-3-222. Compensation for animals killed.
81-3-223. Action by dissatisfied owner — costs.
Sections 81-3-224 through 81-3-230 reserved.
81-3-231. Penalties.
81-3-232. Penalty for noninspection of dead animal in feedlot.
81-3-233. Penalty for removal of livestock from state without inspection — exception.

Part 1

Recording of Marks and Brands

81-3-101. Recorder of marks and brands. The department of livestock is the general recorder of marks and brands.

History: En. Sec. 2940, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1790, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3299, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3299, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 89, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-601.

81-3-102. Recording of brands required. It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to artificially brand, mark, or cause to be artificially branded or marked any domestic animal or livestock running at large on the public domain or open range or which may run or stray at large or on the public domain or open range, unless the artificial brand or mark has been recorded or rerecorded with the department in the name of the person, firm, or corporation within the period of 10 years immediately preceding the branding or marking.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3301, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3301, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-603.

81-3-103. Application for recording — record of brands. (1) A person, firm, or corporation desiring to have recorded an artificial mark or brand for use in distinguishing or identifying the ownership of any domestic animal or livestock shall make application for the mark or brand to the department. The application must be in writing and must contain the name, residence, and post-office address of the applicant and the species of the animals on which the mark or brand is to be used.

(2) The department shall designate for the applicant's use some practical form of mark or brand distinguishable with reasonable certainty from all other marks and brands recorded or rerecorded, within the period of 10 years immediately preceding the time of filing the application, in the name of some person, firm, or corporation other than the applicant. The department shall designate the position on the animals on which the mark or brand shall be placed and the species of animals on which the mark or brand may be used.

(3) The department shall keep a record in a book kept by it for that purpose of the particular mark or brand, the position on the animal where the mark or brand is to be used, the species of animals on which the mark or brand is to be used, and the date of recording. The record is a public record and is prima facie evidence of the facts recorded in it.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3302, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3302, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-604.

81-3-104. Designation of years for rerecording brands. Each 10th year after 1921 is the year for rerecording artificial marks and brands used to distinguish and identify the ownership of domestic animals and livestock. The department shall, on the application of a person, firm, or corporation or the transferee of the person, firm, or corporation made in a year which is a year for rerecording marks and brands, rerecord a mark or brand which at the time of the application stands of record in the department in the name of the person, firm, or corporation: A mark or brand which was not originally recorded or rerecorded in the name of the person, firm, or corporation during the rerecording year last preceding the date when the application is filed or originally recorded in the name of the person, firm, or corporation or his or its predecessor or predecessors in interest between the time of the application and the rerecording year last preceding the application is not of record in the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3303, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3303, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-605.

81-3-105. Right of owner of recorded brand. A person, firm, or corporation in whose name a mark or brand is recorded is entitled to the exclusive use of the mark or brand on the species of animal and in the position designated in the record. A copy of the record certified by the department is prima facie evidence of this right, and the certificate is also prima facie evidence that the person, firm, or corporation entitled to use the mark or brand is the owner of all animals on which it appears in the position and on the species of animal stated in the certificate.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3304, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3304, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-606.

81-3-106. Publication of notice of rerecording brands. Between January 1 and June 30 in each rerecording year, the department shall publish in at least one issue of at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county of this state, in which a newspaper is published, a notice to the effect that the year is a year for rerecording marks and brands and that no mark or brand continues of record unless rerecorded. The department shall also mail to each person, firm, and corporation in whose name a mark or brand stands of record, a similar notice addressed to the person, firm, or corporation at his or its post-office address as shown by the records in the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3305, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3305, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-607.

81-3-107. Fees for department. The department shall charge and collect $25 for recording a new mark or brand, for recording a mark or brand transfer, or for rerecording a mark or brand. The department shall charge $2.50 for a certified copy of a record and a duplicate certificate. All fees collected shall be paid into the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department. However, not more than 10% of the net rerecording fees after all expenses of rerecording are paid may be expended in any one year except in case of an emergency declared by the governor.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3307, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3307, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 109, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 95, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-609.

81-3-108. Penalty. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed 1 year or both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 144, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3306, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3306, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-608.

Part 2

Inspection of Marks and Brands

81-3-201. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Deputy state stock inspector" means a person designated by the department as a deputy state stock inspector, who does not receive a salary or compensation from the department.

(2) "Feedlot" means a confined livestock feeding operation where the owner or operator of the feedlot feeds livestock belonging to others for a fee.

(3) "Livestock" means any bovine animal, horse, mule, or ass regardless of its age or sex.

(4) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, or any entity not enumerated capable of owning or controlling livestock.

(5) "State stock inspector" means an employee of the department of livestock designated by the department as a state stock inspector.

History: (1), (3) thru (5)En. Sec. 103, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1977; Sec. 46-801.1, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 32, L. 1974; Sec. 46-239.1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.1, 46-801.1; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 298, L. 1979.

81-3-202. Rules. The department may adopt rules necessary to carry out this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 247, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 312, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-802(5).

81-3-203. Duties of state stock inspectors and deputy stock inspectors. (1) State stock inspectors and deputy state stock inspectors, upon the application of the owner or the duly authorized agent of the owner of livestock, shall inspect the livestock which is intended for sale, removal, shipment, or slaughter at a licensed slaughter plant and issue a certificate of inspection therefor if it appears with reasonable certainty that the applicant is the owner of the livestock or has the lawful right to the possession thereof.

(2) The inspection shall include an examination of the livestock and all marks and brands thereon to identify ownership of the livestock. The certificate of inspection shall be made in triplicate and shall specify the date of inspection, the place of origin and place of destination of the shipment, the name and address of the owner of the livestock or of the applicant for inspection and the purchaser or transferee, if applicable, the class of the animal, the marks and brands, if any, upon the animal, and any other information upon the form of certificate as the department may from time to time require. One copy of the certificate shall be retained by the inspector, one

copy shall be furnished by the inspector to the owner or shipper of the livestock, and one copy shall be filed by the inspector with the department within 5 days.

(3) If it appears with reasonable certainty that the applicant is the owner of the livestock or has the lawful right to the possession thereof, the state stock inspectors or deputy state stock inspectors or any sheriff or deputy sheriff, upon application of an owner or his agent of the livestock to be consigned and delivered directly to a licensed livestock market or licensed livestock slaughterhouse located in another county of the state or delivered directly to a shipping point duly approved by the department where a livestock inspector is available for inspection in an adjoining county, shall issue to the person a separate market consignment permit or transportation permit for each owner when the owner or owners or their duly authorized agents sign the permit certifying the brands, description, and destination of the livestock. The market consignment permit or transportation permit shall be made in triplicate, shall specify the date and time issued, the place of origin and place of destination of the shipment, the name and address of the owner of the livestock and the name and address of the person actually transporting the livestock if different than the owner, the kind of livestock, the marks and brands, if any, upon the livestock, a description of the vehicle or vehicles to be used to transport the livestock to include the license number of the vehicles, and any other information upon the form of permit as the department may from time to time require. Any permit so issued shall be good for shipment within 36 hours from date and time of issue; however, permits not used within this time limitation must be returned to the issuing officer to be canceled and to release the permittee from performance. One copy of the permit shall be retained by the inspector or sheriff's office, one copy shall be filed by the inspector or sheriff's office with the department within 5 days of the date of issue, and one copy shall be furnished by the inspector or sheriff's office to the owner or shipper of the livestock, which copy of the permit shall accompany the shipment and be delivered to the state stock inspector at the livestock market or shipping point where the livestock is delivered.

(4) Upon application of an owner or his agent, when it appears with reasonable certainty that the applicant is the owner of the livestock or has lawful right to the possession thereof, a state stock inspector shall issue a transportation permit which will allow the movement of the livestock into an immediately adjoining county to land owned or controlled by the owner or his agent for purposes of grazing. The transportation permit shall state the breed, description, marks and brands, if any, head count, and description of land to and from which the livestock will be moved. The permit will be valid for 6 months. A state stock inspector may enter the premises where livestock so moved have been transported and inspect any livestock moved under the transportation permit or any livestock commingled therewith.

(5) Any person transporting strays or livestock not lawfully under his control is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as provided in 81-3-231.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 247, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 312, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-802(1) thru (4); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1979.

81-3-204. Seizure of livestock — retention of livestock — sale — disposal of proceeds. (1) All state stock inspectors inspecting any livestock before or after shipment or removal from any county in this state, upon a change of ownership, or at the preslaughter inspection at a licensed slaughterhouse may inspect and seize either at the point of sale, shipment, destination, or slaughter or en route any livestock or proceeds thereof which the inspector believes is stolen or upon which brands have been altered or obliterated or which does not conform to the description contained on the tally sheet furnished by the shipper thereof or to the description contained in any certificate of inspection or release issued before shipment or removal of the livestock.

(2) Upon taking possession of livestock under this section, a state stock inspector may retain the livestock in his possession for 15 days to make further investigation relative to its ownership. A state stock inspector may either at once or at any time within 15 days sell the livestock at a licensed livestock market or in the open market for the best available price and remit the proceeds, less the cost of keeping and sale, to the department together with a full description of the livestock sold, giving marks and brands, if any, and a statement of the reason for the seizure and sale. The proceeds shall be deposited by the department with the state treasurer and credited to the department fund, where it is subject to claim by the owner of the livestock in the same manner and for the same length of time as is provided by law for the making of claims for moneys arising from the sale of stray stock.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 247, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-803; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1979.

81-3-205. Fees for inspection and livestock transportation permits. (1) For the service of inspection of all livestock except horses, mules, or asses before removal from a county or before change of ownership, the inspector making the inspections shall receive 25 cents per head for 12 head or less, or $3 for 12 head to 20 head and 20 cents per head for each head over 20 head. For the issuance of a market consignment permit or transportation permit (other than a permanent permit) before removal from a county for all livestock, the inspector, sheriff, or deputy sheriff issuing the permits shall receive 25 cents for each permit issued for 12 head or less, 50 cents for each permit for 12 to 30 head, and $1 for each permit issued for over 30 head and shall receive in addition his necessary actual expenses, to be paid by the owner or the person for whom the inspection is made or permit issued. For the issuance of a permanent horse transportation permit, the state stock inspector taking the application for permit shall receive $5 per head for each permit issued. All inspection and permit fees and expenses shall be collected by the inspector, sheriff, or deputy sheriff at the time of inspection or issuance of permit, and all the fees and expenses collected by a deputy state stock inspector, sheriff, or deputy sheriff shall be retained by him, and all such fees and expenses collected by a state stock inspector shall be sent by him to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

(2) For the service of inspection before any livestock except a horse, mule, or ass is sold or offered for sale at a licensed livestock market or slaughtered

at a licensed slaughterhouse, a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector making the inspection shall receive 20 cents per head for an animal originating within the county in the state in which the market or slaughterhouse is maintained or transported under a market consignment permit or transportation permit and 10 cents per head for an animal previously inspected before removal from a county as herein provided. All fees shall be paid by the owner or by the person for whom the inspection is made. For releasing an animal so that it may be removed from the premises of a licensed livestock market, the state stock inspector making the release shall receive 20 cents per head from the owner or the person for whom the release is made. All fees for inspection and release at the market shall be collected at the time the inspection or release is made by the state stock inspector making the inspection or release and shall be sent by him to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department. All fees for preslaughter inspection made at a licensed slaughterhouse by the state stock inspector shall be paid to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department. Preslaughter inspection fees paid to a deputy state stock inspector shall be retained by him.

(3) (a) For the service of inspection of horses, mules, or asses before removal from a county or before change of ownership, the inspector making the inspection shall receive $1 a head for the first 10 head, and 50 cents per head for each animal more than 10 and shall receive in addition his necessary actual expenses to be paid by the owner or the person for whom the inspection is made. All fees and expenses collected by a state stock inspector must be sent by him to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

(b) For the service of inspection before a horse, mule, or ass is sold or offered for sale at a licensed livestock market, a state stock inspector making the inspection shall receive $1 per head. All fees shall be paid by the owner or the person for whom the inspection is made to the state stock inspector.

(4) All inspection and release fees and expenses shall be paid to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department unless paid to a deputy state stock inspector. State stock inspectors shall be paid for their services and receive their expenses as fixed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 106, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 247, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-804; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 298, L. 1979.

81-3-206. Commissioners to designate places for loading livestock for inspection. The board of county commissioners must, at the request of the department, designate within their respective counties certain convenient places and provide suitable facilities for unloading and loading of livestock for inspection purposes.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 74, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 211, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-709.

81-3-207 through 81-3-209 reserved.

81-3-210. Bill of sale required to prove ownership. (1) A bill of sale signed by the seller and adequately describing the livestock sold must be presented to the livestock inspector whenever the change of ownership inspection required by 81-3-211 is made or whenever a buyer of livestock requests a county-line or state-line inspection for livestock exempt from the change-of-ownership inspection when purchased in lots of 5 head or less. The bill of sale shall be in a form prescribed by the department of livestock and shall be taken up by the department with the certificate of inspection acting as a receipt.

(2) The department shall charge and receive a fee of $2.50 for each copy of a bill of sale requested after the original bill of sale has been taken up. Fees so received shall be paid to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Incorporation into existing law. This section was enacted without any codification instructions. The apparent intent of the Legislature was that it become part of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2, and the Code Commissioner has codified it accordingly. This arrangement may affect other sections in part 2, especially 81-3-231(5). See 1-11-103(4).

81-3-211. Inspection of livestock before change of ownership or removal from county — transportation permits. (1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Members of the same family" means a group whose membership is determined by including an individual, his spouse, and his parents, children, grandchildren, and the spouses of each.

(b) "Family business entity" means:

(i) a corporation whose stock is owned solely by members of the same family;

(ii) a partnership in which the partners are all members of the same family;

(iii) an association whose members all are members of the same family; or

(iv) any other entity owned solely by members of the same family.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this part, it is unlawful to remove or cause to be removed from a county in this state any livestock or to transfer ownership by sale or otherwise or for an intended purchaser or his agent to take possession of any such animal subject to title passing upon meeting or satisfaction of any conditions, unless the livestock has been inspected for brands by a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector and a certificate of the inspection has been issued in connection with and for the purpose of the transportation or removal or of such change of ownership as provided in this part. The inspection must be made in daylight. However, the change of ownership inspection requirements of this subsection do not apply when:

(a) such sale or change of ownership transaction involves five or fewer such animals; or

(b) the change of ownership transaction is accomplished without the livestock changing premises, involves part of a herd to which no livestock have been added other than by natural increase or after brand inspection, and is between:

(i) members of the same family;

(ii) a member of one family and the same family's business entity; or

(iii) the same family's business entities.

(3) (a) It is unlawful to sell or offer for sale at a livestock market any livestock originating within any county in this state in which a livestock market is maintained or transported under a market consignment permit until the livestock has been inspected for marks and brands by a state stock inspector, as provided in this part.

(b) It is unlawful to slaughter livestock at a licensed livestock slaughterhouse unless the livestock have been inspected for marks or brands by a state or deputy state stock inspector.

(4) It is unlawful to remove or cause to be removed any livestock from the premises of a livestock market in this state unless the livestock has been released by a state stock inspector and a certificate of release for the livestock has been issued in connection with and for the purpose of the removal from the premises of the livestock market. The release obtained pursuant to this subsection will permit the movement of the livestock so released directly to the destination shown on the certificate.

(5) The person in charge of livestock being removed from a county in this state, where inspection thereof is required by this section or where change of ownership has occurred or when moved under a market consignment permit or a market release certificate, shall have in his possession the certificate of inspection, market consignment permit, transportation permit, or market release certificate issued in connection therewith and shall exhibit the certificate to any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, highway patrolman, state stock inspector, or deputy state stock inspector upon request. Section 81-3-204 shall be extended to livestock transported or sold under the above-mentioned permits.

(6) The following transportation permits may be issued:

(a) If a saddle, work, or show horse is being transported from county to county in this state by the owner for his personal use or business or where a purebred cow is being transported from county to county in this state by its owner for show purposes and where there is no change of ownership, the inspection certificate required by this section may be endorsed as to the purpose and extent of transportation by the inspector issuing the certificate in order to serve as a travel permit in this state for a period not to exceed 1 year for the horse or cow described thereon. The permit becomes void upon any transfer of ownership or if the horse or cow is to be removed from the state. In such instances an inspection must be secured for removal and the endorsed certificate surrendered.

(b) The owner of a saddle, work, or show horse may apply for a permanent transportation permit valid for both interstate and intrastate transportation of the horse until there is a change of ownership. To obtain a permit a horse must have either a registered brand that has been legally cleared or a lip tattoo or the owner must present proof of ownership to a state stock inspector. A written application, on forms to be provided by the department, must be completed by the owner and presented to a state stock inspector together with a $5 permit fee for each horse. The application shall contain a thorough physical description of the horse and list all brands and tattoos carried by the horse. Upon approval of the application by a state stock inspector, a permanent transportation permit shall be issued by the department to the owner for each horse and such permit shall be valid for the life of the horse. If there is a change of ownership in a horse the permit shall automatically become void. The permit must accompany the horse for which it was issued at all times while the horse is in transit. This permit shall be in lieu of other permits and certificates required under the provisions of this section. The state of Montana shall recognize as valid permanent transportation permits issued in other jurisdictions to the owner of a saddle, work, or show horse subsequently entering the state. Such a permit shall be automatically void upon a change of ownership.

(c) When livestock owned by and bearing the registered brand of a bona fide rodeo producer is being transported from county to county in this state by the owner for rodeo purposes and where there is no change of ownership, the inspection certificate required by this section may be endorsed as to the purpose and extent of transportation by the inspector issuing the certificate in order to serve as a travel permit in this state for the livestock described thereon. The certificate is effective only between April 1 and October 31 of the year for which it is issued. The certificate shall be issued by a state stock inspector.

(d) An owner of livestock or his agent may be issued a transportation permit allowing the movement of his livestock into an immediately adjoining county and return when the livestock is being moved for grazing purposes and when it is being moved to and from land owned or controlled by the owner of the livestock or his agent. The permit is valid for 6 months and must be issued by a state stock inspector. The fee for the permit is $5, which shall be paid to the state stock inspector at the time the permit is issued and remitted by him to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department. This permit may be used in lieu of the inspection and certificate required by this section for movement of livestock across a county line.

(7) Before any removal or change of ownership may take place, the seller of livestock shall request all required inspections and shall pay the required fees.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 210, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 247, L. 1973; Sec. 46-801, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 46-801.2 by Sec. 102, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 316, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 312, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 10 added subsection (7).

Chapter 364 amended this section by moving the language in (2)(b)(i), (ii), and (iii) for clarity. It formerly followed "the change of ownership transaction is between".

81-3-212. Exceptions. Section 81-3-211 does not apply to livestock:

(1) being transported through the state in interstate commerce without leaving the custody of the carrier;

(2) transported by railroad consigned to and which, without leaving the custody of the carrier, does reach a market at which the department regularly maintains a stock inspector and a loading tally has been filed by the shipper with the carrier as provided in 81-4-607;

(3) when driven on the hoof and not moved by means of any motor vehicle, trailer, horse-drawn vehicle, railroad car, or boat by the owner from one county to the next adjoining county within the state onto land owned or controlled by the owner of livestock so moved for the purpose of pasturing, feeding, or changing the range thereof;

(4) when driven on the hoof or moved by means of a motor vehicle, trailer, horse-drawn vehicle, railroad car, or boat by the owner from one county to the next adjoining county within this state onto land owned or controlled by the owner of livestock without leaving land owned or controlled by the owner when moved for the purpose of pasturing, feeding, or changing the range thereof;

(5) when driven on the hoof from one county to an adjoining county within this state for the purpose of shipment by railroad or delivery to a licensed public market by a person who has been the owner of that livestock for a period of at least 3 months;

(6) from one county to be consigned to, and which actually reaches by means other than railroad, a licensed livestock market located in another county of the state at which the department regularly maintains a stock inspector and for which a market consignment permit has been obtained in a manner provided by law;

(7) when hauled by truck or trailer from one county to an adjoining county within the state for the purpose of shipment by railroad at which shipping point the department maintains a stock inspector or where a deputy state stock inspector is available and for which a transportation permit has been obtained in the manner provided by law.

History: En. 46-801.3 by Sec. 104, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.3.

81-3-213. Inspection of livestock removed from state. Except as provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of 81-3-212 and subsections (4) and (6)(b) of 81-3-211, nothing contained in this part authorizes or permits a person to remove or cause to be removed livestock from this state to a location outside of this state, unless the livestock has been inspected for brands by a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector and a certificate for the inspection has been issued in connection with and for the purpose of the transportation or removal as provided in this part.

History: En. 46-801.4 by Sec. 105, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.4; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1979.

81-3-214. Inspection of imported livestock. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, any person owning livestock imported into this state or his agent must notify the department or a salaried employee of the department of the number, breed, type, and age of the livestock, its location, and the purpose for which it has been brought into the state. Such notification shall be made within 48 hours after the arrival of the livestock in the state. Livestock so moved may not be commingled with any livestock already in Montana until inspected for brands and marks in daylight by a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector. The fees for this inspection shall be the same as those imposed for county line or change of ownership inspections. The fees paid to state stock inspectors shall be remitted to the department for deposit in the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

(2) Livestock consigned to a licensed livestock market or for immediate slaughter to a licensed slaughter facility at which preslaughter inspection is maintained is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(3) Livestock moved between Montana and an adjacent state for graze on a regular basis and as part of the usual operation of a farm or ranch shall be exempt from the notice and inspection requirements of this section provided a transportation permit for the entry of the livestock into Montana has been obtained by the owner or his agent from a state stock inspector prior to the entry of the livestock into Montana. The fee for the permit shall be $5 which shall be remitted by the department to the state treasury for credit to the earmarked revenue account of the department. The department shall provide by rule for the issuance and control of transportation permits authorized by this subsection.

History: **En. 46-801.5 by Sec. 2, Ch. 41, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-801.5.**

81-3-215. Inspection of dead animals in feedlots. When a stock animal dies in a feedlot, the feedlot operator shall notify the board of livestock or its representative of the death. The operator may not dispose of the carcass until a livestock inspector has observed it and determined the brand of the owner of the animal. A livestock inspector observing a dead stock animal pursuant to this section shall, within 48 hours, send written notification to the owner of the animal.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 32, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.2.**

81-3-216. Notification of department of sales of five head or less — fee. (1) A person selling five or less head of livestock at a place other than a licensed livestock market shall notify the department of the number, type, class, and marks and brands on the livestock within 10 days of the sale. He shall also notify the department of the name and address of the buyer. Livestock inspected pursuant to 81-3-211(1) and 81-3-213 are exempt from this section.

(2) The department shall prescribe the manner and form of the notification and shall receive a fee not to exceed 50 cents from the person making notification. All fees received under this section shall be paid to the department for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue account of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Codification. Sec. 2, Ch. 162, L. 1979, provided: "Section 1 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2, and the provisions contained in Title 81, chapter 3, part 2, apply to this section."

81-3-217 through 81-3-220 reserved.

81-3-221. Brands fraudulently changed. Whenever a mark or brand upon any neat cattle, horse, or other animal has been fraudulently altered, obliterated, or defaced so that the original mark or brand cannot be determined through the external inspection thereof, any stock inspector or sheriff may seize and kill the animal to ascertain the mark or brand so altered or defaced. Payment equal to the fair market value of the live animal shall be made after proper ownership is determined.

History: En. Sec. 2974, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1801, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3314, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3314, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-706.

81-3-222. Compensation for animals killed. The value of the animal taken and killed shall be determined by three disinterested parties living in the vicinity where the animal is seized. The amount of money awarded to the owner is full compensation for the loss of the animal. All money disbursed under this section shall be paid out of the department's funds in the earmarked revenue fund, and whenever possible the dead bodies of the animals killed shall be disposed of for cash and the proceeds turned into the fund.

History: En. Sec. 2975, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1802, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3315, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3315, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-707.

81-3-223. Action by dissatisfied owner — costs. Should the owner of the animal so seized and killed feel dissatisfied with the valuation made, he may maintain an action against the department or, if the animal is seized by a sheriff, against that sheriff's county, and should he fail to recover damages in any greater amount than that allowed under 81-3-222, he shall bear all costs that may be incurred in the maintenance of the action.

History: En. Sec. 2976, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1803, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3316, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3316, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 15, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-708.

81-3-224 through 81-3-230 reserved.

81-3-231. Penalties. (1) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section if he removes livestock or causes livestock to be removed from a county in this state:

(a) without having the livestock inspected before removal if an inspection is required by law;

(b) without obtaining a market consignment permit or transportation permit if the permits are required by law;

(c) and does obtain a market consignment permit for livestock but does not deliver the livestock transported thereunder to the livestock market designated in the market consignment permit;

(d) and does obtain a transportation permit for the livestock but does not deliver the livestock transported thereunder to the destination as shown on the transportation permit and fails to have the livestock so transported inspected at the point of destination or does not file a loading tally with the carrier as provided in 81-4-607.

(2) A person who sells livestock or offers livestock for sale at a livestock market without having the livestock inspected or removes livestock or causes livestock to be removed from a livestock market without obtaining a release is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(3) A person who ships by railroad carrier and the railroad carrier transporting livestock for which a loading tally has been filed as provided by 81-4-607 and for which shipment of livestock an inspection has not been made which after shipment causes or permits the livestock to leave the custody of the railroad carrier at a place other than where this state regularly maintains a stock inspector is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(4) A person who has in his charge livestock being removed from a county in the state for which an inspection certificate, a market consignment permit, or a market release certificate has been issued and fails to have in his possession accompanying the livestock the inspection certificate, market consignment permit, or a market release certificate as issued for the livestock, or who, having the certificate of inspection, market consignment permit, or market release certificate, fails to exhibit it to a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, highway patrolman, state stock inspector, or deputy state stock inspector at his request is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(5) Except as specifically otherwise provided, a person violating any of the provisions of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(6) Upon conviction under this section, a person, firm, association, or corporation shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not more than 6 months or both fined and imprisoned. Of all fines assessed and collected under this section, 50% shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department and 50% shall be paid into the general fund of the county in which the conviction occurred.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 59, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 184, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 142, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 109, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 482, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-806; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 14, L. 1979.**

81-3-232. Penalty for noninspection of dead animal in feedlot. A feedlot operator who violates 81-3-215 is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than $500, or both.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 32, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.3.**

81-3-233. Penalty for removal of livestock from state without inspection — exception. Any person, other than the owner or his agent or employee, who, without consent of the owner, removes or causes to be removed from this state any cow, ox, bull, stag, calf, steer, heifer, horse, mule, mare, colt, foal, or filly without having the same inspected where such inspection is required by law is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000, by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than 3 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The provisions of this section do not apply to any person who removes from this state any animal specified by this section for the purpose of obtaining emergency treatment for such animal by a licensed veterinarian.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-808.**

CHAPTER 4

CONTAINMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Part 1 — Fences

Section
81-4-101. Legal fences defined.
81-4-102. Construction of auto pass not to deprive legal fence of character.
81-4-103. Civil liability.
81-4-104. Barbed wire fences to be kept in repair.
81-4-105. Fallen wire fencing declared nuisance — abatement.
81-4-106. Notice to owner to repair fence — duty of county commissioners.
81-4-107. Procedure when owner unknown or not resident of state — sale of wire removed.
81-4-108. Disposal of proceeds of sale of wire after payment of expense.

Part 2 — Animals Unlawfully Running at Large

81-4-201. Swine, sheep, and goats running at large.
81-4-202. Penalties.
81-4-203. Open range defined.
81-4-204. Male equine animals not to run on open range.
81-4-205. Male equine animals running at large as nuisance — abatement.
81-4-206. Killing animal to prevent injury not prohibited.
81-4-207. Castration of animals running at large — notice to owner — expense and charges.
81-4-208. Killing of animal running at large — notice — posting and service.
81-4-209. Penalty for violations.
81-4-210. Only purebred bulls to run at large — limitation on time.
81-4-211. Female breeding cattle, purebred bull to accompany.
81-4-212. Castration of violating bulls.
81-4-213. Penalty.
81-4-214. Branding cattle running at large.
81-4-215. Liability of owners of stock for trespass.
81-4-216. Damage to planted trees.
81-4-217. Retention of trespassing stock.
81-4-218. Marking land and mining claims in national forest.
81-4-219. Method of marking.
81-4-220. Marking — right of action against trespassing stock.

Part 3 — Herd Districts

81-4-301. Herd districts — creation, size, and location.
81-4-302. Dissolution.
81-4-303. Exclusion of government land.
81-4-304. Joint herd districts.
81-4-305. Changing time when herd districts will be in effect — petition — notice — hearing.
81-4-306. Penalty for permitting animals to run at large in herd districts.
81-4-307. Trespassing animals in herd district — retention for damages and keep.
81-4-308. Retrieval of impounded animals a misdemeanor — penalty.
81-4-309. Unlawful introduction of livestock into herd district a misdemeanor — penalty.
Sections 81-4-310 through 81-4-320 reserved.
81-4-321. Definition.
81-4-322. Horse herd districts — size — location — petition — notice and hearing — abolishment.
81-4-323. Petition to dissolve horse herd district — hearing and notice — order of county commissioners.
81-4-324. Horses running at large in herd district prohibited.
81-4-325. Penalty and liability for horses wrongfully entering on premises in horse herd district.
81-4-326. Retention and sale of horses for damages and care — procedure.
81-4-327. Sale of horses — disposition of proceeds.
81-4-328. Liability of officers.

Part 4 — Impoundment of Livestock in Municipalities

81-4-401. Certain livestock not to run at large in municipalities.
81-4-402. Punishment for permitting trespass of livestock.
81-4-403. Impounding animals — duties of cities and towns.
81-4-404. Contents of notice.
81-4-405. Service upon owner.
81-4-406. Service on department of livestock.
81-4-407. Service by mail.
81-4-408. Duty of officers to ascertain brands.
81-4-409. Department to ascertain owner — notice.
81-4-410. Provisions mandatory.

Part 5 — Roundup of Abandoned Horses

81-4-501. Definitions.
81-4-502. Abandoned horses on public range declared public nuisance subject to condemnation — right of owner.
81-4-503. Roundup of abandoned horses — petition — expenses.
81-4-504. Notice of holding roundup — publication — form.
81-4-505. Roundup foreman — duties — bond.
81-4-506. Sale of abandoned horses.
81-4-507. Gathering horses in roundup district before roundup unlawful — rights of owner.
81-4-508. Claim of owner — cost of keeping and feeding horses.
81-4-509. Proof of ownership — payment of taxes and penalties — decision of commissioners on claim.
81-4-510. Notice of sale of abandoned horses — form — time of sale — title.
81-4-511. Assessment of horses taken in roundup.
81-4-512. Disposition of proceeds — abandoned horse fund — use of fund.
81-4-513. Report of roundup foreman — disposition of copies.
81-4-514. Transfer of moneys of abandoned horse fund to general fund.
81-4-515. Liability of officers and employees.
81-4-516. Limitation of powers or duties of officers.

Part 6 — Estrays

81-4-601. Estray defined.
81-4-602. Estrays — department authorized to take possession.
81-4-603. Taking up and disposition of estrays — advertisement.
81-4-604. Sale at public auction — branding.
81-4-605. Expenses, how paid — disposition of proceeds of sale.
81-4-606. Publication of description of estrays sold — disposition of proceeds remaining in state treasury.
81-4-607. Shipment of stray cattle — duty of shipper and railroad agents — petition for inspection.
81-4-608. Description of animals taken out during shipment.
81-4-609. Powers and duties of inspectors outside of state.
81-4-610. Department to furnish blanks.
Sections 81-4-611 through 81-4-620 reserved.
81-4-621. Penalties.

Part 1

Fences

81-4-101. Legal fences defined. Any one of the following, if not less than 44 inches or more than 48 inches in height, shall be a legal fence in the state of Montana:

(1) all fences constructed of at least three barbed, horizontal, well-stretched wires, the lowest of which must not be less than 15 inches or more than 18 inches from the ground, securely fastened as nearly equidistant as possible to substantial posts firmly set in the ground or to well-supported leaning posts not exceeding 20 feet apart or 33 feet apart where two or more stays or pickets are used equidistant between posts. All corral fences which are used exclusively for the purposes of enclosing stacks which are situated outside of any lawful enclosure shall not be less than 16 feet from such stack so enclosed and shall be substantially built with posts not more than 8 feet distant from each other and not less than five strands of well-stretched barbed wire and shall not be less than 5 or more than 6 feet high. Any kind of a fence equally as effectual for the purpose of a corral fence may be made in lieu thereof.

(2) all fences constructed of any standard woven wire not less than 28 inches in height, securely fastened to substantial posts not more than 30 feet apart, provided that two equidistant barbed wires shall be placed above the same at a height of not less than 48 inches from the ground;

(3) all other fences made of barbed wire, which shall be as strong and as well calculated to protect enclosures as those above described;

(4) all fences consisting of four boards, rails, or poles with standing or leaning posts not over 17 feet and 6 inches apart, provided that, if leaning posts are used, there shall be a pole or wire fastened securely on the inside of the leg or support of such leaning post;

(5) all rivers, hedges, mountain ridges and bluffs, or other barriers over or through which it is impossible for stock to pass.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 46, L. 1881; amd. Sec. 1, p. 76, L. 1885; amd. Sec. 1111, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3250, Pol. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 139, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1905; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 64, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3374, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3374, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1401.

81-4-102. Construction of auto pass not to deprive legal fence of character. There may be maintained in a legal fence a pass so constructed that automobiles and trucks may pass over the same and which will prevent the passage of livestock across said opening without depriving such fence of the character of a legal fence under the laws of this state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 4486.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 16-1129.

81-4-103. Civil liability. Any person constructing or maintaining any fence of any kind not described in 81-4-101 is liable in a civil action for all damages caused by reason of injury to stock resulting from such defective fence.

History: En. Secs. 1112 to 1120, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3251, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2083, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3375, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3375, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1402.

81-4-104. Barbed wire fences to be kept in repair. The owners of barbed wire fences must keep the same in repair, and any person receiving notice in writing that his barbed wire fence or any part thereof is down or in such condition as to be likely to injure any livestock and fails or refuses to repair such fence is liable to pay damages in an amount equal to the value of any cattle, horses, mules, or other domestic animals which may be injured by coming into contact with the fence.

History: En. Secs. 1112 to 1120, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3252, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2084, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3376, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3376, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1403.

81-4-105. Fallen wire fencing declared nuisance — abatement. All barbed wire and other wire fencing which has sagged or fallen to the ground so as to be ineffectual for the purpose of turning stock and a menace to any person riding or walking over the same is declared to be a public nuisance and subject to abatement in the manner hereinafter provided.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1404.**

81-4-106. Notice to owner to repair fence — duty of county commissioners. Upon ascertaining the existence in the county of any nuisance specified in 81-4-105, the board of county commissioners shall notify by registered or certified mail the owner of such wire, if such owner be known to said board and within the state, to remove same. If such owner shall fail to remove said wire or to rebuild said fence within 60 days following receipt of said notice, the board of county commissioners shall have authority to remove and dispose of said wire in the manner provided by 81-4-107.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1405.**

81-4-107. Procedure when owner unknown or not resident of state — sale of wire removed. If there is no known owner of such wire within the state or if such owner is unknown to the board of county commissioners, the board may collect and remove the wire at the expense of the county. All such wire or other fencing as in the opinion of the board of county commissioners can be sold at a price sufficient to cover at least the expense of removal and sale shall be sold by the county commissioners in the manner provided by law for the sale of county property, except that notice of such sale need be published only once and need be given only 10 days before such sale.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1406.**

81-4-108. Disposal of proceeds of sale of wire after payment of expense. The proceeds of such sale shall be used to defray the cost of collecting and selling said wire, and the balance, if any, shall be placed by the county treasurer in a special fund and shall be held by him subject to claim by any person establishing to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners that he was the lawful owner of said wire and entitled to the remaining proceeds of such sale. If no person claims said money within 1 year of the date of sale, the same shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 84, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3376.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1407.**

Part 2

Animals Unlawfully Running at Large

81-4-201. Swine, sheep, and goats running at large. It shall be unlawful for any owner or person in control of swine, sheep, or goats to willfully permit the same to run at large.

History: **En. Sec. 1165, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8838, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3393, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3393, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1704.**

81-4-202. Penalties. (1) Any person violating 81-4-201 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of $10 for the first offense and in the sum of $20 for each subsequent offense and shall be liable in damage to any party injured thereby, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction.

(2) All fines collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county treasury for the use and benefit of the public schools.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1166, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8839, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3394, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3394, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1705, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1167, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8840, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3395, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3395, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1706, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1705, 46-1706.

81-4-203. Open range defined. In 81-4-204, 81-4-207, and 81-4-208, the term "open range" means all lands in the state of Montana not enclosed by a fence of not less than two wires in good repair. The term "open range" includes all highways outside of private enclosures and used by the public whether or not the same have been formally dedicated to the public.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1707(part).

81-4-204. Male equine animals not to run on open range. It shall be unlawful for any owner, person, firm, corporation, or association having the management or control of any stallion, ridgeling, unaltered male mule, or jackass over the age of 1 year to permit or suffer such animal to run at large on the open range.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1707(part).

81-4-205. Male equine animals running at large as nuisance — abatement. Any such animal so running at large is a public nuisance, which, in addition to the means and proceedings prescribed by this part for its abatement and removal, may be abated and removed by the means and proceedings provided by law for the abatement or removal of public nuisances.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1708.

81-4-206. Killing animal to prevent injury not prohibited. Sections 81-4-203 through 81-4-209 are not intended and shall not be interpreted or understood to limit or deny the right now existing to destroy or kill any such animal to prevent injury by it to any person or property.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1711.

81-4-207. Castration of animals running at large — notice to owner — expense and charges. (1) Any person may take up and secure any such animal found running at large on the open range. After taking it up he shall, without unnecessary delay, post at the United States post office or as near as may be to the place where the animal was taken up a notice truly dated and subscribed by him or his agent to the effect that the animal, describing it by marks and brands (if any), color, and sex, was taken up on the day named while it was running at large on the open range in the county (naming the county) and that, unless claimed and removed within 5 days next after the date of the posting, the animal will be castrated at the expense of the owner thereof. Should the owner, person, firm, corporation, or association having management or control of such animal be known to the person who took the animal up, personal service of such notice upon the owner, person, firm, corporation, or association having management or control of the animal shall be the equivalent to the posting. The notice, if personally served, may state that, unless the animal is claimed and removed within 2 days next after the date of the notice served personally, the animal will be castrated at the expense of the owner thereof.

(2) If such animal so taken up be not claimed and removed within said 5 days or said 2 days, as the case may be, it may lawfully be castrated in the usual manner and doing no more harm than is necessary. The expense of castration shall be paid by the owner. If such animal be claimed within the time herein prescribed, the claimant shall pay to the person who took the animal up the reasonable expense of the keeping and feed thereof since it was taken up and also the sum of $5 for the taking up and giving of the notice aforementioned. Upon making such payments the claimant shall immediately remove and take away said animal.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1709.

81-4-208. Killing of animal running at large — notice — posting and service. (1) If any such animal so running at large cannot, by reasonable effort, be captured, taken up, or corralled, it may lawfully be killed unless the owner or person having the management or control of it shall take the animal off the open range and restrain it from running at large thereon within 10 days next after the giving of notice as hereinafter provided. The notice shall be signed by one or more taxpayers of the vicinity of the range whereon such animal be at large and be substantially as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

Take notice, that a certain (stallion, ridgeling, unaltered male mule, or jackass, as the case may be) is running at large on the open range (identify the range by general description) in .... County, Montana. Unless said animal be removed therefrom and restrained from running at large on open range, within 10 days next after the date of this notice, it will be killed.

(Date) (Signature or signatures)"

(2) The notice shall be posted at the post office nearest the place where the animal was last seen on the range and like notices in two other of the most public places in the vicinity of said range, and like notice shall at once be mailed to the owner or person having management or control of the animal, if his name and address be known.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1710.

81-4-209. Penalty for violations. Any owner, person, firm, corporation, or association violating any provisions of 81-4-203 through 81-4-209 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $25.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 63, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 85, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3400.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1712.

81-4-210. Only purebred bulls to run at large — limitation on time. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation to turn upon or allow to run at large on the public highways, open range, or national forest reserve within the state of Montana any bull other than a purebred bull of a recognized beef type; and no bull shall be turned upon or allowed to run at large upon any such public highways, open range, or national forest reserve between December 1 and June 1 of each and every year.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3403, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3403, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1716.

81-4-211. Female breeding cattle, purebred bull to accompany. (1) Any person, persons, firm, company, or corporation allowing or permitting female breeding cattle to run at large upon the public ranges or national forest reserves in the state of Montana must place upon the range or national forest reserve one purebred graded bull of a recognized beef type, not less than 15 months or more than 8 years of age, for every 30 head of female breeding cattle pastured upon such range or national forest reserve. Any two or more such users of the public range or national forest reserve may join together in furnishing such bull when the aggregate number of female breeding cattle turned loose upon the same range or national forest reserve by such two or more users thereof does not exceed 30 head.

(2) A purebred bull as contemplated by 81-4-210 through 81-4-213 must be a bull having a registration certificate from the breeding association of its particular breed. A graded bull, as defined in 81-4-210 through 81-4-213, shall be a purebred bull selected by a committee of permittees.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3404, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3404, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1717.

81-4-212. Castration of violating bulls. Any bull found running at large on the open range or national forest reserve in violation of the provisions of 81-4-210 through 81-4-213 may be caught and castrated by any person finding such a bull, provided any purebred dairy bull found running at large may be taken up and the party holding the bull shall notify the owner in person, and if the owner of such bull does not take possession of said bull within 24 hours after being notified, the party holding such bull may castrate him.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3406, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3406, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1719.

81-4-213. Penalty. Any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of 81-4-210 through 81-4-213 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $250.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 62, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3405, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3405, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1718.

81-4-214. Branding cattle running at large. Every person save only an owner, and he only when branding on his own premises and in the presence of two responsible citizens, who marks or brands any calf or cattle that are running at large between December 1 and May 10 of the next ensuing year, and every person who shall at any time brand or cause to be branded or marked, any horse, mule, cattle or head of cattle, sheep, swine, or other animal, 1 year old or older, with any piece of metal or implement, other than a branding iron, which branding iron shall be of the same design as the brand or mark owned by the party using it, or who shall so mark or brand, or cause to be marked or branded any of the animals aforesaid with any piece or pieces of iron called "running irons", such as bars, rings, half or quarter circles is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding 6 months, or by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500, or both.

History: En. Sec. 1189, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8863, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11553, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11553, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3522, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-1720 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1720.

81-4-215. Liability of owners of stock for trespass. If any cattle, horses, mules, asses, hogs, sheep, bison, or other domestic animals break into any enclosure, the fence being legal as provided in 81-4-101, the owner of such animals is liable for all damages to the owner or occupant of the enclosure which may be sustained thereby. This section must not be construed so as to require a legal fence in order to maintain an action for injury done by animals running at large contrary to law.

History: En. Sec. 1119, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3258, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2090, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3378, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3378, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1409.

81-4-216. Damage to planted trees. In case of any damage done to planted trees by animals, the owner of the trees may recover damages from the owner of the animals, if said trees are planted inside of a lawful fence or boxed to a height of not less than 5 feet.

History: En. Sec. 3281, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2096, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3377, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3377, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1408.

81-4-217. Retention of trespassing stock. (1) If an animal breaks into an enclosure surrounded by a legal fence or is wrongfully on the premises of another, the owner or occupant of the enclosure or premises may take into his possession the trespassing animal and keep the animal until all damages, together with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding the animal, are paid. The person who takes the animal into his possession shall, within 72 hours after he takes possession, give written notice to the owner or person in charge of the animal, stating that he has taken the animal. The notice shall also give the date of the taking, the description of the animal taken, including marks and brands, if any, the amount of damages claimed, the charge per head per day for caring for and feeding the animal, and the description, either by legal subdivisions or other general description, of the location of the premises on which the animal is held. In all cases a copy of the notice shall also be posted at a point where the animal was taken.

(2) The notice shall be given to the owner or person in charge only when the owner or person in charge of the animal is known to the person taking the animal and resides within 25 miles of the premises on which the animal was taken. If the owner or person in charge of the animal resides more than

25 miles from the place of the taking, the notice shall be mailed to him. In this case or if the owner is unknown, a similar notice shall be mailed to the department of livestock and the sheriff of the county in which the animal has been taken. On receipt of the notice, the sheriff shall post a copy of the notice at the courthouse and shall send by certified mail a copy of it to the owner of the stock, if known to him. If unknown to him, the sheriff shall send a copy of the notice to the nearest state livestock inspector.

(3) If the parties within 5 days thereafter do not agree to the amount of damages, the claimant must within 10 days thereafter institute a civil action to collect his claim in a court of competent jurisdiction. Pending the outcome of the suit, the person taking the stock may, at the expense of the owner, retain a sufficient number of animals to cover the amount of damages claimed by him. The defendant may, after the institution of the action, on filing a bond executed by two or more sureties and approved by the court in double the sum sued for, conditioned upon the payment to the plaintiff of all sums, including costs that may be recovered by the plaintiff, have all livestock returned to him. The claimant is liable to the owner for any loss or injury to the stock occurring through his fault or neglect. If the claimant fails to recover in the action a sum equal to that offered him by the owner of the stock, the claimant bears the expense of keeping and feeding the stock while in his possession.

(4) A person who takes or rescues an animal from the possession of the person taking the animal, without his consent, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500.

History: **En. Sec. 8, p. 48, L. 1881; re-en. Sec. 1120, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 3259, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2091, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3379, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3379, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 146, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1410.**

81-4-218. Marking land and mining claims in national forest. It shall be the duty of the owner or the person holding possessory right to all unfenced lands or patented or unpatented mining claims, which said lands or patented or unpatented mining claims lie within the boundary of national forest reserves in the state of Montana or which lie on public ranges adjoining to any national forest reserve, to mark the boundaries thereof by substantial monuments that can be readily seen and observed so that such boundaries can be readily traced.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3380, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3380, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1411.**

81-4-219. Method of marking. For the purposes of 81-4-218 through 81-4-220, it shall be prima facie evidence that such boundaries are properly marked if the same are defined; provided that such monuments or some tree, stump, or post adjacent thereto shall be conspicuously marked with the name of the owner or claimant of such ground and the name of the claim or the description of the land claimed.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 222, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3381, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3381, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1412.**

81-4-220. Marking — right of action against trespassing stock. No person owning or possessing agricultural or grazing land or patented or unpatented mining claims lying within said national forest reserves of this state or on the public range lying adjoining to any said national forest reserve, the boundaries of which said lands are not marked as required by the provisions of 81-4-218 through 81-4-220, shall have any claim or cause of action or right of action against the owner of sheep, cattle, or other livestock under the charge of a herder for trespass committed by such livestock upon said land, and such shall be the rule regardless of whether the said livestock so trespassing strayed thereon on their own inclination and without being driven or whether said livestock were herded or driven on said land, provided that no person or persons can claim exemption for trespassing under the provisions of this section where such person or persons shall have actual knowledge of the boundary lines of any lands herein referred to. In no event shall damages other than nominal damages be assessed against said trespass unless the landowner or his duly authorized agent shall, within 6 months after said trespass has been committed, give said trespasser written notice demanding a sum certain for damages sustained by reason of such trespass.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3382, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3382, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1413.

Part 3

Herd Districts

81-4-301. Herd districts — creation, size, and location. (1) Herd districts may be created in any county in the state of Montana upon petition of owners or possessors of 55% of the land in such district and providing 25% or more of the land in such district is in actual cultivation or being used for residential purposes. Such districts must contain 12 square miles or more, lying not less than 1 mile in width, outside of the incorporated cities, except that herd districts may be created containing not less than 6 or more than 54 square miles, lying not less than 2 miles in width, when such territory joins and is contiguous with the boundaries of a city having a population of 10,000 or more and such territory so to be created in a herd district has a suburban population of not less than 200 people.

(2) In formation of such a district the entire holding of any owner or lessee must be included unless such owner or lessee consents that less than his entire contiguous holdings be included in the petition.

(3) Such petition shall designate the months of the year when the herd district is effective, and upon presentation and filing of such petition, properly signed, giving the outside boundaries and description of the proposed district and the post-office address of the signers thereto, with the clerk and recorder in the county in which the said district is being created, the county commissioners of such county, upon receipt thereof, shall set a date for hearing protests and verifying the signatures thereto and shall give not less than 20 days' notice of the same by three publications in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the proposed district. At the hearing held pursuant to such notices, the county commissioners shall examine the petition and shall cause a map to be made in order to determine the shape and regularity of the boundaries of the proposed district. The commissioners may then establish the district, but such district shall be established only in such

manner that the district will be reasonably regular and symmetrical in shape or practicable in relation to the geographical features of such district. It is not required that the boundaries of any district follow section lines to meet the requirement of reasonably regular and symmetrical boundaries.

(4) Should it appear to such county commissioners after such hearing that the signatures attached to such petition were genuine, they shall immediately declare such herd district created and established; after which the county commissioners must give notice by four weekly publications in some newspaper nearest the district of the creation of such districts, also stating the period such districts will be in effect. Such districts shall not be in effect until 30 days have expired after the order.

(5) Upon petition of any owner or possessor of lands lying contiguous and adjoining any herd district theretofore created and upon like hearing and notice as hereinabove provided for, such lands shall be included in said herd district and become a part thereof. Should the signature of lessee appear on the petition creating or abolishing any herd district, the owner or owners of said land may appear either in person or agent and enter their protest and the board of county commissioners shall remove the name of the lessee from said petition, and no person shall be permitted to withdraw his name after the hour set for hearing same.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(a); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 488, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Validation. Sec. 5, Ch. 488, L. 1979, provided: "No herd district established prior to [the effective date of this act] may be held invalid because the boundaries do not follow section lines."

Effective date. Sec. 6, Ch 488, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 9, 1979.

81-4-302. Dissolution. (1) When a petition praying that any established herd district be dissolved is filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such district has been established and it is set forth therein that such petition is signed by the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such district and that less than 25% of the lands included in such district is in actual cultivation, the said county clerk and recorder shall call such petition to the attention of the board of county commissioners of the county at its next regular meeting. At said meeting by its order the board shall set such petition for hearing at a specified time on a day certain of which notice shall be given by publication at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county.

(2) At the time fixed for hearing, the board of county commissioners shall first require proof of publication of the notice of said hearing to be made and thereafter shall consider the petition and hear all interested parties. At the conclusion of any such hearing, if the board of county commissioners shall find that notice of hearing has been given in the manner and for the time prescribed herein and that the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such herd district have signed the petition and request that such district be dissolved and that less than 25% of the lands included in such district are in actual cultivation, then the board shall forthwith

spread such findings upon its minutes and thereupon shall enter an order in terms that by reason of such findings and of the proceedings had upon such petition the herd district is thereby dissolved. Forthwith, upon the making and entry of any such order aforesaid, the herd district affected thereby shall be dissolved for all purposes thereafter.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(b).

81-4-303. Exclusion of government land. Any tract of land embraced within any established herd district and which contains 18 sections of government land or more, so located that at least one-fourth of the perimeter of such tract coincides with the existing boundaries of such herd district, may be excluded therefrom upon proceedings had before the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the said district has been established on a like petition, notice, and hearing and by a like order as in the case of proceedings for dissolving herd districts. When the exclusion of any such tract of land from an existing herd district is sought, the petition shall describe the tract to be excluded with common certainty and shall set forth that it is signed by the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within the boundaries of the tract to be excluded and that less than 15% of the lands included in such tract is in actual cultivation. In any such case if the board of county commissioners at the conclusion of the hearing had shall find that the tract of land to be excluded conforms to the requirements of this section and that the allegations of the petition are true, its findings to that effect shall be spread upon the minutes and the board shall thereupon enter its order in terms that by reason of such findings and of the proceedings had upon such petition the tract of land described in the petition, which shall be further set forth with common certainty in the order, is thereby excluded from such herd district for all purposes thereafter. Forthwith upon the making and entry of any such order of exclusion the tract of land therein described shall be deemed for all purposes thereafter to be excluded from and to form no part of the herd district affected thereby.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(c).

81-4-304. Joint herd districts. Herd districts may be created jointly between any two or more counties of the state of Montana where the lands to be included in the district meet the requirements of this section and either extend across county boundaries under one ownership or are contiguous to the land of owners in the adjoining county wishing to participate in the herd district. The county commissioner boards of each county desiring to participate in a joint herd district shall comply with all the provisions of this section dealing with single-county districts. A joint herd district shall be created only after approval by all county commissioner boards of participating counties as provided for single-county herd districts in this section. Joint herd districts may be dissolved in the same manner as single-county herd districts.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3384, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec.

1, Ch. 103, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1501(d).

81-4-305. Changing time when herd districts will be in effect — petition — notice — hearing. The time of year or period when any herd district heretofore or hereafter created under the provisions of the laws of this state is effective or will be in effect may be changed as herein provided, by the board of county commissioners of the county in which such herd district has been created, upon the presentation and filing with the clerk and recorder of such county a petition signed by the owners or possessors of 55% of the land in such district. Such petition shall designate the months of the year when such herd district is effective and designate the contemplated change. Upon receipt thereof, the county commissioners of such county shall set a date for hearing protests and verifying the signatures thereto and shall give not less than 20 days' notice of the same by posting five notices of hearing in five public places in the county, one of which shall be at the place such hearing is to be held and at least two of such notices to be posted within such herd district. Should it appear to the board of county commissioners after such hearing that the signatures attached to such petition are genuine, they shall immediately make an order changing the period of time such herd district will be in effect, as designated in such petition; after which the county commissioners must give notice by four weekly publications in some newspaper in the county nearest such district, stating the period such district will be in effect. The change of time shall not become effective until such notice has been published as herein provided. Upon the fourth publication of such notice, such change of time shall become effective and violation thereof shall be punished as provided under the laws of the state of Montana relative to herd districts.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1507.

81-4-306. Penalty for permitting animals to run at large in herd districts. (1) Any person who is the owner or entitled to the possession of any horses, mules, cattle, sheep, asses, hogs, or goats, who shall willfully permit same to run at large within any herd district, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 for each offense. Each day that each five head or less of such horses, mules, cattle, sheep, asses, hogs, or goats are willfully permitted to run at large shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Any person who is the owner or entitled to the possession of any bull, stallion, or jackass over 1 year of age who shall willfully permit same to run at large within any herd district shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 for each offense. Each day that such bull be permitted to run at large shall constitute a separate offense.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3385, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3385, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1502; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 488, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Effective date. Sec. 6, Ch. 488, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 9, 1979.

81-4-307. Trespassing animals in herd district — retention for damages and keep. (1) If any such animal or animals wrongfully enter upon premises of any person within such district, the owner or person in control of such animal or animals shall be liable for care and feed and for any damages occasioned by such livestock to the landowner. The owner or occupant of the land upon which such wrongful entry is made may take into his possession such animal or animals and reasonably care for the same and may retain possession thereof and be entitled to a lien thereon as security for the payment of damages and charges occasioned by such livestock. If the owner of such livestock or the person entitled to the possession thereof can be found or is known to the person who takes it up for trespass, it shall be his duty to notify the owner, owners, or persons in charge thereof within 48 hours after taking possession thereof by a notice in writing, duly mailed as a registered or certified letter, directed to such owner or person in charge at his post-office address or by serving such notice on him personally. The notice shall give a particular description of the livestock and state the amount of damages claimed and demand that within 48 hours after receipt of such notice the damages and costs be paid and that the animal or animals be taken away from the property of the complainant.

(2) Upon demand and upon payment of the damages and charges, the owner or occupant of the land shall release and deliver possession of such stock to the owner or person entitled thereto. If the parties cannot agree upon the amount, then the owner or person entitled to said stock shall give a receipt to the owner or occupant of the land having possession of the same, which receipt shall fully describe the animal or animals so that they may at any time be easily identified, and thereupon the owner or occupant of the land shall give possession of such livestock to the owner or person entitled thereto, making claim therefor. The owner or person so receiving possession of such livestock shall not dispose of the same but shall retain and keep the same in his possession as the legal custodian thereof in order to meet and pay the amount of the lien thereon for damages and charges due in consequence of any such trespass.

(3) The party entitled to such damages or charges shall within 10 days after delivery of possession of such livestock commence an action in any court having jurisdiction to recover such damages and charges, and such livestock shall be held for the payment of any judgment as effectually as though held under a writ of attachment. At any time after such action is commenced, the owner or person entitled to the stock, to whom delivery of possession was made, may furnish and file a bond conditioned to pay the damages, charges, and costs incurred in the action, and upon approval of the bond by the justice of the peace, if the action is commenced in a justice court, or by the judge or clerk of the district court, if the action is commenced in the district court, the lien and claim upon the livestock shall thereupon be discharged.

(4) If the owner or person entitled to such livestock does not furnish such a bond within 10 days after the service of summons in the action, an order may be issued authorizing and directing the constable or sheriff to take possession and hold the stock to satisfy any judgment which may be recovered in the action, and such stock, when so taken possession of by the officer, shall be held, treated, and sold under execution the same as though seized and held in the first instance by writ of attachment.

(5) The owner or person entitled to the stock may, in lieu of furnishing a bond, deposit an amount of money sufficient to pay any judgment which may be recovered in such action, the amount to be determined by the justice or judge of the court in which the action is pending. If the owner or person entitled to the livestock, after delivery of possession to him without payment of damages and charges herein provided for, shall sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof or permit the same to be taken from his possession or shall in any manner prevent the seizure of the same by the constable or sheriff, as herein provided, before the lien thereon is fully discharged, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition thereto shall be liable to the party entitled to such damages and charges in double the value of the stock. At the time of delivery or possession of such stock [to] the owner or person entitled thereto, a written statement of the amount of the damages and charges shall be furnished to the owner or person entitled to the possession of the stock by the person claiming such damages and charges.

(6) If the owner or claimant of such stock is not known to the person taking up such stock, he shall give notice thereof within 48 hours by posting a notice at the nearest post office and serving a like notice on the stock inspector of the district, which notice shall describe each animal or animals, the brand thereon, and give a minute description thereof, together with the date of the trespass.

History: En. Ch. 74, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3386, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3386, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1503.

81-4-308. Retrieval of impounded animals a misdemeanor — penalty. Any person who takes or rescues any animal impounded as provided in 81-4-307 from the possession of the person in whose custody the same may be, without his consent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or shall be confined in the county jail not more than 60 days or both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3388, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3388, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1505; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 488, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Effective date. Sec. 6, Ch. 488, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 9, 1979.

81-4-309. Unlawful introduction of livestock into herd district a misdemeanor — penalty. Any person not the owner or person in charge of any livestock who causes any livestock to enter any herd district established under the provisions of 81-4-301 through 81-4-309 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof is subject to a fine of not less than $250 or more than $500 or confinement in the county jail not less than 60 days or both such fine and imprisonment and is liable for all damages and costs occurring from such trespass. For the purposes of this section, each separate animal so moved constitutes a separate offense.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 167, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3389, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3389, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1506; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 488, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Effective date. Sec. 6, Ch. 488, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 9, 1979.

81-4-310 through 81-4-320 reserved.

81-4-321. Definition. The term "horses" when used in 81-4-321 through 81-4-328 shall include any mare, gelding, stallion, colt, foal, filly, mule, jack, and jenny.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1604(part).

81-4-322. Horse herd districts — size — location — petition — notice and hearing — abolishment. (1) Horse herd districts may be created in any county in the state of Montana upon the petition of owners or possessors of 55% of the land of such district. Such district shall contain 12 square miles or more lying not less than 1 mile in width outside of incorporated cities or towns. Such petition shall designate the months of the year when horse herd district regulations are effective.

(2) Upon presentation and filing of a petition properly signed and reciting the outside boundaries and description of the proposed district, together with the post-office address of the signers thereof, with the clerk and recorder in the county in which the said district is being created, the county commissioners of such county upon receipt thereof shall set a date for hearing protests and verification of signatures thereto and shall give not less than 20 days' notice of the same by three publications in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of the proposed district. Should it appear to such county commissioners, after such hearing, that the signatures attached to such petition were genuine, they shall immediately make an order declaring such horse herd district created and established, after which the county commissioners must give notice by two weekly publications in some newspaper in the county, nearest the district, stating the period when such horse herd district will be in effect and when such district shall not be in effect. Such order shall not be effective until 30 days have expired after the order.

(3) Such herd districts may be abolished at any time upon proceedings as hereinbefore set forth for the establishment of such herd district.

(4) The estimated expense of all publications required by 81-4-321 through 81-4-328 shall be paid by the petitioners, and no part thereof shall be paid by the county.

(5) Upon petition of any owner or possessor of land lying contiguous and adjoining any herd district heretofore created and upon like hearing and notice as hereinabove provided for, such lands shall be included in such herd district and become a part thereof.

(6) Should the signature of a lessee appear on the petition creating or abolishing any herd district, the owner or owners of said land may appear either in person or by agent and enter their protest, and the board of county commissioners shall remove the name of lessee from said petition, and no person shall be permitted to withdraw his name after the hour set for hearing same.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1601.

81-4-323. Petition to dissolve horse herd district — hearing and notice — order of county commissioners. When a petition praying that any established horse herd district be dissolved is filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein such district has been established, and it is set forth therein that such petition is signed by the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such district, the county clerk and recorder shall call such petition to the attention of the board of county commissioners of the county at its next regular meeting. At said meeting by its order the board shall set such petition for hearing at a specified time on a day certain of which notice shall be given by publication at least once in each week, for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county. At the time fixed for hearing the board of county commissioners shall first require proof of publication of the notice of said hearing to be made and thereafter shall consider the petition and hear all interested parties. At the conclusion of any such hearing, if the board of county commissioners shall find that notice of the hearing has been given in the manner and for the time prescribed herein and that the owners or possessors of 55% or more of the lands lying within such herd district have signed the petition and request that such district be dissolved, then the said board shall forthwith spread such findings upon its minutes and thereupon shall enter an order in terms that by reason of such findings and of the proceedings had upon such petition the said horse herd district is thereby dissolved. Forthwith upon the making and entry of any such order aforesaid the horse herd district affected thereby shall be dissolved for all purposes thereafter.

History: En. Sec. 4A, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1605.

81-4-324. Horses running at large in herd district prohibited. All horses are hereby prohibited from running at large within any horse herd district as defined in 81-4-322.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1602.

81-4-325. Penalty and liability for horses wrongfully entering on premises in horse herd district. If any such horse or horses wrongfully enter upon premises within such district of any person, the owner or person in control of such horse or horses shall be punished according to the provisions of 81-4-309 and in addition to said punishment shall be liable for all damages sustained thereby to the party entitled thereto.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1603.

81-4-326. Retention and sale of horses for damages and care — procedure. (1) The owner or occupant of the land upon which such wrongful entry is made may take into his possession such horse or horses and shall reasonably care for the same while in his possession and may retain possession of said horse or horses and shall have a lien and claim thereon as security for payment of such damages and reasonable charges for the care of said horse or horses while in his possession. The person taking up said horse or horses shall within 48 hours after taking possession thereof notify said owner, owners, or persons in charge thereof by a notice in writing, describing said horse or horses taken up, including marks and brands, if any, the amount of damages claimed, and the charge per head per day for caring for and feeding the same, and describing, either by legal subdivisions or other general description, the location of the premises upon which said horse or horses are held and requiring him within 48 hours after receiving said notice to take the said horse or horses away after making full payment for all damages and costs of said horse or horses. Such notice shall be given by personal service on the said owner, owners, or person in charge thereof or by leaving said notice at his usual place of residence with some member of his family over the age of 14 years or by sending said notice by prepaid registered or certified mail addressed to his last known place of residence. Said service by registered or certified mail shall be deemed complete upon the deposit of the notice in the post office.

(2) Upon demand, the owner or occupant of the land shall release and deliver possession of such horse or horses to the owner or person entitled thereto upon payment of damages and charges, but said payment of damages and charges shall not act as a bar to the prosecution of said person, owner, or person in control of such horse or horses, as hereinbefore provided. If the owner or claimant of such horse or horses is not known to the person taking up such horse or horses or the said owner or claimant shall refuse to pay the amount of damages and charges as herein provided, the said person taking up such horse or horses shall, within 72 hours from the time said horse or horses were so taken up, deliver to the sheriff or a constable of the county in which the horse or horses were so taken up a statement containing the information required to be given in the notice hereinbefore set out, and in addition thereto, he shall mail by prepaid registered or certified mail a copy of said statement addressed to the nearest state livestock inspector. Upon receipt of such statement, the sheriff or constable shall proceed to advertise and sell at public auction the horse or horses so taken up.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1604(1), (2).**

81-4-327. Sale of horses — disposition of proceeds. (1) Prior to such sale the sheriff shall have said horses classified as follows:

(a) Class 1 shall include:

(i) horses not bearing a registered brand and which in the opinion of the stock inspector are of a value not to exceed $10 per head; and

(ii) horses bearing a registered brand but which the owner has failed to redeem as herein provided, after notice given, and which in the opinion of the stock inspector are of a value not to exceed $10 per head.

(b) Class 2 shall include horses bearing registered brands and which in the opinion of the stock inspector are of a value in excess of $10 per head.

(2) Horses in class 1 shall be sold on 10 days' notice posted at the courthouse of each county in which any portion of the district lies and posted in three other public places in such county, one of which shall be in that portion of the district included in the county.

(3) Horses in class 2 shall be sold on notice posted for 21 days and otherwise as notices are required to be posted for the sale of horses in class 1, and such notice shall likewise be published once a week for 2 successive weeks before said sale in some newspaper published in the county seat of each county including any part of said district, if there be such newspaper, and if there be no newspaper published in any county comprising a part of such district, then such notice shall be published in any newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties including such district. The notice required

to be published for the sale of horses in class 2 shall describe each horse to be sold, giving the approximate age, description, and brands, if any. The proceeds of the sale shall be applied by the sheriff to the discharge of the claim and the costs of the proceedings in selling the property and enforcing the claim, and the remainder, if any, shall be deposited with the county treasurer who shall keep the same in a special fund to be designated as the "horse herd district fund" (giving number of district if more than one).

(4) A separate fund, styled as above specified, shall be kept by the county treasurer for each of said districts created in his county. The county treasurer shall make a record of the description of each horse, the amount received for same, and the amount of deductions, which record shall be open to public inspection; and any person making claim of ownership of such horse to the board of county commissioners at any time within 1 year from the date of sale and submitting proof of ownership to such board with such claim to the satisfaction of such board shall be entitled to receive such excess received from the sale of such horse. Any money received from the sale of any such horse which shall not be so claimed within 1 year after such sale shall at the expiration of said period be transferred to the general fund of the county.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 119, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 57, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3389.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1604(part).**

81-4-328. Liability of officers. No officer, board, or employee of any county or any employee of such officer or board shall be liable for any act performed in good faith in discharging official duties under 81-4-321 through 81-4-327, and all such acts shall be presumed to have been in good faith and in conformity with 81-4-321 through 81-4-327.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 119, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3389.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1606.**

Part 4

Impoundment of Livestock in Municipalities

81-4-401. Certain livestock not to run at large in municipalities. It is hereby provided that livestock consisting of horses, cattle, mules, sheep, goats, and swine or any such animals shall not be allowed to run at large in any incorporated city or in any incorporated town.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3401, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3401, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1714.**

81-4-402. Punishment for permitting trespass of livestock. Any person owning livestock or having in charge any horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, or swine or any such animals, who willfully and unlawfully permits any such livestock to trespass in violation of any of the provisions of 81-4-401, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as such as provided by law.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 65, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3402, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3402, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1715.**

81-4-403. Impounding animals — duties of cities and towns. When any livestock or domestic animals of any kind are impounded, seized, restrained, or held by any city or town or its officers or agents, it shall be the duty of such city or town, its officers or agents, to give notice to the owner of such livestock or domestic animals so impounded, seized, restrained, or held by such city or town, if the owner is known, in the manner hereinafter provided.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5175, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5175, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2001.**

81-4-404. Contents of notice. Said notice shall be in writing and shall give:

(1) the number, description, marks, and brands of such stock when impounded, seized, restrained, or held, with the reasons therefor;

(2) the amount of charges, if any, which shall be reasonable and in no case exceed the actual cost of holding and costs in event of sale; and

(3) what disposition will be made of said stock if such charges are not paid and when and where such disposition shall be made.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5176, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 5176, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2002.**

81-4-405. Service upon owner. If such owner be known and if his post-office address shall be known as hereinbefore specified, such notice shall be served upon him or her personally.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5177, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5177, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2003.**

81-4-406. Service on department of livestock. If the owner is unknown or if the owner is known but his post-office address is unknown, the notice shall be served on the department of livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5178, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5178, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 157, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2004.**

81-4-407. Service by mail. Service of such notice may be made personally or by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, properly addressed, and placed in the United States post office at least 8 days before the day fixed for the disposition of said stock.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5179, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5179, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2005.**

81-4-408. Duty of officers to ascertain brands. It shall be the duty of such city or town and its officers or agents to use reasonable diligence to ascertain any and all marks and brands on such stock, and in case such animals are not branded or marked or the brand or marks are mutilated or undeterminable, such facts shall be noted in said notice.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5180, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5180, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2006.**

81-4-409. Department to ascertain owner — notice. When the notice is served, the department shall ascertain the owner of the stock, if possible, and when the owner is ascertained, immediately furnish the owner with the information contained in the notice. The department shall notify the city or town, its officers or agents, of the name and post-office address of the owner.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5181, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5181, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 158, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2007.**

81-4-410. Provisions mandatory. The provisions hereof are mandatory, and the owner of such livestock will not lose title or right of possession to his stock unless the provisions hereof are strictly complied with.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 161, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5182, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 5182, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2008.

Part 5

Roundup of Abandoned Horses

81-4-501. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandoned horse" means a horse, mare, gelding, filly, jack, mule, or other animal of the genus equus, 1 year of age or over and unbranded or, if branded, which has escaped assessment for taxation for the year immediately preceding its impounding as provided for in this part, and running at large on the open range of this state, including foals running with dams coming within the above definition. An animal not bearing a decipherable brand which is recorded with the department of livestock is considered unbranded.

(2) "Open range" means all lands in this state not enclosed by a fence. The term "open range" includes all highways outside of private enclosures and used by the public, whether the highways have been formally dedicated to the public or not.

(3) "Person" includes individuals, associations, persons, and corporations.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 148, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1801.

81-4-502. Abandoned horses on public range declared public nuisance subject to condemnation — right of owner. It is unlawful for any person owning or having control of any horse to abandon the horse upon the open range in the state of Montana, and such horses so running at large upon the open range in the state are a public nuisance and a public menace and are condemned, subject to the right of the owner of any such abandoned horse to reclaim the same under the conditions hereinafter provided.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1802.

81-4-503. Roundup of abandoned horses — petition — expenses. (1) For the purpose of speedily clearing abandoned horses from the open range in any county or in any district thereof, the board of county commissioners of any such county must, upon the petition of at least five responsible property owners, inhabitants of the proposed roundup district engaged in the livestock business and paying taxes upon livestock in such county, or upon the petition of a reputable local livestock association, authorize a roundup of abandoned horses in any district within such county.

(2) Upon the filing of such petition, the board shall make an order authorizing such roundup, which order shall describe generally such district with reasonable certainty. Said district shall not include more or less territory than that described in the petition. Such order shall also specify the

date on or within 10 days after which the roundup shall begin and shall designate the place within the district at which the headquarters of such roundup shall be maintained.

(3) Any such roundup shall be conducted in such manner as to cause as little disturbance as reasonably possible to horses running lawfully on the open range.

(4) All expense of any such roundup shall be paid by the petitioners at whose request the same is initiated, and no county officer or board shall have any power to expend any moneys of the county or incur any obligation on its behalf in connection with any such roundup. Such petitioners, however, shall be reimbursed for the expense of such roundup, as and when moneys may be available for that purpose in the abandoned horse fund, by warrants issued upon claims filed as in the case of other claims against the county.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1803.**

81-4-504. Notice of holding roundup — publication — form. Notice of the roundup shall be given by the board of county commissioners at least 30 days before the date when the roundup begins. The notices shall be published at least once a week for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the county in which the roundup is to be held, if a newspaper of this type is printed and published in the county. The notice shall be posted in at least five public places outside of the county seat of the county on public highways in the county or district, as the case may be, in which the roundup is to be held. Three notices shall be posted in three public places in the county seat. One of the notices shall be posted at the front door of the courthouse. The notices posted outside of the county seat are to be posted not less than 2 miles apart, and all posted notices are to be posted at least 20 days before the date on which the roundup begins as stated in the notice. If no newspaper is printed and published in the county, publication in a newspaper is not required. At least 20 days before the date on which the roundup is to begin, a copy of the notice shall be filed with the department by the clerk of the board of county commissioners.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 149, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1804.**

81-4-505. Roundup foreman — duties — bond. (1) All roundups shall be under the control and supervision of the board of county commissioners of the county in which the same shall be held. Roundup districts shall be numbered in the order of their creation. Each roundup shall be conducted by some person designated by the board of county commissioners, whose official designation shall be "roundup foreman, ... roundup district, ... County, state of Montana".

(2) Such person shall maintain his headquarters at the place designated by the board of county commissioners in its order as the headquarters of such roundup. Such roundup foreman shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters coming within the scope of his official duties.

(3) The board of county commissioners shall require from such roundup foreman an official bond, in an amount not less than $2,500 and not to

exceed $5,000, which bond shall be conditioned as official bonds of county officers and shall be subject to all provisions of law applicable to such bonds.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1805(part).

81-4-506. Sale of abandoned horses. All abandoned horses taken up in any such roundup shall be delivered to the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup and shall be by him offered for sale at public auction and sold to the highest bidder for cash, if there be any bidder or bidders therefor, and any such abandoned horses so offered for sale and for which no bid is made shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the discretion of the board of county commissioners, unless reclaimed as herein provided.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1805(part).

81-4-507. Gathering horses in roundup district before roundup unlawful — rights of owner. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to round up from the range any horse or horses in any roundup district after such districts have been designated by the county commissioners until after such roundup. However, an owner of horses on which the taxes have been paid in this district may gather the same by notifying the roundup foreman and being accompanied by such foreman or a representative of such foreman in gathering such horses.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.16, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1815.

81-4-508. Claim of owner — cost of keeping and feeding horses. Any person claiming to be the owner of any such abandoned horse or horses may serve written notice upon the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup of his claim of ownership, at any time before sale or other final disposition of such horse or horses. Such claim of ownership shall be verified by the oath of the claimant or someone on his behalf, and the sale or other final disposition of such horse or horses shall, as to such horse or horses, be postponed from time to time as may be necessary to enable the claimant to make proof of his claim as herein provided. Such postponement shall not be had unless the claimant shall pay to the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup or deliver to him satisfactory security for the estimated cost of keeping and feeding such horse or horses until sale or other final disposition or delivery to the owner.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1806.

81-4-509. Proof of ownership — payment of taxes and penalties — decision of commissioners on claim. Any person claiming any abandoned horse or horses as provided in 81-4-508 shall, within 5 days after serving the notice provided for in 81-4-508, or within such further time as the board of county commissioners shall allow, upon good cause shown, submit to such board proof of his ownership and shall deposit with said board the amount of any unpaid taxes and penalties which may be assessed against such horse or horses, together with the sum of $5 roundup fee. The board shall decide all such cases in preference to all other matters coming before it and at the earliest possible moment. If the claim shall be allowed, the roundup foreman in charge of such roundup shall immediately be notified of such decision and he shall forthwith deliver such horse or horses as to which ownership shall be so proved to the owner upon payment of any amount due from such owner for the estimated cost of keeping and feeding such horse or horses as aforesaid. The deposit made by such owner of taxes, penalties, and roundup fee shall be delivered by the board to the county treasurer. If such board shall deny the claim of ownership, it shall forthwith notify the person in charge of such roundup of its decision and such horse or horses as to which such claim shall be denied shall be offered for sale at the earliest convenient session of the sales being held under such roundup, and if not sold, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as though no claim had been presented.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1807.

81-4-510. Notice of sale of abandoned horses — form — time of sale — title. (1) Before any sale shall be had, at least 10 days' notice shall be given by publication and posting in the manner specified in 81-4-504, except that publication, if made in a newspaper, shall be once in each week for two successive weeks, and posting shall be done at least 5 days before the date of sale. Such notice shall be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABANDONED HORSES

Notice is hereby given that on .... day, the .... day of ...., 19.., at .... in the county of ...., state of Montana, beginning at the hours of ....m., on said day the following described abandoned horses will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to wit:

(Give general description of horses to be sold by brand, if any, color, approximate weight, and estimated age.)

Any horses not reclaimed before sale as provided by law and for which no bid is made at said sale will be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in the discretion of the board of county commissioners of .... County, state of Montana.

Dated the .... day of ...., 19...

By order of the board of county commissioners of .... County, Montana.

By ...., clerk of said board.

(2) All such sales shall be held between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. and may be continued from time to time until all abandoned horses taken in such roundup shall have been disposed of. On payment of the price bid for any such horse or horses sold, the delivery thereof, with a bill of sale, vests the title thereto in the purchaser.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1808.

81-4-511. Assessment of horses taken in roundup. It shall be the duty of the county assessor immediately to assess all horses taken up in such roundup which shall be sold or reclaimed before sale and not already assessed for the current year and forthwith transmit to the county treasurer a copy of each assessment made. Any such horses which have escaped the assessment mentioned in 81-4-501 shall be assessed as provided for in 15-8-306.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.9, R.C.M 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1809.

81-4-512. Disposition of proceeds — abandoned horse fund — use of fund. All moneys paid by reclaiming owners of any such horse or horses shall be paid to the county treasurer and by him kept in a fund to be designated as the "abandoned horse fund, roundup district No. .... (giving number of district in which such horse or horses were rounded up)". A separate fund, styled as above specified, shall be kept by the county treasurer for each roundup district created in his county. All moneys received from the sale of any such horses shall be paid to the county treasurer, and if such sum received from the sale of any such horse shall not exceed the taxes, penalties, and the roundup fee, the whole thereof shall be immediately deposited in the abandoned horse fund for the district in which such horse or horses were rounded up. But if the sum received from the sale of any such horse shall exceed such taxes, penalties, and roundup fee, the amount of such taxes, penalties, and roundup fee shall be forthwith deposited in the abandoned horse fund for such district and the excess shall be kept by the treasurer in a separate fund, and he shall make a record of the description of such horse, the amount received for the same, and the amount of deductions for taxes, penalties, and roundup fee, which record shall be open to public inspection. Any person making claim to the board of county commissioners, at any time within 6 months from the date of sale, of ownership of such horse and submitting proof of ownership to such board with such claim, to the satisfaction of such board, shall be entitled to receive such excess received from the sale of such horse. Any money received from the sale of any such horse in excess of taxes, penalties, and roundup fee, which shall not be so claimed within 6 months after such sale, shall at the expiration of said period become the property of such county and shall be transferred to the abandoned horse fund for the district in which any such horse was rounded up.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1810.**

81-4-513. Report of roundup foreman — disposition of copies. The roundup foreman in charge of any such roundup shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings had under the order for such roundup, and within 30 days after such roundup shall be completed, he must prepare in triplicate and verify by his oath a full, true, and accurate report of all the proceedings taken or had under the order for the roundup, among other things, particularly including a complete financial statement, the number and description of horses impounded and how disposed of. Within said 30 days one of such triplicates of such report shall be filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, and such filing shall be notice to the world of all the contents of such report and prima facie proof of the facts therein stated. Within said 30 days one of such triplicate shall also be filed with the county assessor and one with the county treasurer for their information and appropriate action.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1811.**

81-4-514. Transfer of moneys of abandoned horse fund to general fund. On November 30 of each year, the county treasurer shall, if all claims against any such abandoned horse fund are paid and a balance remains in such fund, transfer all moneys so remaining in such fund to the general fund of the county, subject to the usual division with the state as to any portion of such balance which shall consist of taxes collected on the abandoned horses. No part of the roundup fee of $5 shall be paid to the state. Any portion of the taxes so collected which shall be used in paying claims against said fund is hereby declared to be a part of the cost of collection of such taxes.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.12, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1812.

81-4-515. Liability of officers and employees. No officer, board, or employee of any county or any employee of any such officer or board shall be liable for any act performed in good faith in discharging official duties under this part. All such acts shall be presumed to have been in good faith and in conformity with this part.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1813.

81-4-516. Limitation of powers or duties of officers. Except as herein provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the powers or duties of assessors, county treasurers, or other boards or officers.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 140, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3406.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1814.

Part 6

Estrays

81-4-601. Estray defined. In this part, "estray" means a horse, mule, mare, gelding, colt, cow, ox, bull, stag, steer, heifer, calf, sheep, or lamb:

(1) not bearing a brand and the ownership of which cannot be determined by the stock inspector of the district in which the animal is found by inquiry among reputable resident stock owners or freeholders;

(2) bearing a recorded brand, the owner of which brand cannot be located at or through the post office designated on the records of the department or which owner cannot be located by the stock inspector of the district where the estray is found by inquiry among reputable resident stock owners or freeholders; or

(3) which bears an unrecorded brand, the owner of which unrecorded brand cannot be ascertained by the stock inspector of the district in which the animal is found by inquiry among reputable resident stock owners or freeholders.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3337, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3337, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 137, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1005.

81-4-602. Estrays — department authorized to take possession. The department and its appointed stock inspectors may take possession of estrays found running at large in this state and may dispose of the estrays, subject to the following restrictions.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3333, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3333, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 133, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1001.

81-4-603. Taking up and disposition of estrays — advertisement. (1) A stock inspector authorized by the department shall take into his possession an estray found in his district and shall either ship or arrange for the shipment of the estray to a licensed livestock market for sale, or he may hold the estray in his possession and care for the estray in the cheapest and most practicable manner for a period of not less than 30 days or more than 60 days, during which time he shall advertise that he holds the estray and that, unless claimed by the owner, he will on a date to be specified in the notice sell the estray at a public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

(2) The notice shall be published in the newspaper doing the county printing of the county in which the estray is found and in addition to that paper in a paper published in the town or city nearest the place in which the estray is held. This notice shall be published at least once a week for 4 consecutive weeks and shall contain a statement of the date of the sale, the place where the sale is to be held, and a general description of the estray, including the sex and the approximate age, together with an illustration of the brand and the position of the brand on the estray and a description of the place or locality where the estray was found or taken.

(3) The proceeds from the sale shall be disposed of under 81-4-605 and 81-4-606.

(4) The owner of the estray may appear and claim it at any time before the sale or shipment, as provided in this part, without cost or expense to the owner.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3334, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3334, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1002.**

81-4-604. Sale at public auction — branding. On the date specified in the notice provided for in 81-4-603, the stock inspector shall sell the estray at a public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Before removal from the sale, the stock inspector shall brand the estray with the recorded estray brand of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3335, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3335, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 135, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1003.**

81-4-605. Expenses, how paid — disposition of proceeds of sale. Expenses for collecting, holding, advertising, and selling of the estray shall be paid out of the gross proceeds of the sale of the estray, and the balance of the proceeds of the sale shall be forwarded to the department to be advertised as estray funds in the manner provided by law. The proceeds are subject to claim by the owner of the animal for a period of 2 years from the date of the sale. If the owner of the estray claims the animal before the sale of the animal, the expense incurred by the stock inspector to that time shall be paid by the owner.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 34, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 3336, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3336, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 136, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1004; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1979.**

81-4-606. Publication of description of estrays sold — disposition of proceeds remaining in state treasury. A full description of estrays for which the proceeds derived from the sale remains in the hands of the treasurer unclaimed shall be published for the period of two consecutive weekly, semimonthly, or monthly issues after May 1 of each year in not more than four weekly, semimonthly, or monthly publications in this state.

The publications shall be designated by the department, and when the publication has been made and the proceeds from the sale of the estrays has remained in the hands of the state treasurer for a period of 2 years, it shall be, by the treasurer, upon request of the department, immediately placed to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 2, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3338, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3338, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 138, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1006.

81-4-607. Shipment of stray cattle — duty of shipper and railroad agents — petition for inspection. (1) A person, agent, firm, corporation, pool, or roundup association which ships cattle by railroad to a market where Montana livestock inspectors are maintained may ship with their own cattle estrays which are among them. They must before shipment or at the time of loading the cattle on the cars for shipment carefully and as accurately as possible inspect or tally the brand on the cattle, whether their own or estrays, making a list in duplicate. The list shall state the date of loading, name of shipper, description of brands on each animal, number and class of the cattle bearing the brand, destination, name of the commission firm to whom consigned, and the name of the person in charge of the shipment; and in the case of cattle not owned by the shipper which are marked with a recorded brand or where the owner is known to be someone other than the shipper, the shipper must obtain the written consent of the owner or the written consent of a state stock inspector or a deputy state stock inspector before shipment of the cattle.

(2) The railroad agent at the point of loading shall require from the shipper the lists described in this section and shall forward, within 24 hours after loading, one copy to the department and another copy to the Montana brand inspector at the point of destination.

(3) In a county where there has been established an association of livestock people, the department, on the receipt of a petition from an association, shall require that all cattle shipped by rail from the county be inspected by a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector before the cattle are loaded. The petition must be signed by at least 51% of the owners of cattle in the county, and these petitioners must own at least 55% of the cattle as shown by the most recent completed assessment records of the county assessor.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1820, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3341, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3341, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 139, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1008.

81-4-608. Description of animals taken out during shipment. Every person in charge of or who accompanies such shipment as the shipper in charge shall take an accurate description, including the brands, of each and every animal, whether dead or alive, taken out of shipment in transit between original loading point and final destination and shall hand such description to the state stock inspector at such point of destination immediately upon arrival of the shipment in the stockyards.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1821, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3342, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3342, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1010.

81-4-609. Powers and duties of inspectors outside of state. (1) The stock inspector appointed to inspect Montana cattle at a cattle market outside this state shall be commissioned by the department and may inspect cattle that come from this state to the market where he is located. He has the same power as stock inspectors in this state to inspect, seize, and sell stock which he has reason to believe is stolen or on which brands have been altered or obliterated. He may take the proceeds of an animal in dispute or bearing altered or burned brands, remitting the proceeds to the department, which shall hold the proceeds pending a decision on ownership.

(2) The stock inspector shall, on receipt of the certified lists mentioned in 81-4-607 and 81-4-608, make an inspection of the cattle listed, and if, on comparison of the list with his own inspection, he finds a difference or discrepancy, he shall make a second inspection of any animal for which the two tallies do not agree, clipping the animal when necessary to determine, accurately and definitely, which inspection or tally is correct. He shall immediately make an inspection report to the department, stating in detail where the discrepancies with the loading tally exist and calling special attention to his own inspection of the animal. He shall, in his own report, make mention of any animal, with the brands on the animal, which was taken out by the shipper in charge of the stock while in transit between the original loading point and point of final destination. These reports shall be entered in a suitably bound book and are at all times open to public inspection.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1822, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1011.

81-4-610. Department to furnish blanks. The department shall have printed the necessary blanks for the tallying of cattle at loading points under 81-4-607, and it shall furnish the blanks free to shippers on application. The expense of the printing shall be paid by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1823, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3344, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3344, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 141, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1012.

81-4-611 through 81-4-620 reserved.

81-4-621. Penalties. (1) Any person who shall, for his own use or benefit and without the owner's consent, take into his possession any estray shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 60 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Every person, agent, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of 81-4-607 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $300 or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed 6 months or both fined and imprisoned.

(3) Any person, agent, firm, corporation, pool, or roundup association who shall ship cattle from this state and shall fail to make such inspection or tally at point of loading or who shall fail to file a true and correct tally, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of all the brands of cattle in such shipment with the railroad agent at the point of shipment or who shall fail to forward a true and correct copy, duly signed by him as party making the shipment,

to the stock inspector at point of destination or any person who shall accompany a shipment of cattle as the shipper in charge from this state and shall fail to take a description of any and every animal taken out in transit and hand such description to the stock inspector at point of destination or any stock inspector at market points who shall fail to make inspection as provided in 81-4-609 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500 for each and every offense. The fines so collected shall be turned into the general fund of the county where conviction is had, and any stock inspector, sheriff, or other police officer shall have power to make arrests to enforce the provisions of this part.

History: (1)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3340, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3340, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1007, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 29, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3341.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1009, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 94, L. 1907; Sec. 1824, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3345, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3345, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1013, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1007, 46-1009, 46-1013.

CHAPTER 5

UNLAWFUL TRANSPORTING OR DRIVING OF LIVESTOCK

Part 1 — Unlawful Driving of Animals

Section

81-5-101. Driving cattle from customary range forbidden.
81-5-102. Driving animals upon railroad track.
81-5-103. Abandonment of sheep — penalty.
81-5-104. Stolen livestock — seizure and confiscating of vehicle used to transport.
81-5-105. Stolen livestock — seizure and confiscating of vehicle used to transport — service of process.
81-5-106. Sale at public auction.
81-5-107. Disposition of proceeds.

Part 2 — Transportation of Sheep

81-5-201. Order requiring sheep removal permits — petition by sheep raisers.
81-5-202. Form and issuance of permits — fee.
81-5-203. Publication of notice of sheep removal permit order.
81-5-204. Removal of permit requirement.

Part 1

Unlawful Driving of Animals

81-5-101. Driving cattle from customary range forbidden. Every person who willfully drives or causes to be driven any cattle, horses, mules, or sheep from their customary range without the permission of the owner thereof is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 90 days or by fine not exceeding $100, or both.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 11549, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11549, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3568, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3002 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3002.

81-5-102. Driving animals upon railroad track. If a person willfully drives an animal upon a railroad track with intent to injure the corporation or persons owning the railroad and such animal is killed or injured thereby, the person is punishable by a fine not exceeding $50,000 or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 5 years, or both, and is liable for all injury or damage occasioned by reason of such act.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1191, Pen. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 8865, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11555, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11555, R.C.M. 1935; redes. 46-3003 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; Sec. 46-3003, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 724, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 957, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4316, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 6547, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 6547, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 72-408, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3003, 72-408; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 14, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Subsections (3) and (4) of sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981, provided: "(3) There is added to those sections listed in subsection (4) of this section, following any language in those sections specifying the term of imprisonment for which an offender may be imprisoned but without specifying a fine that may be ordered to be paid, the words "or shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment", or other similar language allowing the court to fine the offender a maximum of $50,000 in lieu of imprisonment or to punish the offender by both a fine and imprisonment. The code commissioner shall change the listed sections in accordance with this section and may make minor incidental adjustments consistent with this section as may be necessary to reflect the intent of this section without changing the meaning of the listed sections as amended by this section.

(4) 13-27-205, 13-27-206, 19-11-207, 20-9-435, 23-5-106, 30-13-142, 32-1-236, 32-1-473, 32-1-505, 45-5-104, 45-5-204, 45-5-105, 45-5-201, 45-5-203, 45-5-204, 45-5-304, 45-5-505, 45-5-603, 45-5-613, 45-5-621, 45-6-101 through 45-6-103, 45-6-204, 45-6-301, 45-6-316, 45-6-317, 45-6-325, 45-6-327, 45-7-101, 45-7-102, 45-7-201, 45-7-206 through 45-7-208, 45-8-106, 45-8-215, 45-8-318, 45-8-334, 45-8-335, 45-9-101(4), 45-9-102(4), 45-9-103(3), 45-9-107, 46-18-213, 46-18-502, 46-31-204, 50-38-107, 61-3-604, 81-5-102, and 81-9-118." See 46-18-231, also enacted by Ch. 198, L. 1981, which is related to the amendment of this section.

81-5-103. Abandonment of sheep — penalty. Every person who, having, by virtue of his employment as herder, driver, or otherwise, the charge or custody of any sheep, shall willfully abandon the same or allow them to stray from his charge or custody shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or by imprisonment of not less than 3 months or more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that if the person so in the charge or custody of such sheep shall have given to the owner of such sheep, or his authorized agent, at least 5 days' notice of his intention to quit his employment, he shall not be deemed to have abandoned such sheep, within the meaning of this section, by leaving the same after the expiration of such period.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 11550, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11550, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-200, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3004 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3004.

81-5-104. Stolen livestock — seizure and confiscating of vehicle used to transport. (1) The use of any vehicle for the transportation of any stolen mule, horse, mare, colt, foal, filly, sheep, lamb, cow, calf, heifer, steer, bull, hogs, poultry, or the products of any thereof shall be unlawful, and such vehicle shall be forfeited to and confiscated by the state. Any such vehicle found in such use or upon probable cause believed to be devoted wholly or in part to such use shall be seized and held and, upon conviction in a proceeding in the name of the state of Montana against such vehicle or against such vehicle and the owner before any district court or judge thereof, shall be confiscated and sold.

(2) Such vehicle shall not be confiscated or subject to forfeiture if the same be a stolen vehicle at the time it is used for such unlawful transportation and the owner thereof is not in collusion with the party or parties guilty of the theft.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1963; Sec. 94-35-204, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3005 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3005.

81-5-105. Stolen livestock — seizure and confiscating of vehicle used to transport — service of process. Service of process in a proceeding for confiscation of such vehicle shall conform as far as practicable with the provisions of the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, provided that insofar as the proceeding against the vehicle is concerned no copy of the summons or complaint need be mailed and the service shall be complete upon publication.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.3, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-206, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3007 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3007.

81-5-106. Sale at public auction. Such sale shall be at public auction and otherwise in the manner of sales of personal property under execution and may be made by any sheriff, livestock inspector, or other peace officer.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.4, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-207, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3008 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3008.

81-5-107. Disposition of proceeds. The officer making the sale, after deducting the expenses of keeping the property and the cost of the sale so far as the balance of sale proceeds permit, shall pay all liens, according to their priorities, which are established, by intervention or otherwise in the proceedings, as being bona fide and as having been created without the lienor having any notice or reasonable cause to believe that the vehicle was being or was to be used for the illegal transportation and shall pay the balance of the proceeds to the treasurer of this state to be credited to the department of livestock fund.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 11552.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-205, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3006 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 200, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3006.

Part 2

Transportation of Sheep

81-5-201. Order requiring sheep removal permits — petition by sheep raisers. (1) The department shall, within 60 days of the filing of a petition signed by not less than 51% of the sheep raisers owning not less than 51% of the sheep in a county of this state requesting such action, make an order requiring a permit for the removal of any sheep from the county.

(2) Effective on the date of the department's order which requires a permit for the removal of sheep from a county, it is unlawful for a person to remove sheep from the county without a permit. A person who removes,

authorizes, or assists in the removal of sheep from the county without a permit is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 110, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-809, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 111, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-810, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-809, 46-810.

81-5-202. Form and issuance of permits — fee. Before making an order under this part, the department must provide for the form of the permit and for issuance of the permits by livestock inspectors in the affected county. Fee for issuance of the permit is 50 cents.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 112, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-811.

81-5-203. Publication of notice of sheep removal permit order. Before the effective date of an order made under this part, the department must publish a notice containing the text and effective date of the order at least three times in a paper of general circulation in the county and must have a copy of the order mailed to every sheep raiser in the county.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-812.

81-5-204. Removal of permit requirement. On receipt of a petition signed in the manner specified in 81-5-201 requesting the removal of the permit requirement, the department shall, at its next meeting, order the permit requirement removed.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 135, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 114, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-813.

CHAPTER 6

LIVESTOCK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Part 1 — Livestock Protective Committees

Section
81-6-101. Petition for county livestock protective committee — members — term.
81-6-102. Organization of committee — officers — meetings.
81-6-103. Powers and duties of committee.
81-6-104. Tax levy — special fund.
81-6-105. Special livestock deputy — duties — compensation.
81-6-106. Discontinuing county livestock protective committee.
81-6-107. Cooperation with committee by adjoining county.
81-6-108. County participation in defraying part of administrative expenses.

Part 2 — Cattle Protective Districts

81-6-201. Formation of districts in two or more counties authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners.
81-6-202. Selection of cattle protective committee members.
81-6-203. Powers and duties of protective committees.
81-6-204. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds.
81-6-205. Removal of area from protective district — discontinuance of district — levy saved.
81-6-206. Formation of county district authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners.
81-6-207. Selection of cattle protective committee members.
81-6-208. Powers and duties of protective committees.
81-6-209. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds.
81-6-210. Discontinuance of district — levy saved.

Part 1

Livestock Protective Committees

81-6-101. Petition for county livestock protective committee — members — term. (1) The board of county commissioners must, upon receipt of a petition or petitions to do so, signed by at least 51% of the owners of cattle in the county and such petitioners owning at least 55% of the cattle as shown by the most recent completed assessment records of the county assessor, set up a county livestock protective committee of three members.

(2) Members appointed to serve on such committee shall be residents of the county engaged in the business of raising cattle. If there be in the county any organization of cattle growers, the county commissioners shall give preference to names submitted by any such group for appointment to such committee. The term for which said committee members shall be appointed shall be 2 years with two members of the first committee named to serve for 2 years, one member to serve for 1 year. Members of such committee shall receive no remuneration or reimbursement for expenses for serving on said committee.

(3) By "organization of cattle growers", as used in this section, is meant any group or organization holding regular meetings at least annually, having officers, and composed predominantly of cattle growers resident in the county, with its membership open to cattle growers willing to abide by its governing rules or bylaws, and its general purpose being the promotion of the interests of its members in matters pertaining to the cattle or livestock industry.

(4) If owners of sheep in the county desire to come under the provisions of this part in cooperation with owners of cattle, they shall file a like petition to that set out herein for owners of cattle, and in such case at least one member of said livestock protective committee shall be a sheep grower and where the word "cattle" appears in this part, it shall be deemed to comprehend also the word "sheep".

(5) Owners of sheep alone may form a county livestock protective committee, in which case the word "cattle" as in this part contained shall be considered as if it were the word "sheep"; and provided further that the levy as provided in 81-6-104 hereof shall, in the case of sheep, not exceed 5 cents per head.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2701.**

81-6-102. Organization of committee — officers — meetings. Said county livestock protective committee shall upon appointment and annually thereafter organize by election of a chairman and a secretary. Meetings of the committee shall be held at the call of the chairman or any two members of the committee. Minutes of all meetings of the committee shall be kept by the secretary. Such minutes shall be presented at the ensuing meeting of the committee and upon approval thereof shall be signed by the chairman and secretary and immediately thereafter deposited with the county clerk and recorder and kept available for public inspection.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2702.**

81-6-103. Powers and duties of committee. The county livestock protective committee shall advise, assist, and cooperate with the department of livestock, the board of county commissioners, the sheriff, and all other public officials or police officers who have duties pertaining to hide and brand inspection, apprehension of livestock rustlers, the prevention of rustling, enforcement of laws governing the movement and sale of livestock, the treatment and prevention of livestock diseases, and other matters which are of interest and value to the livestock industry in the county.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 180, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2703.

81-6-104. Tax levy — special fund. Said county livestock protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the levy of a tax in an amount not to exceed 50 cents per head on all assessable cattle in the county on January 1, and the board of county commissioners shall thereupon be empowered to levy such tax, to be collected as other taxes on personal property and when collected to be deposited by the county treasurer in a special fund to be known as the stockmen's special deputy fund, together with any other funds made available from county, state, federal, or private sources for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2704; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1979.

81-6-105. Special livestock deputy — duties — compensation. The county livestock protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the appointment of a special livestock deputy, satisfactory to the department and the sheriff, whose duties are to assist the department and the sheriff in the enforcement of hide and brand inspection laws, laws governing the movement and sale of livestock and the treatment and prevention of livestock diseases, laws pertaining to the apprehension of livestock rustlers and the prevention of rustling, and other laws which are of particular concern to the livestock industry of the county, particularly as regards cattle. The special livestock deputy may receive a commission from the department and appointment as a deputy from the sheriff of the county and shall give the bond for the faithful performance of his duties as required from officers performing similar duties. The special livestock deputy shall receive compensation for his services and for mileage traveled in the performance of his duties in an amount set by the board of county commissioners on the recommendation of the committee, to be paid from the stockmen's special deputy fund and from the county general fund in the proportions set by the board of county commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 181, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2705.

81-6-106. Discontinuing county livestock protective committee. Upon receipt of a petition or petitions signed as provided in 81-6-101, the board of county commissioners shall discontinue said county livestock protective committee, provided, however, that such action in discontinuing said committee shall not affect any levy made prior to the receipt of such petition or petitions and the proceeds of any levy made shall be used for the purposes as in this part set out. No district shall be discontinued so long as there is any outstanding indebtedness against it.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 168, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2706.

81-6-107. Cooperation with committee by adjoining county. The board of county commissioners of any county adjoining a county availing itself of the provisions of this part may cooperate in the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2707.

81-6-108. County participation in defraying part of administrative expenses. Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit or deprive the board of county commissioners to participate in defraying a part of the expense of the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 168, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2708.

Part 2

Cattle Protective Districts

81-6-201. Formation of districts in two or more counties authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners. A cattle protective district embracing all or parts of two or more counties may be formed upon the filing of petitions by the cattle growers of such counties with the boards of county commissioners of each county to be wholly or partially included in the district. Such petitions must be signed by at least 51% of the cattle owners owning 55% of cattle for the protection of which the district is to be formed residing within the area designated as part of the district in each of the counties affected. Upon receipt of such a petition, each board of county commissioners must within 30 days declare the designated portion of its county a part of such cattle protective district, and the district shall be formed immediately upon the action of the last board of county commissioners to act.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 181, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2801.

81-6-202. Selection of cattle protective committee members. Each county wholly or partially included in such district shall be entitled to three members of the district cattle protective committee who shall be chosen in the same manner as members of county cattle protective committees under 81-6-101.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 181, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2802.

81-6-203. Powers and duties of protective committees. District cattle protective committees shall be organized and have the same powers and duties as the county cattle protective committees organized under the provisions of part 1 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2803.

81-6-204. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds. Said district cattle protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the levy of a tax in an amount not to exceed 50 cents per head on all assessable cattle in the district on January 1, and the board of county commissioners shall thereupon be empowered to levy such tax, to be collected as other taxes on personal property and when collected to be deposited in the county treasury of one of the counties in the district, to be selected by the district cattle protective committee, in a special fund to be known as the stockmen's special deputy fund, together with any other funds made available from county, state, federal, or private sources for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 181, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2804; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 258, L. 1979.

81-6-205. Removal of area from protective district — discontinuance of district — levy saved. Upon receipt of a petition or petitions signed in the same number and the same manner as the petition to form the district provided for in 81-6-201, a board of county commissioners shall remove the area in its county from the cattle protective district or the boards of county commissioners of all of the counties affected may discontinue the entire cattle protective district, provided, however, that such action in discontinuing said district or part of district shall not affect any levy made prior to the receipt of such petition or petitions and the proceeds of any levy made shall be used for the purposes as in this part set out. No district or portion of such district shall be discontinued so long as there is any outstanding indebtedness against it.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 181, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2805.

81-6-206. Formation of county district authorized — petition of cattle owners — declaration by county commissioners. A cattle protective district embracing part of one county in the state of Montana may be formed upon the filing of a petition by cattle growers within said district with the board of county commissioners in said county. Such petition must be signed by at least 51% of the cattle owners owning 55% of the cattle for the protection of which the district is to be formed residing within the area designated. Upon receipt of such petition, the board of county commissioners must within 30 days declare the designated portion of its county a cattle protective district and the district shall be formed immediately thereafter.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2806.

81-6-207. Selection of cattle protective committee members. Each cattle protective district shall be entitled to three members, who shall be chosen in the same manner as members of a county cattle protective committee under 81-6-101.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2807.

81-6-208. Powers and duties of protective committees. Such district cattle protective committees shall be organized and have the same powers and duties as the county cattle protective committees organized under the provisions of part 1 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 91, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2808.

81-6-209. Tax levy — deposit of proceeds. Said district cattle protective committee may recommend to the board of county commissioners the levy of a tax in an amount not to exceed 50 cents per head on all assessable cattle in the district on January 1, and the board of county commissioners shall thereupon be empowered to levy such tax, to be collected as other taxes on personal property and when collected to be deposited in the county treasury in a special fund to be known as the stockmen's special deputy fund, together with any other funds made available from county, state, federal, or private sources for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 91, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 388, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2809; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 258, L. 1979.

81-6-210. Discontinuance of district — levy saved. Upon receipt of a petition or of petitions signed in the same number and in the same manner as the petition to form the district, as herein provided, the board of county commissioners shall discontinue the cattle protective district, provided, however, that such action in discontinuing said district shall not affect any levy made prior to the receipt of such petition or petitions and the proceeds of any levy made shall be used for the purposes as in this part set out. No district or portion of such district shall be discontinued so long as there is any outstanding indebtedness against it.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 91, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 204, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2810.

CHAPTER 7

PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

Part 1 — Predatory Animal Control

Section

81-7-101. Definition.
81-7-102. Department to supervise destruction of predatory animals — cooperation with other agencies — administration of moneys.
81-7-103. Administration of funds by the department.
81-7-104. Levy for predator control moneys — use of proceeds.
81-7-105. Disposition of proceeds from sale of skins, hides, and specimens — presenting to museums.
Sections 81-7-106 through 81-7-110 reserved.
81-7-111. Evidence of killing by bounty claimant.
81-7-112. Bounty inspectors.
81-7-113. Claim for bounty.
81-7-114. Certificate and record of sheriff.
81-7-115. Duty of county clerk.
81-7-116. Bounty claims and certificates to be filed with department.
81-7-117. Department to examine claims and certificates — approval or disapproval of claims.
81-7-118. Levy of tax for purpose of paying bounty claims — limitation on levy.
81-7-119. County license money to be used for predator control.
81-7-120. Use of funds remaining after payment of bounties — sale of furs, skins, and specimens — presentation to museums.
81-7-121. Falsifying certificates or affidavits — penalty.
81-7-122. Penalty for fraudulent claims.

Part 2 — County Bounty Program

81-7-201. County levy for bounties on predatory animals.
81-7-202. Signers of petition — time for presenting — limitation on bounties — bounty inspectors.
81-7-203. County bounty fund.
81-7-204. Presentation of skins — affidavit.
81-7-205. County clerk to provide forms.
81-7-206. Existing bounty laws not affected.

Part 3 — County Predator Control for Protection of Sheep

81-7-301. Definition.

81-7-302. County commissioners to conduct predatory animal control program for protection of sheep.
81-7-303. County commissioners permitted to require per capita license fee on sheep.
81-7-304. Proceeds of furs and skins taken.
81-7-305. Duty of county commissioners — petition of sheep owners — license fees.

Part 4 — Dogs

81-7-401. Killing of dogs destroying or injuring stock — notice to owner.
81-7-402. Liability of owner of dog for damages to livestock or poultry.
81-7-403. Dogging livestock.

Part 5 — Aerial Hunting of Predatory Animals

81-7-501. Aerial hunting prohibited — exceptions.
81-7-502. Rulemaking authority.
81-7-503. Residency requirement.
81-7-504. Duration of permit — fee.
81-7-505. Resident landowners authorized to aerially hunt over their own lands without permit — conditions.
Sections 81-7-506 through 81-7-510 reserved.
81-7-511. Penalties — jurisdiction — revocation of permit.
81-7-512. Enforcement.

Part 1

Predatory Animal Control

81-7-101. Definition. For the purpose of this part the term "wild animal" shall include coyote, lynx, and any other animal causing depredations upon livestock.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1902.

81-7-102. Department to supervise destruction of predatory animals — cooperation with other agencies — administration of moneys. (1) The department of livestock shall conduct the destruction, extermination, and control of wild animals predatory in nature and capable of killing, destroying, maiming, or injuring domestic livestock or domestic poultry, and the protection and safeguarding of livestock and poultry in this state against depredations from these animals. The department shall formulate the practical programs for accomplishing these objectives in this state and for carrying out the programs in an efficient and practical manner responsive to the need for control in each area of this state.

(2) The department shall adopt rules applicable to predatory animal control which are necessary and proper for the systematic destruction of the wild animals by hunting, trapping, and poisoning operations and payments of bounties. The department shall make field, area, range, or other orders and instructions, including orders and instructions to hunter and trapper personnel and others, which are appropriate in the various areas at different seasons of the year, taking into consideration the habits, presence, migrations, or movements of the animals and their attacks on livestock and poultry, either singly or in packs or bands.

(3) The department shall cooperate with authorized representatives of the federal government, including the biological survey and the fish and wildlife service, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, boards of county commissioners, voluntary associations of stockgrowers, sheepgrowers, ranchers, farmers, and sportsmen, and corporations and individuals, in the systematic destruction of wild animals by hunting, trapping, and poisoning operations.

(4) This section and 81-7-103 do not interfere with or impair the power and duties of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks in the control of predatory animals by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks as authorized by law, or the obligation of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks to expend its funds in cooperation with the department for predatory animal control as required by law. Funds of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks for the cooperative predatory animal control shall be administered and expended by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1903(1), (3); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

81-7-103. Administration of funds by the department. The department shall administer and expend for predatory animal extermination and control all money which is made available to it, including the money from the levy under 81-7-104 and all money which is made available to the department by appropriations made by the legislature for predatory animal control by the department. The department shall expend the funds for predatory animal control by all effective means responsive to the necessities of control in various areas of the state, including employment of hunters, trappers, and other personnel, procurement of traps, poisons, equipment, and supplies, and payment of bounties in the discretion of the department at those times of the year it considers advisable.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 46-1903, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4 ½, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 2081.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 422, L. 1975; Sec. 84-5215, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1903(2), 84-5215.

81-7-104. Levy for predator control moneys — use of proceeds. (1) The department of revenue shall annually levy an ad valorem tax on all livestock in the state of Montana for the purpose of protecting them against destruction, depredation, and injury by wild animals, whether the livestock is on lands in private ownership, in the ownership of the state, or in the ownership of the United States, including open ranges and all lands in or of the public domain. This protection may be by any means of effective predatory animal destruction, extermination, and control, including systematic hunting and trapping and payment of bounties. The tax levy may not exceed in any one year 15 mills on the taxable value of all sheep and 10 mills on the taxable value of other livestock.

(2) The moneys received from the tax levies shall be transmitted monthly with other taxes for state purposes by the county treasurer of each county to the state treasury. The state treasurer shall place the money in an earmarked revenue fund with the other moneys as provided in 81-7-119. The

moneys shall thereafter be paid out only on claims duly and regularly presented to the department of livestock and approved by the department in accordance with the law applicable either to claims for bounties or for other expenditures necessary and proper for predatory animal control by means and methods other than payment of bounties, as determined by the department. All the moneys shall be available for the payment of bounty claims and for expenditures for planned, seasonal, or other campaigns directed or operated by the department in cooperation with other agencies for the systematic destruction, extermination, and control of predatory wild animals, as determined by the department and its advisory committee. No claims may be approved in excess of moneys available for such purposes, and no warrants may be registered against the moneys.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 127, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 2081, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 73, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 152, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 2081, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 54, Ch. 100, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 405, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 422, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5214; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 445, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the maximum mill levy on sheep from 7.5 mills to 15 mills in (1); and increased the maximum mill levy on other livestock from 5 mills to 10 mills in (1).

Coordination — Effectiveness Contingent: Section 3, Ch. 445, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective only if Senate Bill 47 is passed by the 47th legislature and approved by the governor." Senate Bill 47 (Ch. 330, L. 1981) was approved April 11, 1981.

81-7-105. Disposition of proceeds from sale of skins, hides, and specimens — presenting to museums. Furs, skins, and specimens taken by hunters or trappers shall be sold by the department. The proceeds from the sales shall be credited to the earmarked revenue fund. The proceeds shall be used to carry out the provisions of 81-7-101 through 81-7-105. Specimens may be presented free of charge to a state museum or institution.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3417.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 151, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1904.

81-7-106 through 81-7-110 reserved.

81-7-111. Evidence of killing by bounty claimant. (1) Any person killing any of the aforesaid animals, except mountain lions, to obtain bounty thereon shall within 30 days of the date of the killing:

(a) exhibit the entire skin or skins of the said animal or animals, including the entire head with ears, the tail, and all four paws to the bounty inspector nearest to the locality in which the animal or animals were killed; and

(b) at the same time file with the bounty inspector, as hereinafter provided, an affidavit setting forth:

(i) that he killed the animal or animals from which the skin or skins were taken;

(ii) that the same was killed nearer to or, if more than one hide is presented, that the greater number were killed nearer to the residence of the said bounty inspector to which the same was presented than to any other bounty inspector; and

(iii) the county or counties in which said animals were killed.

(2) Any person killing any mountain lion to obtain bounty thereon shall present the same to a bounty inspector as provided in this section for wolves and coyotes, except that, in addition to the requirements of this section, the skins of mountain lions shall also contain the entire skin of the lower jaw, which shall be severed by the bounty inspector and thereafter treated in the same manner as scalps of wolves and coyotes herein provided.

(3) Every bounty inspector appointed under the provisions of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122 shall be empowered to administer oaths to any and all persons making any affidavit as aforesaid.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1906.

81-7-112. Bounty inspectors. The sheriff of a county and undersheriffs and deputy sheriffs located at the county seat but not elsewhere shall receive and examine skins and pelts presented for bounty in their respective counties. The sheriff shall receive 10 cents for each skin examined, this amount to be paid by the owner of the skin.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(part).

81-7-113. Claim for bounty. (1) A sheriff, undersheriff, and deputy sheriff, to prevent fraud, shall carefully examine each skin presented. If the examination discloses that the scalp and ears with the skin from the entire head of the animal have not been severed, punched, patched, or marked, he shall, in the presence of the person presenting the skin, mark the skin by severing the skin from the head, including the ears, and then redeliver the skin to the person presenting it and shall require an affidavit from the claimant that the claimant killed the animal. The affidavit shall be on forms prescribed by the department and contain information the department requires.

(2) The officer shall require affidavits from two resident taxpayers residing in the vicinity in which the animal was killed, setting forth that they are resident taxpayers on livestock, giving their post-office addresses, and stating that they are personally acquainted with the person presenting the skin and, to their knowledge, the person did kill the animal from which the skin was taken within 30 days preceding the offering of the skin for a bounty to the sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff to which it is presented. A taxpayer who makes a false certificate or affidavit under this section in a material portion is guilty of a felony, punishable the same as for the crime of perjury.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(part).

81-7-114. Certificate and record of sheriff. (1) The officer shall at the same time make out and deliver to the person a certificate addressed to the county clerk of his county and immediately deliver to the county clerk a duplicate of the certificate, showing the date, number, and kind of skins marked for severing and the name of the person presenting the skins. The certificate shall also recite that the filing of the affidavits of taxpayers previously required has been done and the examination has been made as required. The certificate shall be signed by the officer in his official capacity. When a doubt exists as to the kind of skin presented, whether wolf or coyote, the certificate shall be issued for the lesser bounty. Each sheriff shall keep a record of all skins marked and severed, showing the date, number, and kinds and the names of the persons presenting the skins. This record is an official record. The sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff may not perform any duties under 81-7-111 through 81-7-122 except at the county seat.

(2) The sheriff shall, not later than the 15th of each month, give to the county clerk and recorder a report setting forth the names of the persons presenting skins, with the number of the certificate and the kind and number of the skins presented. The sheriff shall report for each certificate which he has issued during the month.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(part).

81-7-115. Duty of county clerk. (1) The county clerk shall, on receipt of each certificate, file the certificate in the order in which it is received and safely keep it until the arrival of the skin or skins mentioned in the certificate. On receipt of the skin or skins he shall call to his assistance either the county treasurer or, in his absence, the clerk of the district court who, with both present in order to prevent fraud, shall examine each scalp or mountain lion lower jaw skin. If the examination discloses that the scalps or lower jaw skins agree with the number and kind of scalps or lower jaw skins mentioned in the certificate, the county clerk shall, in the presence of the treasurer or clerk of the district court, destroy the scalps or lower jaw skins by fire.

(2) The county clerk shall then make out and deliver to the person named in that certificate a second certificate showing the statement of the facts contained in the certificate to the sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff, with the additional statement of the examination made by him and that he found the scalps or lower jaw skins to agree with the number and kind mentioned in the certificate of the sheriff, undersheriff, or deputy sheriff. In no case may a bounty certificate be issued by the county clerk for more scalps or lower jaw skins than are actually received and counted by him.

(3) The county clerk shall receive, for each scalp or skin of a mountain lion lower jaw which he accounts for, the sum of 5 cents to be paid quarterly by the state treasurer out of the bounty fund.

(4) The county clerk shall keep a record of all certificates received and issued, showing the date and description of the number and kind of hides and the names of the persons presenting the hides, and this record is an official record. County clerks are required to send a report and statement to the department on or before the 20th of each month.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1907(3); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-7-116. Bounty claims and certificates to be filed with department. Bounty claims and certificates issued by the county clerk and recorders under 81-7-115 shall be filed with the department and registered in a book provided for that purpose.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.7, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 153, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1908.

81-7-117. Department to examine claims and certificates — approval or disapproval of claims. The department shall examine and investigate every bounty claim and certificate filed with the department. When it makes the examination and investigation, the department may require the holder of a certificate or claim to furnish the department with the additional evidence or proof about the certificate or claim which the department considers necessary. The evidence may be either oral or documented, as required by the department. The department shall, after making the examination and investigation, endorse on the certificate or claim its approval or disapproval of it, and if the certificate or claim or any part of it is disapproved, the endorsement shall state the reasons for the disapproval. If a certificate or claim is approved, it shall be processed as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 154, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1909.

81-7-118. Levy of tax for purpose of paying bounty claims — limitation on levy. The department of revenue shall annually prescribe the levy recommended by the department to be made against livestock of all classes for paying for the destruction of wild animals killed in this state. The tax in any 1 year may not exceed 7.5 mills on the taxable value of the livestock. The money received shall be used only for the payment of claims approved by the department for the destruction of wild animals and for the administration of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122. The money received for the taxes levied shall be sent annually with other taxes to the state treasurer by the county treasurer of each county. When the money is received by the state treasurer, it shall be placed in the earmarked revenue fund and may then be paid out on claims approved under the law governing the payment of claims.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.13, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 156, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1914.

81-7-119. County license money to be used for predator control. For the purpose of providing for predator control, 5% of all license money collected by the several county treasurers of the state, as provided in 7-21-2105, as amended shall be paid over by the county treasurers to the state treasurer and shall be deposited by the latter in the earmarked revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 3075, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1909, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3414, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3414, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1901; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-7-120. Use of funds remaining after payment of bounties — sale of furs, skins, and specimens — presentation to museums. (1) If, at the end of a bounty paying season, there is surplus money available for the administration of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122, the surplus may be used to hire salaried hunters and trappers to hunt and trap predatory animals and to purchase and supply poison to be used for a poison campaign on predatory animals.

(2) All furs, skins, and specimens taken by hunters or trappers whose salaries are paid in whole or in part out of this money shall be sold by the department, and the proceeds from these sales shall be credited to the earmarked revenue fund. These funds shall be used to carry out 81-7-111

through 81-7-122. Specimens may be presented free of charge to a state museum or institution.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 155, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1912.

81-7-121. Falsifying certificates or affidavits — penalty. Any person who falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any of the certificates or orders and any person who falsely swears to any affidavit provided for by 81-7-111 through 81-7-122 or procures the same to be done by another, with the intent of obtaining any one of the certificates or orders, is punishable as provided in Title 45.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.12, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1913; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-7-122. Penalty for fraudulent claims. Any person or persons who shall patch up any skin or scalp or who shall present any punched or patched skin or scalp or who shall bring in any skin or skins from other states or territory with the intent to obtain the bounty on the same fraudulently or any officer who shall sign any certificate herein provided for without first counting the skins and examining the same to determine the kind of skins and to see that the skin from the scalp or head is properly severed and preserved as hereinbefore provided or shall evade or violate any provision of any law of the state of Montana relative to bounties or bounty claims shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by both such fine and imprisonment and two-thirds of the fine, if the same be collected or can be collected, shall be given to the informer and the balance be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund and used for the administration of 81-7-111 through 81-7-122.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 109, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3417.14, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 147, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1915.

Part 2

County Bounty Program

81-7-201. County levy for bounties on predatory animals. Whenever the owners, agent, or agents of the owners representing 51% of the livestock of any county in this state present a petition to the board of county commissioners of such county asking for the levy of a tax upon the livestock of the county for the purpose of paying bounties on predatory animals killed in the county, it is the duty of the board of county commissioners to make the levy, which may not exceed 50 mills on the dollar of the taxable value of all livestock in the county. The tax shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as all other state and county taxes.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2082, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2082, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5216.

81-7-202. Signers of petition — time for presenting — limitation on bounties — bounty inspectors. (1) The petition provided for in 81-7-201 shall be signed by the owners, agent, or agents of not less than 51%

of the livestock of such county as ascertained from the assessment books of such county and shall recommend to the board of county commissioners the bounties to be paid on such predatory animals, which shall not exceed the following:

(a) on each wolf or mountain lion, $100;
(b) on each wolf pup or mountain lion kitten, $20;
(c) on one coyote, $5;
(d) on each coyote pup, $2.50.

(2) Such petition shall be presented not later than August 1 of each year, and the board of county commissioners on determining the sufficiency of such petition shall make an order granting such petition, which order shall fix the levy for that year and the amount of the bounties to be paid for the killing of each such predatory animal, which shall not exceed the amounts recommended in such petition, and appoint not less than 10 or more than 20 stockowners of such county to be bounty inspectors under this part, without compensation, who shall hold their offices for 1 year.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2083, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 2083, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5217.

81-7-203. County bounty fund. The tax collected under this part shall be credited by the county treasurer to a fund to be known as "county bounty fund" and shall be paid out by him upon properly drawn warrants issued thereon by the county clerk.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2084, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2084, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5218.

81-7-204. Presentation of skins — affidavit. Any person claiming bounty on any predatory animal under this part shall present the green skin or pelt of such animal, with all four feet attached thereto, to any one of the bounty inspectors provided for in 81-7-202 and shall make an affidavit that such animal was killed within the county where the bounty is claimed, which affidavit shall be corroborated by at least two reputable stockowners of such county to the effect that they know or have good cause to believe that such animal was killed within such county. For the purpose of this part, each bounty inspector provided for in this part shall be empowered to administer oaths. The bounty inspector shall endorse upon such affidavit his approval or disapproval of such claim and shall cut from such skin or pelt the four feet. The person applying for such bounty shall then present the affidavit, with the endorsements thereon, to the county auditor or, in counties not having an auditor, to the county clerk, who shall attach the same to a claim against said county bounty fund and present it to the board of county commissioners for action, the same as any other claim against the county.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2085, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2085, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5219.

81-7-205. County clerk to provide forms. The county clerk shall provide the necessary forms of affidavits and claims for carrying out the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2086, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2086, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5220.

81-7-206. Existing bounty laws not affected. Nothing in this part contained shall be construed as interfering with, in any way, or repealing any part of the existing laws of the state relative to the levying of taxes for and paying of the bounties on predatory animals under such state laws.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 180, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2087, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2087, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 84-5221.

Part 3

County Predator Control for Protection of Sheep

81-7-301. Definition. The word "owners" or "persons" shall include natural persons, partnerships, corporations, trusts, and estates.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 206, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 123, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2102(part).

81-7-302. County commissioners to conduct predatory animal control program for protection of sheep. For the protection of sheep against depredations peculiar to such animals, the board of county commissioners of any county shall upon the recommendation of organized associations of sheep growers in the county have power, either alone or in conjunction with other counties, to conduct a predatory animal control program for the protection of sheep in such county or counties.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 206, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2101.

81-7-303. County commissioners permitted to require per capita license fee on sheep. (1) To defray the expense of such protection the board of county commissioners of any county shall have the power to require all owners or persons in possession of any sheep coming 1 year old or over in the county on the regular assessment date of each year to pay a license fee in an amount to be determined by the board on a per head basis for sheep so owned or possessed by him in the county. All owners or persons in possession of any sheep coming 1 year old or over coming into the county after the regular assessment date and subject to taxation under the provisions of 15-24-301 shall also be subject to payment of the license fee herein prescribed.

(2) Upon the order of the board of county commissioners such license fees may be imposed by the entry thereof in the name of the licensee upon the property tax rolls of the county by the county assessor. Said license fees shall be payable to and collected by the county treasurer, and when so levied, shall be a lien upon the property, both real and personal, of the licensee. In case the person against whom said license fee is levied owns no real estate against which said license fee is or may become a lien, then said license fee shall be payable immediately upon its levy and the treasurer shall collect the same in the manner provided by law for the collection of personal property taxes which are not a lien upon real estate.

(3) When collected, said fees shall be placed by the treasurer in the predatory animal control fund and the moneys in said fund shall be

expended on order of the board of county commissioners of the county for predatory animal control only.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 206, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 123, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2102(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "in an amount to be determined by the board on a per head basis" for "of not exceeding 50 cents per head" in (1).

81-7-304. Proceeds of furs and skins taken. All furs, skins, and so forth taken by the expenditure of license funds shall be sold and the proceeds of such sale deposited in said predatory animal control fund for the use in carrying out the purpose of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 206, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2103.**

81-7-305. Duty of county commissioners — petition of sheep owners — license fees. (1) In conducting a predatory animal control program, the board of county commissioners shall give preference to recommendations for such program and its incidents as made by organized associations of sheep growers in the county. Upon petition of the resident owners of at least 51% of the sheep in the county, as shown by the assessment rolls of the last preceding assessment, which petition shall be filed with the board of county commissioners on or before the first Monday in December in any year, such board shall establish the predatory animal control program and cause said licenses to be secured and issued and the fees collected for the following year in such amount as will defray the cost of administering the program so established. The license fee determined and set by the board shall remain in full force and effect from year to year without change, unless there is filed with the board a petition subscribed by the resident owners of at least 51% of the sheep in the county, as shown by the assessment rolls of the last assessment preceding the filing of the petition, for termination of the program and repeal of the license fee, in which event the program shall by order of the board of county commissioners be disestablished and the license fee shall not be further levied.

(2) If the resident owners of at least 51% of the sheep in the county either petition for an increase in the license fee or petition for a decrease in the license fee then in force, the board of county commissioners shall upon receipt of any such petition fix a new license fee to continue from year to year and the program shall thereupon continue within the limits of the aggregate amount of the license fee as collected from year to year.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 206, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 24, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 87, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 87, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 261, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2104; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 9, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted language referring to the 50 cents per head limitation in both (1) and (2).

Part 4

Dogs

81-7-401. Killing of dogs destroying or injuring stock — notice to owner. Any dog, whether licensed or not, which, while off the premises owned or under control of its owner, shall kill, wound, or injure any livestock not belonging to the master of such dog shall be deemed to be a public nuisance and may be killed forthwith by any person, or the owner, when notified, shall kill such dog within 24 hours, and if he fails to do so, an officer may be notified and shall kill or cause to be killed such dog. Nothing contained herein shall apply to any dog acting under the direction of its master or the agents or employees of such master.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3417.15, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1916.**

81-7-402. Liability of owner of dog for damages to livestock or poultry. (1) The owner of livestock or poultry injured or killed by any dog may recover as liquidated damages from the owner of the dog the actual value of the animals killed or the value of the damages sustained by reason of the injuries as the case may be. If two or more dogs kept by two or more owners or keepers injure or kill any livestock or poultry at the same time, the owners or keepers of the dogs are jointly and severally liable for such damages. It is no defense to the action that the owner or keeper of the dog had no knowledge of the dog's whereabouts at or prior to the time when the dog injured or killed livestock or poultry or that the owner or keeper of the dog had no knowledge of the dog's disposition or inclination to worry, kill, or injure livestock or poultry.

(2) The word "owner" when used in this section in relation to property interest in or possession of dogs includes every person who owns, harbors, or keeps a dog.

History: **En. Secs. 14, 15, Ch. 280, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 16-4614, 16-4615; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 14, L. 1979.**

81-7-403. Dogging livestock. Any person who permits or directs any dog owned by him or in his possession to chase or run any cattle or other livestock of which he is not the owner or the person in charge upon the open range or government lands or away from any watering place upon the open range is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than $50.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1903; re-en. Sec. 8861, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 11552, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11552, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-3567, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-3001 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3001.**

Part 5

Aerial Hunting of Predatory Animals

81-7-501. Aerial hunting prohibited — exceptions. (1) Except as provided in 81-7-505, no person except an employee of the state, its subdivisions, or the federal government, acting within the scope of his employment may engage in the aerial hunting of wild animals as defined in 81-7-101 without first obtaining a permit from the department of livestock.

(2) No person issued a permit as required by this section may engage in aerial hunting of wild animals in violation of the terms of his permit, the rules promulgated by the board of livestock, or the terms of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Codification. Sec. 8, Ch. 704, L. 1979, provided: "Sections 1 through 7 in this act are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 7, and the provisions contained in Title 81, chapter 7, apply to these sections." Sections 1 through 7 are now 81-7-501, 81-7-502, 81-7-504, 81-7-503, 81-7-505, 81-7-511, and 81-7-512, respectively.

81-7-502. Rulemaking authority. The department of livestock may adopt rules to effectuate the purposes of this part and to implement and conduct the aerial hunting permit system provided for by this part.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Statement of intent. The statement of intent attached to SB 497 (Ch. 704, L. 1979) provided: "Section 4 of this bill requires the Department of Livestock to adopt rules regulating aerial hunting. It is the intent of this bill that any rules so adopted not interfere with the needs of livestock producers protecting their livestock from predation. At the same time it is the intent of this bill that such rules protect the interests of persons who do not wish aerial hunting to occur over land in their control. Finally, such rules shall reflect the purpose that aerial hunting is permitted for the purpose of reducing livestock losses due to predation." The reference in this statement of intent to section 4 is apparently in error. Section 2 is apparently the correct reference, since it provides for rulemaking authority.

81-7-503. Residency requirement. No person not having residence and domicile in Montana may be issued a permit provided for in 81-7-501 except when authorized by the board of livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

81-7-504. Duration of permit — fee. Each permit shall be valid for a period set by the department of livestock not to exceed 3 years and shall cost $50 or portion thereof if a period of less than a year is set. All fees for permits shall be paid to the department of livestock for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the earmarked revenue fund for predatory animal control.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

81-7-505. Resident landowners authorized to aerially hunt over their own lands without permit — conditions. Any landowner having residence and domicile in Montana may engage in the aerial hunting of wild animals, as defined in 81-7-101, over his own land without a permit, provided he annually notifies the department in writing that he will be engaged in aerial hunting and gives an adequate description of the location of the land over which he will aerial hunt. Such hunting must be in accordance with all rules of the department of livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

81-7-506 through 81-7-510 reserved.

81-7-511. Penalties — jurisdiction — revocation of permit. (1) Any person violating any provision of this part who is permitted to engage in aerial hunting pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) A conviction for a violation of subsection (1) is punishable by a fine of not more than $500.

(3) Any person who is not permitted to engage in aerial hunting pursuant to this part who violates any provisions of this part is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than $250 or more than $1,000. A subsequent conviction under this subsection is punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $1,000.

(4) The justice court has jurisdiction over violations of this part.

(5) The department may revoke or suspend the permit of anyone violating its terms.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

81-7-512. Enforcement. (1) Investigations of violations of this part, arrests, and seizures may be made by any peace officer, or agent of the department designated by the department.

(2) To enforce this part, the department may enter into agreement with federal agencies with predatory animal control. Such agreements may allow the federal agency to assist in investigations, arrests, and seizures.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 704, L. 1979.**

CHAPTER 8

MARKETING

Part 1 — Livestock Markets

(Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979)

Part 2 — Livestock Markets, Dealers, and Brokers

Section

81-8-201 through 81-8-210. Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979.
81-8-211. Short title.
81-8-212. Purpose.
81-8-213. Definitions.
81-8-214. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales.
81-8-215. Quarantine of diseased animals.
81-8-216. Penalties.
81-8-217. Jurisdiction.
Sections 81-8-218 through 81-8-230 reserved.
81-8-231. Duties of department.
81-8-232. Posting of certificate or license.
81-8-233. Title warranty of livestock sold.
81-8-234. Financial responsibility.
81-8-235. Penalties for financial violations.
81-8-236. Injunctive remedy.
Sections 81-8-237 through 81-8-250 reserved.
81-8-251. Certificate to operate livestock market required — application.
81-8-252. Hearing on application for certificate — decision.
81-8-253. Transfer of certificate.
81-8-254. Cancellation or suspension of certificate.
81-8-255. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate.
81-8-256. Fee to operate livestock market.
81-8-257. Bond requirement.
81-8-258. Records and reports.
81-8-259. Occasional off-premises sales.
81-8-260. Dispersal sales.
81-8-261. Inspection of public markets.
81-8-262. Sale of animals of unknown ownership.
81-8-263. Duties when ownership in doubt.
Sections 81-8-264 through 81-8-270 reserved.
81-8-271. License to operate as livestock broker or dealer — application.
81-8-272. Issuance of license.
81-8-273. Refusal to issue or renew license.
81-8-274. Suspension or revocation of license.
81-8-275. Termination of license.

81-8-276. Annual fee and financial statement.
81-8-277. Bond requirement.
81-8-278. Records.
81-8-279. Penalities.

Part 3 — Security Interests Concerning Livestock

81-8-301. Notices of security agreements — renewals — assignments.
81-8-302. Contents of notices.
81-8-303. Duty of secured parties to file satisfactions of security agreements.
81-8-304. Fees.
81-8-305. Department of livestock not responsible for collection or payment of money under security agreements.
Sections 81-8-306 through 81-8-310 reserved.
81-8-311. Range stock — taking possession under process.
81-8-312. Possession under a mortgage — how acquired.
81-8-313. Limitation of period of possession.
81-8-314. Duty of county clerk and recorder of marks and brands to record papers.
81-8-315. Sale of property under supplementary writ.

Part 4 — Sale of Baby Animals

81-8-401. Certain dealings in baby animals unlawful.
81-8-402. Penalties.

Part 5 — Sale of Registered Livestock

81-8-501. Sale of animals under false registration certificates — changing markings — auctioneer.
81-8-502. Penalty.
81-8-503. Expenditures for purebred livestock shows and sales.
81-8-504. Tax levy authorized.

Part 6 — Pork Research and Marketing

81-8-601. Short title.
81-8-602. Definitions.
81-8-603. Compensation.
81-8-604. Removal from office — cause — procedure.
81-8-605. Election of chairman — time of meetings.
81-8-606. Powers of committee.
81-8-607. Assessments.
81-8-608. Purchaser's delivery of invoice to producers — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment.
81-8-609. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes.
81-8-610. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures.
81-8-611. Contracts for carrying out research, promotion, and marketing of swine.
81-8-612. Violation — penalty.
81-8-613. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 291, L. 1981.

Part 7 — Quality Label

81-8-701. Definitions.
81-8-702. Montana quality label.
81-8-703. Limitation on use of label.
81-8-704. Procurement and use of labels — information concerning — disposal of moneys.
81-8-705. Wrongful use of label — penalty — injunction — prosecutions.

Part 8 — Beef Research and Marketing

81-8-801. Short title.
81-8-802. Definition.
81-8-803. Department's research powers and duties.

81-8-804. Assessments — refunds.
81-8-805. Beef production research account — sources — use — expenditures.

Part 1

Livestock Markets (Sections 81-8-101 through 81-8-133 repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

81-8-101. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 292, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-906.

81-8-102. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-908.

81-8-103. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 121, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-909.

81-8-104. En. 46-909.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-909.1.

81-8-105. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 95, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-911.

81-8-106. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 12, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-912.

81-8-107. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 127, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-915.

81-8-108. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-917.

81-8-109. En. 46-906.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 292, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-906.1.

81-8-121. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-907.

81-8-122. En. Sec. 9, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-914.

81-8-123. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1816, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3329, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3329, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 115, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-902.

81-8-124. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-903(part).

81-8-125. (1), (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1815, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 21, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3328, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3328, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-901, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-913, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-901, 46-913.

81-8-126. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 96, L. 1907; Sec. 1817, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3330, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 116, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-903(part).

81-8-127. En. 46-907.1 by Sec. 3, Ch. 292, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-907.1.

81-8-128. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 193, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-919.

81-8-129. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-916.

81-8-130. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 130, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-918.

81-8-131. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 131, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-918.1.

81-8-132. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-920.

81-8-133. En. Sec. 16, Ch. 193, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-921.

Part 2

Livestock Markets, Dealers, and Brokers

81-8-201 through 81-8-210. Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

81-8-201 through 81-8-204. En. Sec. 1 through 3, 7, Ch. 414, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 182

through 184, 190, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2901 through 46-2903, 46-2907.

81-8-205. En. 46-2903.1 by Sec. 185, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2903.1

81-8-206. En. 46-2903.2 by Sec. 186, ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17. L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2903.2.

81-8-207 through 81-8-209. En. Sec. 4 through 6, Ch. 414, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 187 through 189, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2904 through 46-2906.

81-8-210. En. 46-2906.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2906.1.

81-8-211. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Livestock Marketing Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Transition. Sec. 34, Ch. 566, L. 1979, provided: "Licenses and certificates issued before and still in effect on July 1, 1979, are valid until May 1, 1980, unless suspended or revoked pursuant to this act. The actions of persons holding such existing licenses and certificates are governed by this act."

Severability. Sec. 35, Ch. 566, L. 1979, provided: "If a part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this act in invalid in one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the invalid applications."

Codification. Sec. 36, Ch. 566, L. 1979, provided: "This act is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 81, chapter 8, and the provisions contained in Title 81, chapter 8, apply to this act."

81-8-212. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to:

(1) simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions;

(2) encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock economy of the state; and

(3) promote open, free, and competitive factors in the marketplace in relation to all market conditions involving the sale and purchase of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-213. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of livestock provided for in 2-15-3102.

(2) "Department" means the department of livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

(3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, horses, mules, sheep, lambs, and goats.

(4) "Livestock broker" means a business, not including facilities, conducted for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock and involving livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.

(5) "Livestock dealer" means a business conducted in facilities utilized for the receiving, handling, and care of livestock purchased by it for its own account for resale, for the account of any principal for delivery to him, or for slaughter. It does not include a farmer or rancher who buys or sells livestock in the ordinary course of his farming or ranching operation.

(6) "Livestock market" means a place where a person for compensation assembles livestock for sale, except:

(a) a place used solely for a dispersal sale of the livestock of a farmer, dairyman, livestock breeder, or feeder who is discontinuing business and at which no other livestock is sold or offered for sale;

(b) a farm, ranch, or place where livestock either raised or kept thereon for the grazing season or for fattening is sold and to which no other livestock is brought for sale or to be offered for sale;

(c) the premises of a butcher, packer, or processor who receives animals exclusively for immediate slaughter;

(d) the premises of a person engaged in the raising of livestock for breeding purposes only, who limits his sale to livestock of his own production;

(e) a place where a breeder or an association of breeders of livestock of any class assembles and offers for sale and sells under his or its own management any livestock, when the breeder or association of breeders assumes all responsibility for the sale and the title of livestock sold.

(7) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, or corporation.

(8) "Test station sale" means the sale of livestock from a place where livestock is taken to measure rates of gain under uniform feeding conditions when that place is not owned by the owner of the livestock.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-214. Regulation of certain nonmarket sales. (1) A person not a livestock market operator authorized under this part conducting the sale of livestock in a breed sale, a breed association sale, or at a test station sale, except when all of the livestock are his and are being sold from his own place, shall obtain approval from the department before conducting the sale.

(2) The department, as conditions to granting approval, may require:

(a) the names and addresses of those conducting the sale;

(b) the date and time when and the place where the sale will be conducted;

(c) a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the persons conducting the sale;

(d) the establishment of a custodial account into which all money received for the sale of livestock must be deposited;

(e) the posting of a reasonable bond in an amount determined by the department;

(f) the commissions or charges proposed to be imposed on the owners of livestock for services associated with the sale;

(g) a guarantee to pay all consignors in full within a reasonable time as set by the department;

(h) such other information as the department considers necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-215. Quarantine of diseased animals. If the livestock inspector at a sale finds any livestock afflicted with an infectious or contagious disease, he shall immediately take possession of the livestock and place it in quarantine, to be disposed of as directed by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-216. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of 81-8-214, 81-8-215, and 81-8-251 through 81-8-263 or rules adopted by the department under 81-8-231 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $600, imprisoned in the county jail not less than 30 days or more than 6 months, or both. A person convicted of a subsequent violation of 81-8-214, 81-8-215, and 81-8-251 through 81-8-263 or rules adopted under 81-8-231 shall be fined not less than $200 or more than $1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 3 months or more than 6 months, or both, and the department may cancel his certificate.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-217. Jurisdiction. The justices' courts have jurisdiction of all misdemeanor and civil violations of this part.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-218 through 81-8-230 reserved.

81-8-231. Duties of department. The department shall:

(1) supervise and regulate livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in this state;

(2) regulate the properties, facilities, operations, services, and practices of all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers;

(3) supervise and regulate livestock markets in all matters affecting the relationship between the livestock market and owners of livestock and between the livestock market and purchasers of livestock;

(4) prescribe by general order or otherwise rules in conformity with this part applicable to all livestock markets, livestock brokers, or livestock dealers and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or regulations of the United States department of agriculture or other federal agencies;

(5) enforce this part and adopt rules necessary to carry out this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Statement of intent. The statement of intent attached to HB 800 (Ch. 566, L. 1979) provided: "The purpose of the 'Montana Livestock Marketing Act' as stated in the bill is to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing livestock marketing businesses and livestock marketing transactions; to promote open, free, and competitive factors in the market place in relation to all market conditions involving the sale and purchase of livestock; and to encourage, stimulate, and stabilize the livestock economy of the state.

The Department of Livestock is given, under section 4, authority to enforce and to adopt rules necessary to carry out the act. It is the legislative intent in delegating this rulemaking authority that the discretion granted the Department of Livestock is for the purpose of supervising and regulating livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers in the state; of regulating the properties, facilities, operations, services, and practices of all livestock markets, livestock brokers, and livestock dealers; and of supervising and regulating livestock markets in all matters affecting the relationship between the livestock market and owners of livestock and between the livestock markets and purchasers of livestock.

A major concern of the act is to establish stiff penalties for unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent market practices. It is intended that by providing stricter penalties and that by giving the Department of Livestock authority to assess civil penalties for some violations, livestock marketing in Montana will be strengthened.

It is the intent of this bill that in the adoption of rules under section 4 and in the general enforcement of this act that the Livestock Department's first function is to protect livestock producers consigning livestock to markets or selling livestock to or through dealers and brokers. Secondly, it is the intent of the legislature that so long as the purpose of protecting livestock producers is met, the enforcement and rules under this act not unduly interfere with the operations of the businesses of livestock markets, livestock dealers, and livestock brokers."

81-8-232. Posting of certificate or license. Every person certified or licensed under the provisions of this part shall conspicuously post at his place of business for inspection by any other person the certificate or license issued by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-233. Title warranty of livestock sold. A livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall warrant to the purchaser thereof the title of all livestock sold. A livestock market is liable to the rightful owner of all livestock sold for the net proceeds for such livestock whether or not the rightful owner was known to the market at the time of the sale.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-234. Financial responsibility. (1) Every livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer shall maintain a financial condition of total assets in excess of total liability, including total current assets in excess of total current liabilities.

(2) Payment for livestock purchased shall be made upon completion of the sales transaction. Payment in all livestock transactions shall be made by cash, check, or draft, as defined in 30-3-104; by electronic funds transfer, as defined in 32-6-103; or by any other bankable instrument.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-235. Penalties for financial violations. (1) A person found, after notice and hearing, to be in violation of 81-8-234 shall be assessed a civil penalty by the department of not less than $100 or more than $5,000, have his license or certificate suspended or revoked, or both.

(2) A person found, after notice and hearing, to have committed a subsequent violation of 81-8-234 after the department has assessed a penalty pursuant to subsection (1) shall be fined not less than $250 or more than $5,000 and have his license or certificate suspended or revoked.

(3) The maker of any bankable instrument who knowingly and without right fails to honor or causes another to dishonor that instrument once it is issued or delivered in payment for a livestock purchase is guilty of a felony and on conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 5 years or fined not more than $10,000, or both.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-236. Injunctive remedy. The operation of a livestock market or the buying or selling of livestock by a person not licensed or certified and bonded as required by this part may be enjoined by the district court on petition from the department upon a showing that a person is engaged in the business of a livestock market, livestock broker, or livestock dealer as defined in 81-8-213 without the license or certificate and bond required by this part. The court shall enjoin the person from further activities as a livestock market operator, livestock broker, or livestock dealer until the license or certificate and bond have been properly obtained. It is not necessary to show that any individual has been injured by the actions complained of in order to obtain the issuance of the injunction. The injunctive relief provided by this section is an additional remedy to the criminal penalties provided in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 33, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-237 through 81-8-250 reserved.

81-8-251. Certificate to operate livestock market required — application. (1) A person may not operate a livestock market unless he first obtains from the department a certificate declaring that public convenience and necessity require the operation.

(2) The application for a certificate of public convenience shall be in writing, verified by the applicant, and filed with the department. It shall specify the following:

(a) the names of the persons applying for a certificate together with their permanent addresses. If the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicable;

(b) the place where the applicant proposes to operate a livestock market;

(c) a complete description of the property and facilities proposed to be used for the livestock market;

(d) the commissions or charges the applicant proposes to impose on the consignors' livestock for services rendered to them by the applicant in the operation of the livestock market;

(e) the location of other livestock markets within a radius of 200 miles of the proposed livestock market and the names and addresses of the operators thereof;

(f) a detailed statement of the facts upon which the applicant relies to show public convenience and necessity for the livestock market, including the trade area to be served, the economic benefits to the livestock industry, the services to be offered, and the anticipated revenue from inspection that may be derived by the state;

(g) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the state in which it is incorporated, and a showing that it is in compliance with the laws relating to foreign corporations doing business in this state;

(h) a detailed financial statement showing that current assets exceed current liabilities and that long-term assets exceed long-term liabilities;

(i) any additional information the department may require.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-252. Hearing on application for certificate — decision. (1) Upon the filing of the application, the department shall fix a time and place for a hearing thereon, which may not be less than 10 days after the filing. The department shall have a copy of the application and notice of hearing served by mail upon:

(a) the operators of any other livestock markets that in the opinion of the department might be affected by the granting of any such certificate;

(b) the secretaries of the Montana stockgrowers association and the Montana woolgrowers association;

(c) the secretary of the district livestock association, if any;

(d) the secretary of the livestock association or associations, if any, within the vicinity of the proposed livestock market, if known to the department; and

(e) any railroad company operating into or through the town or city in which the proposed livestock market will be located.

(2) If, after the hearing on the application, the department finds from the evidence that public convenience and necessity require the authorization of the proposed livestock market, a certificate must be issued to the applicant. In determining whether public convenience and necessity require the livestock market, the department shall give reasonable consideration to the service rendered by other existing livestock markets in this state and the effect upon them if the proposed livestock market is authorized and shall give due consideration to the likelihood of the proposed service being permanent and continuous throughout 12 months of the year.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-253. Transfer of certificate. The department may approve the transfer of ownership of a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued pursuant to this part without a determination and showing of public convenience and necessity. Such approval may be granted only after a public hearing at which the transferee's qualifications to operate a livestock market have been thoroughly examined and found sufficient to properly operate a livestock market. A minimum of 10 days' notice by mail must be given to all persons to whom notice is sent pursuant to the provisions of 81-8-252 of a hearing to consider an initial application for a certificate.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-254. Cancellation or suspension of certificate. (1) The department may cancel or suspend the certificate of an operator of a livestock market if it finds that the operator:

(a) is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation as to the titles, charges, number, brands, weights, proceeds of sale, or ownership of livestock;

(b) is in violation of any of the provisions of this part;

(c) is in violation of any of the rules adopted by the department; or

(d) is in violation of Title 81, chapter 3, part 2.

(2) The department on its own initiative or on written complaint may investigate a livestock market and may file a complaint against the livestock market with the board. The complaint shall be set for hearing before the board, and the department shall serve notice of the hearing on the livestock market at least 10 days before such hearing.

(3) An investigation or hearing initiated by the department under this part may be held before an examiner designated by the board. Any finding or order made by an examiner, if confirmed by the board, is the order or finding of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-255. Appeal by holder of or applicant for certificate. An appeal of a decision of the department refusing to grant an application for a certificate or suspending or revoking a certificate of a livestock market shall be taken to the district court of the county in which the proposed livestock market is to be located or in which the authorized livestock market has its principal place of business. The appellant shall file a bond with the clerk of the district court in the sum of $300, to be approved by the judge, conditioned to pay all costs that may be awarded against the appellant in the event of an adverse decision or the decision of the department being affirmed. The cost of preparing transcripts shall be paid by appellant. In a case of suspension or revocation of a certificate, the filing of the notice and bond stays the order of the department until the final determination of the appeal. If the appellant fails to perfect the appeal, the stay shall automatically terminate.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-256. Fee to operate livestock market. A person operating a livestock market shall pay annually on May 1 a fee of $100 to the department. All fees shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-257. Bond requirement. (1) Every person operating a livestock market in this state shall provide a bond in favor of this state, upon a form and with sureties to be approved by the board, in the minimum sum of $10,000 or such greater sum as the board may determine, conditioned upon:

(a) the payment immediately upon the sale of the livestock of all money received, less reasonable expenses and commissions, by the livestock market to the rightful owner of livestock so consigned and delivered to it for sale; and

(b) a full compliance with this part including all rules adopted under this part.

(2) When approved, the bond shall be filed with the department.

(3) A civil action may be brought in the name of the state upon the bond for the use and benefit of a person who suffers loss or damage from violations thereof and may be brought by the person suffering loss or damage in the county of his residence.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-258. Records and reports. Each livestock market shall keep accounts, records, and memoranda and shall make reports which the board requires, and the board and its authorized agents and employees shall at all times have access to the accounts, records, and memoranda for inspection and examination.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-259. Occasional off-premises sales. (1) The department may authorize occasional off-premises sales by authorized livestock markets and may establish the conditions under which approval for an off-premises sale may be granted, including any change in bonding requirements the department considers necessary.

(2) No livestock market for which a certificate has been issued under this part may conduct an off-premises sale without obtaining prior approval of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-260. Dispersal sales. Dispersal sales conducted through a livestock market must meet the requirements of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-261. Inspection of public markets. Livestock inspectors, including stock inspectors of a county or district, the sheriff of a county, or a representative of the department of livestock, may enter upon the premises where livestock is being held or sold and shall be accorded every facility by the owners thereof in determining whether a violation of the law is being committed or is likely to be committed. The inspection may not unnecessarily interfere with the conduct of the sales. Livestock sold at the market may not be delivered to the purchaser until he has first received an inspection certificate issued by one of the officers mentioned in this section, showing clearly and explicitly that the person making the inspection is satisfied as to the ownership of the livestock and the health of all livestock so sold.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-262. Sale of animals of unknown ownership. (1) If there is any question respecting the ownership of livestock sold, the livestock inspector may take possession of the livestock. The livestock inspector shall notify the person in charge of the market and conducting the sales and the person who has purchased the livestock at the sale within a reasonable time.

(2) Whenever livestock is sold, the ownership of which is not known or cannot be determined by the livestock inspector, it may be sold as strays and the net proceeds derived from the sale shall be handled as provided in 81-8-263.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-263. Duties when ownership in doubt. An operator of a livestock market shall, when notified by the authorized brand inspector that there is a question as to whether any designated livestock sold through the market is lawfully owned by the consignor thereof, hold the proceeds received from the sale of the livestock for a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, to permit the consignor to establish ownership. If at the expiration of that time the consignor fails to establish his lawful ownership of the livestock, the proceeds must be transmitted by the operator of the livestock market to the department. The department may dispose of the proceeds in accordance with chapter 4, part 6, of Title 81, relating to the distribution of estray money, and the department's receipt therefor shall relieve the operator of the livestock market from further responsibility for the proceeds. Proof of ownership and account of all sales of livestock must be transmitted by the authorized brand inspector to the department.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 566, L. 1979.**

81-8-264 through 81-8-270 reserved.

81-8-271. License to operate as livestock broker or dealer — application. (1) No person may operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer without a license. A person who wishes to operate as a livestock broker or livestock dealer shall file with the department an application for a license to transact such business on a form prescribed by the department stating the type of license sought and the following information:

(a) the names of the persons applying for the license together with their permanent addresses and, if the applicant is a firm, association, partnership, or corporation, the names of its directors, officers, and members, if applicable;

(b) the post-office address and principal place of business of the applicant;

(c) if the applicant is a foreign corporation, its principal place of business outside the state, the name of the state in which it is incorporated, and a statement showing that it has complied with the laws of this state relating to foreign corporations and its right to do business in this state;

(d) a detailed financial statement setting forth all assets and liabilities of the applicant pertinent to the business for which the license is sought;

(e) if the applicant is a livestock dealer, a description of the facilities at which he proposes to operate.

(2) An application fee of $50 must be submitted with each application for a livestock broker's or livestock dealer's license. The fee shall be the first annual fee if the license is granted.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-272. Issuance of license. When an applicant has paid the fee and met the requirements of 81-8-271, the department shall issue to the applicant a license which entitles the licensee to engage in the business specified in his application for a period of 1 year unless the license is suspended or revoked under this part.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-273. Refusal to issue or renew license. The department shall refuse to issue or renew a license if the applicant:

(1) has failed to maintain a financial condition of total assets in excess of total liabilities, including total current assets in excess of total current liabilities;

(2) is in violation of any of the provisions of this part;

(3) has knowingly made false or misleading statements as to the health or physical condition of livestock or practiced fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the buying or receiving of livestock or the selling, exchanging, soliciting, or negotiating of the sale of livestock or the weighing of the same;

(4) has failed to keep records of all purchases and sales or refused to grant inspection of such records by authorized agents of the department;

(5) is in violation of the rules adopted by the department;

(6) has failed to comply with a lawful order of the department;

(7) has not filed a surety bond in the form and amount required under 81-8-277;

(8) has been found by the department to have failed to pay, without reasonable cause, obligations incurred in connection with livestock transactions;

(9) has been suspended by the order of the secretary of agriculture of the United States department of agriculture under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-274. Suspension or revocation of license. (1) Whenever the department finds that any livestock broker or livestock dealer has violated the provisions of this part or rules adopted under this part, the department may, by order, suspend the license of such person for a period not to exceed 1 year, and if the violation is repeated, the department may, by order, after hearing, permanently revoke the license of such person.

(2) Before any license issued under this part may be suspended or revoked, the licensee shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint made against him and a hearing shall be had before the department to determine whether the license should be suspended or revoked. The licensee shall be given notice of the time and the place of such hearing. The notice may be served by registered or certified mail at the post-office address listed in the application. The hearing must be held not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after the mailing of the notice. At the time and place set for the hearing, the department shall take and receive evidence, under oath, with respect to the complaint, and upon such evidence received, shall promptly dismiss the proceedings or revoke or suspend the license.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-275. Termination of license. A license issued under this part terminates at the close of business on May 1 of each year following the issuance of the same unless the annual fee has been paid. Termination of the license will automatically occur if the bond required by 81-8-277 is terminated.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-276. Annual fee and financial statement. Livestock brokers and livestock dealers shall pay an annual fee of $50 and supply a current financial statement. The fee is payable on May 1 to the state treasurer to the credit of the department.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-277. Bond requirement. (1) A livestock broker or livestock dealer applying for a license under this part shall maintain a bond in the form and amount set forth in this section, or if he is registered and bonded under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, 7 U.S.C. 181, et seq., he shall file a statement with the department showing he is maintaining a bond or its equivalent under the Packers and Stockyards Act. The department may require evidence of the bond to be filed with it.

(2) The amount of the bond shall be set by the department but may not be less than $5,000. The bond shall contain the following conditions:

"This bond is conditioned on the principal paying to the rightful recipient the purchase price of all livestock he purchases for himself or others and on the principal safely keeping and properly disbursing all funds received on behalf of others."

(3) Each bond shall contain provisions that a person damaged by failure of the principal to comply with the condition clause of the bond may bring an action to recover on the bond. At least 30 days' notice in writing shall be given to the department by any party terminating the bond.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-278. Records. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall maintain records that disclose all purchases and sales of livestock. A livestock broker or livestock dealer shall, at all reasonable times, give the department access to and let the department copy any of the records relating to his business.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

81-8-279. Penalties. A person who violates any provision of 81-8-271 through 81-8-273 and 81-8-276 through 81-8-278 or rules adopted by the department under 81-8-231 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $250 or more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 566, L. 1979.

Part 3

Security Interests Concerning Livestock

81-8-301. Notices of security agreements — renewals — assignments. (1) The department of livestock shall accept and file notices of security agreements, renewals, assignments, and satisfactions covering livestock owned by a person, firm, corporation, or association and bearing its recorded brand and shall list the notices on the official records of marks and brands kept by it. The department shall transfer a copy of the notices and their accompanying brands to the central livestock markets. All forms on which the notices are given shall be prescribed by the department and furnished by the secured party who gives the notice. A livestock market to which livestock is shipped may not be held liable to any secured party for the proceeds of livestock sold through the livestock market by the debtor unless notice of the security agreement is filed and a copy is transferred as hereinbefore provided. The department of livestock may not be held liable to any secured party for the proceeds of livestock sold through a livestock market by the debtor.

(2) Notices of security agreements must be renewed every 5 years commencing on January 1, 1983, by notifying the department in a manner prescribed by it and by paying the fee set pursuant to 81-8-304 not more than 30 days before or 90 days after January 1.

(3) Assignments of security interests must be renewed every 5 years commencing on January 1, 1983, by notifying the department and paying the fee set pursuant to 81-8-304 not more than 30 days before or 90 days after January 1.

(4) Failure to comply with the provisions of subsection (2) or (3) will result in the termination of the notice on the 91st day following the applicable January 1 without notification by the department.

(5) Satisfactions of security agreements must be filed immediately with the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 11-138, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 191, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-319; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 449, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted the second sentence in (1) for "The department shall also list the notices in the offices of the stock inspectors employed by the department and stationed at the central livestock markets where records are kept of marks and brands."; inserted "and a copy is transferred" after "is filed" in the fourth sentence of (1); added the last sentence in subsection (1); and added subsections (2) through (5).

81-8-302. Contents of notices. The notices shall consist of a statement showing the date of security agreement, the names and addresses of the debtors and secured parties or holders and owners thereof, a description of the livestock covered by the security agreement, and in case of notice of renewal, the date of renewal and, in the case of a notice of assignment of a security interest, the date of the assignment and a description of the security agreement to which the assignment is made and the parties to the assignment and any additional information which is required by the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-139, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 192, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-320.

81-8-303. Duty of secured parties to file satisfactions of security agreements. The secured parties, who filed notices of security agreements, renewals, and assignments with the department of livestock, as provided for in this part, shall file notices of satisfaction of the security agreements with the department immediately upon the satisfaction of the security agreement.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-140, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 193, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-321.

81-8-304. Fees. The department of livestock shall charge a fee for filing and listing the notices of security agreements for each recorded brand listed in each security agreement and for filing and listing each notice of satisfaction, renewal, or assignment of the security agreement for each recorded brand listed. The fees shall be set by rules adopted pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, upon the basis of actual cost to the department not to exceed $15 for each brand listed. All fees shall be paid into the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 11-141, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 194, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 52-322.

81-8-305. Department of livestock not responsible for collection or payment of money under security agreements. The department of livestock, its agents and employees, are not responsible or liable to either debtor or secured party for the collection or payment of any money due the holder of any security agreement covering livestock or renewals, satisfactions, or assignments thereof as provided in this part, if this part is carried out in good faith.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 91, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3308.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-142, Ch. 264, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 195, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 52-323.

81-8-306 through 81-8-310 reserved.

81-8-311. Range stock — taking possession under process. Whenever it is necessary for an officer or person charged with the service of process out of any of the courts of this state to take possession of any cattle or horses running at large and commonly known as range stock, between November 1 and the next succeeding May 15, it is a sufficient service of such process for the officer or person within 15 days after receiving the process for service to file a copy thereof with the county clerk of the county wherein such property is running at large, with a notice appended thereto stating the number as near as may be and a description of the stock by marks and brands, and stating that such property or a portion thereof, as the case may be, is attached or levied upon in pursuance of such process. Such officer or person shall make due return of the service of process.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 111, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 223, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 940, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6693, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9296, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9296, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4343; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-8-312. Possession under a mortgage — how acquired. In all cases where it is necessary under the laws of this state for a party to any mortgage, assignment, bill of sale, or other contract, between November 1 and the next succeeding May 15, to take possession of any such cattle or horses in order to preserve his rights under any such mortgage, assignment, bill of sale, or other contract, it is sufficient for such party to file a copy of the instrument under which he claims, with a notice of such claim appended thereto, with the general recorder of marks and brands within 5 days after it becomes necessary for him to so take custody and possession of the same.

History: En. Sec. 2, p. 111, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 224, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 941, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6694, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9297, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9297, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-163, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4344.

81-8-313. Limitation of period of possession. When the copy of the process or instrument, with the proper notice appended thereto, is filed as hereinbefore provided, it has the same effect as if actual possession of said cattle and horses had been taken by the officer or person charged with the execution of such process, or the party required under said instrument to take the same, and shall continue to have such effect until actual possession of such property has been taken or had by the officer, person, or party aforesaid; provided, that such actual possession be had or taken prior to August 1 next succeeding.

History: En. Sec. 3, p. 112, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 225, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 942, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6695, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9298, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9298, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4345.

81-8-314. Duty of county clerk and recorder of marks and brands to record papers. It is the duty of the county clerk and of the general recorder of marks and brands to file all papers deposited with them for that purpose, and required to be filed under the provisions of 81-8-311 through 81-8-313, and preserve the same as other records of their offices are preserved, and furnish to persons making inquiry about such files all necessary information concerning the same.

History: En. Sec. 4, p. 112, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 226, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 943, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6696, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9299, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9299, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-164, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4346.

81-8-315. Sale of property under supplementary writ. When an officer into whose hands a writ of execution is placed has served the same in accordance with 81-8-311, and made his return in accordance with the facts, at any time thereafter, within the time limited as hereinbefore provided to hold the property taken or levied upon under such writ, another writ of execution may be issued, which must be supplementary to the first writ, and in pursuance of which the officer or person charged with the service thereof may sell the property held by the said first writ, as hereinbefore provided.

History: **En. Sec. 5, p. 113, L. 1885; re-en. Sec. 227, 1st Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 944, C. Civ. Proc. 1895; re-en. Sec. 6697, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 9300, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9300, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-4347.**

Part 4

Sale of Baby Animals

81-8-401. Certain dealings in baby animals unlawful. (1) It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation other than a hatchery, feed store, or breeder of fowl or rabbits to:

(a) sell, offer for sale, barter, or give away for commercial purposes baby chickens, ducklings, or other fowl, under 3 weeks of age, or rabbits under 2 months of age, as pets, toys, premiums, or novelties;

(b) color, dye, stain, or otherwise change the natural color of baby chickens, ducklings, or other fowl or rabbits; or

(c) bring or transport the same into the state.

(2) This section shall not be construed to prohibit the sale, dyeing, staining, or otherwise changing of the natural color, or display of such baby chickens, ducklings, or other fowl or such rabbits in proper facilities by breeders or stores engaged in the business of selling for purposes of avicultural breeding and raising.

History: **En. 3-2110 by Sec. 1, Ch. 233, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2110.**

81-8-402. Penalties. Violation of 81-8-401 is a misdemeanor and any person, firm, or corporation, other than a hatchery, feed store, or breeder of fowl or rabbits, violating any of the provisions thereof is, upon conviction, subject to a fine not exceeding the sum of $100 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days, or both.

History: **En. 3-2111 by Sec. 2, Ch. 233, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2111.**

Part 5

Sale of Registered Livestock

81-8-501. Sale of animals under false registration certificates — changing markings — auctioneer. (1) No person, company, or corporation shall:

(a) sell to another person or persons any animal with a certificate of registration or breeding that does not belong to said animal;

(b) change in any way the certificate of registration or breeding of any animal;

(c) falsely represent any production record of any cow or of any dam specified in any registration certificate;

(d) change the markings of any animal with the intent to deceive the purchaser.

(2) This section shall not apply to any auctioneer or agent acting in good faith under the direction of the owner.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 6, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3355, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3355, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1205.

81-8-502. Penalty. Any person, persons, company, or corporation violating 81-8-501 shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500 or by imprisonment of not less than 10 days or more than 6 months or by both fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 6, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3356, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3356, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1206.

81-8-503. Expenditures for purebred livestock shows and sales. The boards of county commissioners of the several counties of the state of Montana may and they are hereby authorized to expend annually from the general fund of the county, not to exceed a sum equal to a levy of one-fourth mill on the taxable property of the county, for the purpose of conducting special purebred livestock shows and special purebred livestock sales within the county.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2201.

81-8-504. Tax levy authorized. For the purpose of defraying the costs of such purebred livestock shows and such purebred livestock sales, the county commissioners are authorized and empowered to levy annually a tax not to exceed one-fourth mill on the taxable property of the county, in excess of the amount levied for county purposes, which taxes shall be paid into the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2202.

Part 6

Pork Research and Marketing

81-8-601. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Pork Research and Marketing Act".

History: En. 46-3101 by Sec. 1, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3101.

81-8-602. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Committee" means the Montana pork research and marketing committee provided for in 2-15-3103.

(2) "Producer" means anyone actively engaged in the production of swine and includes a person, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, trust, and any and all business units, devices, and arrangements.

(3) "Purchaser" means any licensed or bonded livestock dealer or livestock market in the state of Montana.

History: En. 46-3102 by Sec. 2, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3102.

81-8-603. Compensation. Members of the committee shall receive no salary but shall be paid from the committee account a per diem of $20 for each day they are actually and necessarily engaged in the transaction of official business under this part.

History: **En. 46-3103 by Sec. 4, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3103.**

81-8-604. Removal from office — cause — procedure. Any member of the committee shall be removable by the governor for malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty. Any member of the committee shall automatically be disqualified from continuing as a member when he ceases to:

(1) be a resident of the state of Montana;

(2) live in the district from which he was appointed; or

(3) be actually engaged in producing swine in said state or district.

History: **En. 46-3104 by Sec. 5, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3104.**

81-8-605. Election of chairman — time of meetings. At the first meeting of the committee, it shall elect a chairman from among its members. The committee shall meet at least twice every year and at such other times as called by the chairman or by any two members of the committee.

History: **En. 46-3105 by Sec. 6, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3105; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 291, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "twice every year" for "once every 6 months".

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 291, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on July 1, 1981."

81-8-606. Powers of committee. (1) The committee shall have the power to:

(a) adopt rules necessary for the administration of this part;

(b) provide, through the department, for the enforcement of this part;

(c) conduct adequate, intensive, and timely research into the promotion, marketing, production, and uses of pork in all phases and relationships;

(d) enter into written contracts or agreements with recognized agencies, public or private, within or without the state of Montana, for the purpose of, but not limited to, improving pork quality, increasing the efficiency of production, developing marketing knowledge, developing markets, and promoting pork and pork products.

(2) None of the duties, authorities, and powers set forth in this part and delegated to the committee shall be construed to mean or permit participation in state or federal political action.

History: **En. 46-3106 by Sec. 7, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3106.**

81-8-607. Assessments. There is hereby assessed a per head levy of 20 cents on all swine sold by producers to purchasers beginning July 1, 1981. The assessment shall be deducted and collected at the time of sale from the producer's receipt of sale and remitted to the department of livestock by the purchaser under the provisions of this part.

History: **En. 46-3107 by Sec. 8, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3107; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 291, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the levy from 10 to 20 cents; substituted "1981" for "1975".

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 291, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on July 1, 1981."

81-8-608. Purchaser's delivery of invoice to producers — form — filing of sworn statement — payment of assessment. (1) The purchaser of swine at the time of settlement shall make and deliver invoices for each purchase to the producer. Such invoices shall show:

(a) the name and address of the producer and purchaser;

(b) the number of swine sold;

(c) the date of the purchase and the amount of assessment collected and remitted to the department of livestock.

(2) The purchaser shall deliver to and have on file with the department on forms prescribed by the committee by the 20th day of each calendar month following any calendar month in which purchaser shall purchase swine of a producer, beginning on August 20, 1975, a sworn statement of the number of swine purchased in Montana during the preceding calendar month. At the time the sworn statement is filed, the purchaser shall pay and remit to the department the assessment provided for in this part for deposit in the swine research and marketing account.

(3) The statement referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be legibly written and shall be entirely free of any corrections or erasures on the face thereof. Any person who shall alter any part of any statement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as is provided herein.

(4) Any time after 30 days from the deduction of the assessment and before the expiration of 90 days following such deduction by the purchaser, the producer may, upon the submission of a written, verified request therefor to the committee through the department, obtain a refund in the amount of the assessment deducted by said purchaser. The request shall be accompanied by the original invoices received by the producer at the time of settlement. The pork research and marketing committee shall keep complete records of all refunds made under the provisions of this part. All original invoices shall be returned to the producer with the refund payments.

History: En. 46-3108 by Sec. 9, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3108.

81-8-609. Receipt of gifts, grants, or donations for research purposes. The department of livestock may receive gifts, grants, or donations for any research or scientific inquiries conducted under authority of this part and use and expend the same in compliance with the conditions, if any, of such grants, gifts, and donations if such conditions are valid under the laws of Montana and in aid of the purposes of this part.

History: En. 46-3109 by Sec. 10, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3109; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-8-610. Research and marketing account — sources — use — expenditures. (1) The proceeds of all assessments made, paid, and collected under this part and the proceeds from all gifts, grants, or donations to the department of livestock for research authorized by this part shall be deposited in the federal and private revenue fund for the use of the committee as provided in this part.

(2) The account shall be maintained for the purposes of this part and shall be separate and apart from all other accounts of the department.

(3) Fifty percent of all unrefunded assessments shall be paid to the national pork producer council.

(4) The committee may be assessed costs by the department for the services the department provides upon request of the committee or pursuant to 2-15-121. However, the costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of the services provided.

History: En. 46-3110 by Sec. 11, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3110; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 291, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted former subsection (3) that read "Ten percent of all unrefunded assessments shall be paid to the national meat board"; increased unrefunded assessments paid from 10% to 50% in (3); substituted "for the services the department provides upon request of the committee or pursuant to 2-15-121" for "only for those services requested by the committee" in (4); added the last sentence to (4).

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 291, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on July 1, 1981."

81-8-611. Contracts for carrying out research, promotion, and marketing of swine. The Montana pork research and marketing committee shall not set up research units or agencies of its own but shall cooperate and is hereby empowered to enter into contracts with other lawful and proper local, state, or national organizations, public or private, in carrying out all phases of research and marketing contemplated by this part.

History: En. 46-3111 by Sec. 12, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3111.

81-8-612. Violation — penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $25 or more than $500.

History: En. 46-3112 by Sec. 13, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3112.

81-8-613. Repealed. Sec. 4, Ch. 291, L. 1981.

History: En. 46-3113 by Sec. 14, Ch. 484, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 46-3113.

Part 7

Quality Label

81-8-701. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural and food product" includes a horticultural, viticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee, other farm or garden product, fish or fishery product, and other foods.

(2) "Continuous official inspection" means that an employee or a licensed representative of the department of agriculture or the department of livestock or the United States department of agriculture regularly and continuously examines the commodity as it is being packed so as to have knowledge of the quality that goes into each package.

(3) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, association, union, or corporation.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2505.

81-8-702. Montana quality label. The department of livestock may make use of an outline map of the state of Montana and the word "Montana", printed, lithographed, inscribed, engraved, or otherwise impressed on the labels, tags, seals, or containers of agricultural or food products, by a person who has availed himself of the continuous official inspection service offered by the department of livestock, as an indication that the product has been inspected by the officers, agents, or licensed inspectors of the department and that the products are of the quality and description as indicated on the label, tag, seal, or container. The outline map with the word "Montana", when made use of under this part, shall be known as the "Montana quality label". When an authorized department, agent, or officer of the United States collaborates with the department of livestock in the inspection of a product, the Montana quality label may, with the consent of the appropriate department, agency, or officer of the United States, be superimposed on an outline map of the United States on the label, tag, seal or container, indicating inspectional collaboration between the department of livestock and the department, agency, or officer of the United States.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2501.

81-8-703. Limitation on use of label. The Montana quality label may not be used except under the rules made for its use by the department of livestock, and it may not be used on the label, tag, seal, container, or product of a farm, factory, mill, or other producing, processing, packing, preparing, or dressing establishment unless the product is produced, processed, packed, prepared, or dressed under continuous official inspection.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2502.

81-8-704. Procurement and use of labels — information concerning — disposal of moneys. The department of livestock may make, print, or otherwise prepare a quantity of labels, tags, and seals with the Montana quality label printed, lithographed, inscribed, engraved, or impressed on them, sufficient to supply the demand for them. The department may furnish labels, tags, and seals at reasonable prices to a producer, processor, packer, or dresser who has availed himself of the continuous official inspection service. This part, however, does not preclude the department from permitting, under its rules, a producer, processor, packer, or dresser to make, prepare, or cause to be made or prepared the labels, tags, or seals to be used on his own product or to print, stamp, or otherwise place or cause to be placed the Montana quality label on products or containers which have been subject to continuous inspection, if the labels, tags, seals, stamps, or other devices are of a design which the department prescribes. The department of livestock may, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture or otherwise, make use of available and appropriate means to disseminate information concerning the Montana quality label and the products which may lawfully bear it and to popularize its use. All moneys derived from furnishing the labels, tags, and seals or from permitting the use of the Montana quality label shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2503.

81-8-705. Wrongful use of label — penalty — injunction — prosecutions. (1) A person who uses the Montana quality label in violation of this part, or who, with the intent to mislead or deceive, uses an imitation, counterfeit, or likeness thereof on the label, tag, seal, container, sign, or otherwise on any product which is sold or offered for sale or who uses the

Montana quality label or, with intent to mislead or deceive, uses an imitation, counterfeit, or likeness thereof on or in connection with an offer to sell or advertisement for the sale or use of any product which does not in fact lawfully bear the Montana quality label is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $10 or more than $500.

(2) The word "Montana" may not be used on a brand or label not of No. 1 quality, its equivalent, or better.

(3) A district court in this state has jurisdiction to enjoin the use of the Montana quality label or an imitation, counterfeit, or likeness thereof used in violation of this part.

(4) The department of livestock may cause prosecutions for violations of this part, as well as the injunction proceedings under this section, to be instituted through the attorneys for the state or the counties and cities or otherwise in its discretion.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 290, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2504.

Part 8

Beef Research and Marketing

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 491, L. 1981 (HB 740), read: "An act to authorize the department of livestock to conduct research programs with regard to all phases of beef production and to promote the use and consumption of beef and beef products; providing for a tax on cattle to fund the department's activities; and providing an effective date and a termination date."

Duration — Expiration — Reversion of Remaining Funds: Section 6, Ch. 491, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 1 through 5 [Title 81, chapter 8, part 8] shall be in effect from January 1, 1982, to July 1, 1989. If sections 1 through 5 are not renewed to extend beyond July 1, 1989, any money remaining in the beef production research account shall revert to Montana state university to be used exclusively for beef cattle research."

81-8-801. Short title. This part may be cited as the "Montana Beef Research and Marketing Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 491, L. 1981.

81-8-802. Definition. As used in this part, "department" means the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 491, L. 1981.

81-8-803. Department's research powers and duties. (1) The department shall:

(a) promote scientific and practical research with regard to all phases of beef production;

(b) encourage the use and consumption of beef and beef products; and

(c) be responsible for administering this part.

(2) The department may:

(a) engage in research, education, advertising, promotion, and publicity;

(b) research and publicize statistics and other reliable and useful information showing the commercial value of beef and beef products;

(c) study state and federal legislation regarding tariffs, duties, reciprocal trade agreements, import quotas, and other matters affecting marketing in the beef industry and protect the interests of and represent the beef industry in Montana with respect to any federal or state legislation or proposed legislation and any federal or state executive action that may affect that industry;

(d) apply for grants:

(i) from research agencies that are financing special or emergency studies; or

(ii) for the purchase or acquisition of facilities necessary for the implementation of this part;

(e) enter into agreements with recognized local, state, or national organizations, public or private, to promote research, education, advertising, and publicity of the beef industry;

(f) cooperate with any local, state, or national organizations, including recognized livestock groups, engaged in work or activities similar to the work and activities of the department provided for in this part;

(g) accept any grant, donation, or gift from any source, public or private, and spend it in compliance with this part; and

(h) adopt rules necessary for the administration of this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 491, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 740 (Ch. 491, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for House Bill 740 because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Department of Livestock in section 3.

The purposes of the Montana Beef Research and Marketing Act are similar to those of the Montana Pork Research and Marketing Act, and it is the intent of the Legislature that it be administered in a similar manner. Rules adopted under HB 740 should not be significantly different from those adopted under the Montana Pork Research and Marketing Act.

It is the further intent of the Legislature that the Department pursue the goals of the Act by expanding the research and marketing efforts that already exist. The Department should not establish any research unit or agency of its own but should carry out the purposes of the Act in cooperation with local, state, or national organizations, public or private, in carrying out all phases of research and marketing contemplated by the bill. The Legislature expects that most Montana research and marketing activity will be handled by the Montana Beef Council."

81-8-804. Assessments — refunds. (1) There is levied, in addition to the tax on livestock prescribed in Title 15, chapter 24, part 9, a per head tax of 25 cents on each head of cattle that is more than 9 months of age and is owned or possessed within a county for the support and maintenance of research into beef production as provided in this part. The tax shall be paid to the county treasurer of that county on or before March 1 of each year.

(2) The tax required in subsection (1) must be paid for each head of cattle that is more than 9 months of age and is brought into the county after March 1 and is subject to taxation and assessment under 15-24-301.

(3) Each county is entitled to receive $250 annually as reimbursement for the administration of this section.

(4) A person who has paid the tax required by this section may obtain a refund of the tax upon submission of a written request to the department. The application must be made within 30 days after the payment of the tax and on forms furnished by the department. The department shall, upon receipt of a timely and otherwise properly submitted refund request, refund the tax.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 491, L. 1981.

81-8-805. Beef production research account — sources — use — expenditures. (1) There is an account in the federal and private revenue fund known as the beef production research account. The following shall be placed in the account:

(a) the proceeds of all taxes collected under 81-8-804; and

(b) the proceeds from all gifts, grants, and donations to the department for activities authorized under this part.

(2) The account shall be maintained for the purposes of this part and shall be separate from all other accounts of the department.

(3) At least 20% of all contributions and unrefunded taxes received by the department shall be paid to the national livestock and meat board and at least 20% of such contributions and taxes shall be paid to the national beef industry council to carry out, on a national level, work and programs approved by the department.

(4) The beef production research account may be assessed costs by the department for services it provides in administering this part. The costs charged must have a substantial relationship to the cost of the services provided.

(5) Money deposited in the beef production research account pursuant to this section is appropriated to the department and must be used only for the purposes of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 491, L. 1981.**

CHAPTER 9

SLAUGHTER

Part 1 — Butchers and Meat Peddlers

Section

81-9-101. Definitions.
81-9-102. Butchers' and meat peddlers' licenses — amount of fees — disposition of moneys — penalty for failure to display license — exception for personal use.
81-9-103. Forfeiture of license for violations.
Sections 81-9-104 through 81-9-110 reserved.
81-9-111. Hide certificates — inspection of hides before disposal — person slaughtering cattle to exhibit hides.
81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of slaughtered cattle — records — bill of sale — when inspection not necessary.
81-9-113. Fees for inspection.
81-9-114. Duty of butchers and meat peddlers to report violations.
81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or carcass — exception.
81-9-116. Officers' authority concerning enforcement — seizure and sale of meat held in violation.
81-9-117. Transportation of uninspected meat unlawful.
81-9-118. Penalties for violation or falsifying records.

Part 2 — Slaughterhouses

81-9-201. Slaughterhouse license — fees and renewals.
81-9-202. Exceptions of certain producers of meats.
81-9-203. Sale of carcasses unsanitarily slaughtered or handled.
81-9-204. Sale of diseased carcasses without inspection forbidden.
81-9-205. Injunctive remedies.
81-9-206. Penalty.
81-9-207. Civil liability.

Part 3 — Rendering or Disposal Plants

81-9-301. Licensing of rendering or disposal plants.

81-9-302. Power of department to adopt and enforce rules.
81-9-303. Power of department to restrain operation of rendering plant.
81-9-304. Power of department to revoke license of rendering plant.
81-9-305. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence.
81-9-306. Penalty for violation.
Section 81-9-307 through 81-9-310 reserved.
81-9-311. Dead or fallen animal rendering plants — definitions.
81-9-312. Identification tags.
81-9-313. Dead or fallen animal records.
81-9-314. Animals to be tagged.
81-9-315. Production of dead or fallen animal record on demand — animal not to be removed during transportation — investigation.
81-9-316. Disposal of hides — inspection — filing of record.
81-9-317. Penalty.

Part 4 — Hide Dealers

81-9-401. Definitions.
81-9-402. Hide certificate — identification.
81-9-403. Seizure and sale of hides when ownership cannot be determined — disposition of proceeds.
Sections 81-9-404 through 81-9-410 reserved.
81-9-411. Hide dealer or buyer's license fee — disposition of proceeds.
81-9-412. License revocation.
Sections 81-9-413 through 81-9-420 reserved.
81-9-421. Falsifying hide certificate or failure to affix tag deemed a misdemeanor.
81-9-422. Acting without a license a misdemeanor.
81-9-423. Mutilation or concealment of hides a felony.
81-9-424. Sufficiency of pleading and proof in criminal prosecution.

Part 1

Butchers and Meat Peddlers

81-9-101. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Butcher" means a person, firm, corporation, or association that slaughters livestock for the purpose of selling or distributing meat or byproducts of livestock and maintains slaughterhouses for this purpose; a person who maintains a meat market for the purpose of selling or distributing meat or byproducts of livestock; or a person who maintains a slaughterhouse, meat depot, or packing plant for the purpose of engaging in custom slaughter of livestock.

(2) "Custom slaughter" means the butchering for a consideration of livestock owned by someone else on behalf of the owner in which there has not been a sale of the meat.

(3) "Deputy state stock inspector" means a person designated by the department as a deputy state stock inspector and who does not receive salary or compensation from the department.

(4) "Livestock" means cattle, horses, sheep, swine, goats, mules, or asses.

(5) "Meat peddler" means a person, firm, corporation, or association that slaughters livestock, buys and sells any dressed livestock, or engages in custom slaughter or packing but does not maintain a licensed slaughterhouse or meat market.

(6) "State stock inspector" means an employee of the department of livestock designated by the department as a state stock inspector.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.16, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 86, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-501; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1979.

81-9-102. Butchers' and meat peddlers' licenses — amount of fees — disposition of moneys — penalty for failure to display license — exception for personal use. (1) Every butcher shall, before engaging in or conducting any market or business as such in any county, pay to the county treasurer of such county a license fee of $5 for each such market or business so engaged in or conducted within the county, which license shall continue in force and effect for the balance of the calendar year in which it was issued and which shall be deemed null and void after January 1 of the succeeding year.

(2) Every meat peddler shall, before commencing or doing any business or performing any acts in any county as such meat peddler, pay to the county treasurer of such county a license fee of $100, which shall continue in force and effect for the balance of the calendar year in which it is issued and shall be deemed null and void after January 1 of the succeeding year.

(3) It shall be the duty of every meat peddler to have his license with him at all times when transacting business, and it shall be the duty of every butcher to display his license in a conspicuous place in his market. Failure to have such license shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

(4) The county treasurers of the state are hereby authorized and required, upon the payment of such licenses, to issue a proper certificate of such payment. The moneys collected from such licenses shall be placed in the general fund of the county wherein collected.

(5) This section shall not apply to the slaughter of meat by any person, firm, corporation, or association which may slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any neat cattle of his or its own breeding or to the sale of slaughtered cattle of his or its own breeding; provided any person who shall sell the equivalent of more than 25 carcasses, beef and/or veal, in any one year shall take out a license as herein provided for.

(6) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith for his own use shall not be required to procure any license provided for in this section.

History: (1) thru (5)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 42, L. 1943; Sec. 46-502, R.C.M. 1947; (6)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 67, L. 1959; Sec. 46-504, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-502, 46-504(part).

81-9-103. Forfeiture of license for violations. In addition to the penalties provided by 81-9-118, any butcher, meat peddler, or any other person as defined by this part who shall violate any of the terms of this part shall suffer a forfeiture of the license required by this part, and no license shall again be issued to such person until the expiration of 1 year from the date of such conviction.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.23, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-512.

81-9-104 through 81-9-110 reserved.

81-9-111. Hide certificates — inspection of hides before disposal — person slaughtering cattle to exhibit hides. (1) Every person or persons, firm, corporation, or association slaughtering cattle for its own use must before selling, destroying, or otherwise disposing of the hide or hides from such cattle have the same inspected by an officer authorized to make such inspection and secure a certificate of inspection as hereinprovided for.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association to sell, offer for sale, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any hide or hides from slaughtered cattle which have not been inspected and identified by an authorized inspector.

(3) It shall be the duty of any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association slaughtering cattle, for his own use or otherwise, upon demand of an authorized inspector, to exhibit the hide or hides of such animal or animals for inspection or certificate issued by a hide buyer or some evidence of inspection by an authorized inspector.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.19, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 46-508.**

81-9-112. Inspection and marking of hides and meat of slaughtered cattle — records — bill of sale — when inspection not necessary. (1) All butchers and meat peddlers shall maintain the hide of an animal in its entirety with tail and ears attached for each animal slaughtered until inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector in the county where the animal was slaughtered. The inspector shall mark the hide in the manner prescribed by the department. This inspection may be waived for those animals inspected by a state or deputy state stock inspector on a preslaughter inspection.

(2) Each dressed carcass of such animal shall be stamped with an ink stamp in a manner specified by the department. The inspector shall keep a record and issue a certificate of inspection as specified by the department giving the butcher's or peddler's name, the place of business, the serial number of the inspection of the hide, the brand on the hide, the date of inspection, and the place where the inspection was made. The inspector shall forward a copy of the inspection certificate to the department and issue one copy to the person requesting the inspection.

(3) When ownership of the carcass and hide presented is claimed on a bill of sale, the officer making the inspection shall demand and receive the original bill of sale, which shall be attached to the inspector's certificate sent to the county clerk and recorder. When the bills of sale cover cattle not included in the inspection, the inspector shall issue to the owner of the bill of sale a receipt for the bill of sale. The receipt shall describe the balance of the cattle covered by the original bill of sale.

(4) Any person who kills beef or veal in good faith for his own use shall not be required to have such meat inspected or stamped.

History: **Ap.p. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-503, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.18, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 67, L. 1959; Sec. 46-504, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-503, 46-504(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 234, L. 1979.**

81-9-113. Fees for inspection. The state or deputy state stock inspector making the inspection required by 81-9-112 shall collect 25 cents a head plus all necessary expenses. State stock inspectors shall promptly remit all fees and expenses collected under this section to the department for deposit in the earmarked revenue fund. Deputy state stock inspectors shall keep their fees and expenses.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 46-505; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 234, L. 1979.**

81-9-114. Duty of butchers and meat peddlers to report violations. It is made the duty of any butcher or meat peddler licensed under the provisions of 81-9-102 to report any violation of 81-9-112 to the sheriff of the county wherein such violation shall occur and of which such butcher or meat peddler has knowledge, and for his failure so to do, such butcher or meat peddler shall suffer a revocation of his license and no license shall again be issued to such person until the expiration of 1 year from the date of such revocation.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 78, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 46-507.**

81-9-115. Unlawful to purchase uninspected hide or carcass — exception. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation, or association to purchase the hide or carcass or any part thereof of any beef or veal without the inspection or identification herein provided for. The provision of this section shall not apply to any person or persons who shall purchase from a licensed butcher or peddler beef or veal in quantities less than one quarter of an animal.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.20, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-509.**

81-9-116. Officers' authority concerning enforcement — seizure and sale of meat held in violation. Any officer having authority to make the inspection herein provided for may enter into and inspect butcher shops, slaughterhouses, and other places of business of meat peddlers and butchers or places where beef is handled in quantities, for the purpose of determining whether the provisions of this part have been complied with. In case meat is found which is being held in violation of the provisions of this part, the officers shall have authority to seize and take the same. All meat so seized shall be sold under the direction of a stock inspector, sheriff, or other officer authorized, at either public or private sale, for the best price obtainable, and the proceeds shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which said meat is seized for the benefit of the general fund of said county.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.21, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-510.**

81-9-117. Transportation of uninspected meat unlawful. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to transport by a motor truck or other vehicle or have in his possession for the purpose of sale any meat which has not been inspected and stamped as required by the provisions of this part, and any officer authorized shall have the right to seize and sell the same as hereinbefore provided; provided, however, that this shall not apply to meat being transported or held for the purpose of inspection and stamping as provided for in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.22, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-511.**

81-9-118. Penalties for violation or falsifying records. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this part or who willfully falsifies any of the records required by this part to be kept shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 30 days or more than 6 months or by such fine and imprisonment for the first offense and for each subsequent offense shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 or imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year or more than 5 years, or both.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 172, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3298.24, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-513; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Subsections (3) and (4) of sec. 7, Ch. 198, L. 1981, provided: "(3) There is added to those sections listed in subsection (4) of this section, following any language in those sections specifying the term of imprisonment for which an offender may be imprisoned but without specifying a fine that may be ordered to be paid, the words "or shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment", or other similar language allowing the court to fine the offender a maximum of $50,000 in lieu of imprisonment or to punish the offender by both a fine and imprisonment. The code commissioner shall change the listed sections in accordance with this section and may make minor incidental adjustments consistent with this section as may be necessary to reflect the intent of this section without changing the meaning of the listed sections as amended by this section.

(4) 13-27-205, 13-27-206, 19-11-207, 20-9-435, 23-5-106, 30-13-142, 32-1-236, 32-1-473, 32-1-505, 45-5-104, 45-5-204, 45-5-105, 45-5-201, 45-5-203, 45-5-204, 45-5-304, 45-5-505, 45-5-603, 45-5-613, 45-5-621, 45-6-101 through 45-6-103, 45-6-204, 45-6-301, 45-6-316, 45-6-317, 45-6-325, 45-6-327, 45-7-101, 45-7-102, 45-7-201, 45-7-206 through 45-7-208, 45-8-106, 45-8-215, 45-8-318, 45-8-334, 45-8-335, 45-9-101(4), 45-9-102(4), 45-9-103(3), 45-9-107, 46-18-213, 46-18-502, 46-31-204, 50-38-107, 61-3-604, 81-5-102, and 81-9-118." See 46-18-231, also enacted by Ch. 198, L. 1981, which is related to the amendment of this section.

Part 2

Slaughterhouses

81-9-201. Slaughterhouse license — fees and renewals. It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to maintain or conduct a slaughterhouse, meat packinghouse, or meat depot in this state without having a license issued by the department. The annual fee for a license issued under this section is $1 and shall be paid into the general fund. All licenses expire on December 31 of the year in which they are issued and shall be renewed by the department on request of the licensee. However, when the department finds that the place for which the license is issued is not conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the board made under 81-2-102, the department shall revoke the license and may not renew it until the place is in a sanitary condition in accordance with department rules.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3285, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3285, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-235.

81-9-202. Exceptions of certain producers of meats. The owners or operators of slaughterhouses, packinghouses, meat depots, or other places of business engaged in the production, storage, or transportation of meats or meat foods are not required to procure a license from the department of health and environmental sciences, insofar as the business of production, storage, or transportation of these food products is concerned. This section does not limit the supervision or regulation of the sanitary condition of a restaurant, hotel, boardinghouse, or retail market or the products sold or offered for sale thereat by the department of health and environmental sciences, nor does this section limit the duties imposed by law on the department of health and environmental sciences to make sanitary rules for the eradication or control of an epidemic of human disease which may exist in a community.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-233(part).

81-9-203. Sale of carcasses unsanitarily slaughtered or handled. (1) It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to sell as food for human beings, or to possess as human food intended for sale, the carcass or part of carcass of an animal slaughtered under unsanitary conditions or which carcass or part of carcass has been prepared, handled, or kept under unsanitary conditions. The department shall see that this section is enforced.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation to sell within this state or to have within his or their possession with the intent to sell within this state for human food the carcass or parts of the carcass of any animal which has been slaughtered, prepared, handled, or kept under unsanitary conditions.

(3) Unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist whenever and wherever any one or more of the following conditions are found to appear, to wit:

(a) if the slaughterhouse is dilapidated or in a state of decay;

(b) if the floor or side walls are soaked with decaying blood or other animal matter;

(c) if efficient fly screens are not provided;

(d) if the drainage of the slaughterhouse yard is not efficient;

(e) if maggots or filthy pools or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhouse yard or under the slaughterhouse floor;

(f) if the water supply used in connection with the cleaning and preparing of the meat is not pure and uncontaminated;

(g) if the hogs are kept in the slaughterhouse yard, or fed therein on animal offal;

(h) if the odors of putrification plainly exist in or about the slaughterhouse;

(i) if carcasses or parts of carcasses are transported from place to place when not covered with clean white cloths, or if kept in unclean or bad smelling refrigerator or refrigerators, or if kept in unclean or foul smelling storerooms.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm, or corporation to have in his or their possession with intent to sell the carcass of any animal or fowl which has died from any cause other than being slaughtered in a sanitary manner, or the carcass or part of the carcass of any animal that shows evidence of any disease, or that came from a sick or diseased animal, or the carcass or part of the carcass of any calf that was killed before it had attained the age of 4 weeks.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3269, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3269, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-216, R.C.M. 1947; (2) thru (4)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 130, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 2584, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2584, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 27-107, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 27-107, 46-216.

81-9-204. Sale of diseased carcasses without inspection forbidden. It is unlawful for a person to sell or offer for sale the carcass or any part of the carcass of an animal having actinomycosis (big jaw), tuberculosis, or any other infectious or contagious disease unless it has been inspected and passed by a representative of the department of livestock or the United States department of agriculture.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 163, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 8492, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 11243, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11243, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 94-35-172, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-247 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 199, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1974, 46-247.

81-9-205. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of this part or rules adopted under 81-2-102, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

81-9-206. Penalty. (1) Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this part, or the rule or order promulgated by authority of 81-2-102, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations of this part shall be tried without undue delay in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Any person guilty of violating 81-9-204 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by both fine and imprisonment.

History: (1)En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-238, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 11244, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 11244, R.C.M. 1935; 94-35-173, R.C.M. 1947; redes. 46-248 by Sec. 29, Ch. 513, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-248, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-238, 46-248.

81-9-207. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates this part or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

Part 3

Rendering or Disposal Plants

81-9-301. Licensing of rendering or disposal plants. (1) It is unlawful to operate in this state a rendering or disposal plant or establishment that is intended to be operated for the disposal of bodies or parts of bodies of animals or fowl in any manner, except for human consumption, without first securing a license from the department of livestock.

(2) The license expires on December 31 of the year in which it is issued. A license fee of $5 shall be charged for licenses issued under 81-9-301 through 81-9-306.

(3) All license fees collected shall be paid into the general fund of this state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 159, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2401.

81-9-302. Power of department to adopt and enforce rules. The department may adopt and enforce rules or orders necessary for the supervision, control, and inspection of rendering or disposal plants or establishments, their standards and methods of operation and their sanitary conditions, and the supervision, control, and inspection of equipment of the plant, where the rendering or disposal plants or establishments are intended to be operated for the disposal of bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals or fowl in any manner, except for human consumption. Vehicles and equipment used for the transportation of these bodies or parts of bodies are subject to the rules or orders adopted by the department which are applicable to the vehicles or equipment. Sections 81-9-301 through 81-9-306 do not apply to the slaughtering and handling of animals or fowl for human consumption.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2402.

81-9-303. Power of department to restrain operation of rendering plant. (1) The department may restrain the operation of a rendering or disposal plant or establishment engaged in the collection or handling of the bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals or fowl, where the operation is carried on in violation of the laws of this state or the rules or orders of the department, after a hearing held on 5 days' written notice of the hearing to the licensee. The restraining order may be issued without notice of hearing where in the discretion of the department the violation constitutes a menace to public health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(2) The licensee may appeal to the district court on giving written notice of appeal to the restraining authority within 10 days after service of the restraining order, whether the order is made on hearing or summarily. The written notice of appeal does not stay execution of the restraining order when the restraining order is issued without hearing to restrain a menace to public health requiring immediate and summary abatement.

(3) Where the restraining order is issued after a hearing, the hearing before the district court is on the record, together with any additional evidence offered. Where the order is issued without hearing, the hearing before the district court is on evidence offered at the hearing.

(4) Where the appeal is from an order issued after hearing, the appellant shall pay the cost of the transcript, which must be filed not more than 30 days from the date of filing the notice of appeal. However, the court may, in its discretion, extend the time for filing the transcript.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 161, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2403.

81-9-304. Power of department to revoke license of rendering plant. A license to operate a rendering or disposal plant may be revoked at any time by the department when it determines that a person to whom the license is issued has failed to comply with any statute of this state or rules or orders of the department and on hearing before the department, after 10 days' written notice. Service and filing of a notice of appeal to a district court stays execution of the order.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 162, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2404.

81-9-305. Power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence. Hearings held under 81-9-301 through 81-9-306 for either revocation of licenses or to restrain operation shall be held by the department, and the department or its agent may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and receive evidence in order to carry out 81-9-301 through 81-9-306.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 163, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2405.

81-9-306. Penalty for violation. Operation of a rendering or disposal plant or establishment without a license from the department or operation of a rendering or disposal plant or establishment in violation of a restraining order or after revocation of a license constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 for each day of illegal operation.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 148, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2406.

81-9-307 through 81-9-310 reserved.

81-9-311. Dead or fallen animal rendering plants — definitions. When used in 81-9-311 through 81-9-317, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Dead or fallen animal" means the carcass or dead body of a cow, ox, bull, stag, calf, steer, heifer, horse, mule, mare, colt, foal, or filly, the continued existence of which would create a public nuisance and constitute a hazard to the public health, which is not killed for human consumption and is to be salvaged for the purpose of obtaining the hide and grease or fat from the animal.

(2) "Licensed rendering plant" and "licensed renderer" mean a person, partnership, association, or corporation which is engaged in the disposal of dead or fallen animals and which is licensed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 165, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2407.

81-9-312. Identification tags. Licensed rendering plants shall provide themselves with serially-numbered metal identification tags of a size and design prescribed by the department and in a number series assigned by the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 166, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2408.

81-9-313. Dead or fallen animal records. (1) When a licensed renderer or his agent receives a dead or fallen animal, he shall present a dead or fallen animal record to the person, corporation, or association which has requested him to remove the dead or fallen animal. The record shall be on forms prescribed by the department and contain information the department may, by rule, require.

(2) The report shall be executed in quadruplicate. The original copy shall accompany the carcass and hide until the hide is officially inspected for marks and brands. The duplicate shall be retained by the licensed renderer for the time which the department in its discretion requires. The triplicate

shall be filed within 7 days after its execution and without cost in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the animal is received by the licensed renderer or his agent. The quadruplicate shall be retained by the person, corporation, or association which requested removal of the dead or fallen animal.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2409.**

81-9-314. Animals to be tagged. At the time of the execution of the dead or fallen animal record, provided for above, the licensed renderer or his agent who receives a dead or fallen animal shall tag such animal with one of the serially numbered identification tags provided in 81-9-312 and shall at the same time record the number of said tag in the proper space provided therefor on the dead or fallen animal record.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 87, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2410.**

81-9-315. Production of dead or fallen animal record on demand — animal not to be removed during transportation — investigation. (1) On demand of a livestock inspector, sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff, or other peace officer, a licensed renderer or his agent who has received a dead or fallen animal shall produce for inspection of the officer an executed dead or fallen animal record identifying each dead or fallen animal which he is transporting when the demand is made. Failure to produce the executed dead or fallen animal record on demand constitutes a misdemeanor punishable as provided in 81-9-317.

(2) Under no circumstances may a licensed renderer or his agent endanger the public health by removing or being required to remove any dead or fallen animals from the vehicle in which they are being transported until the vehicle arrives at a licensed rendering plant where the dead or fallen animal shall be handled and disposed of in conformity with the rules of the department.

(3) If a livestock inspector, sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff, or other peace officer has probable cause to believe the dead or fallen animals being transported by a licensed renderer or his agent were obtained by a commission of a felony, he may take the licensed renderer or his agent, as well as the vehicle, into custody and proceed with the licensed renderer or his agent to the rendering plant of the licensed renderer, where inspection of marks and brands and immediate investigation shall be made.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 168, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2411.**

81-9-316. Disposal of hides — inspection — filing of record. When a licensed renderer or his agent disposes of the hides from dead or fallen animals, the hides shall be handled and inspected for marks and brands in conformity with part 4 of this chapter. The sheriff, deputy sheriff, person designated by the board of county commissioners, or the agent of the department who makes the inspection for marks and brands in conformity with part 4 of this chapter shall complete the original dead or fallen animal record which accompanies the hide by inserting his inspector's tag number. He shall file the completed original dead or fallen animal record without cost in the office of the county clerk and recorder, together with the duplicate certificate of inspection required to be filed under part 4 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 87, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 169, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2412.**

81-9-317. Penalty. Any person who violates any of the provisions of 81-9-311 through 81-9-317 or who willfully falsifies any of the records required by 81-9-311 through 81-9-317 to be kept shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $250 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 30 days or more than 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 87, L. 1949; R.C.M. 1947, 46-2413.

Part 4

Hide Dealers

81-9-401. Definitions. (1) "Animal hide" means the hide of a bovine, equine, mule, ass, sheep, goat, or swine of any age, sex, or breed.

(2) "Hide certificate" means a certificate showing a transfer of ownership of animal hides.

(3) "Hide dealer" or "buyer" means, for the purpose of this part, every person, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the business of buying or selling animal hides. However, licensed slaughterhouses shall not be deemed hide dealers or buyers.

(4) "Inspector" means a state stock inspector or deputy state stock inspector, as defined in 81-3-201, appointed by the department of livestock.

(5) "Seller" means a person selling or delivering animal hides for or without a pecuniary consideration.

History: (1), (2), (4), (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 142, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 46-1101.1, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3350.7, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 44, L. 1961; Sec. 46-1106, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1101.1, 46-1106; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 236, L. 1979.

81-9-402. Hide certificate — identification. (1) A seller of an animal hide shall obtain a hide certificate from the person receiving the hide. The department shall prescribe the form of the certificate, which shall include the marks and brands on each hide. The party receiving the hide must designate where it will be kept for 30 days following delivery. The certificate must be signed by the seller or his agent and the person receiving the hide.

(2) The original certificate shall be sent by the party receiving the hide to the department within 5 days after purchase. One copy shall be retained by the seller; and one, by the hide buyer. On reasonable notice, an inspector or other agent of the department or a peace officer may inspect the hide certificate copy of the seller or buyer.

(3) The department shall prescribe an identification tag to be affixed to each hide by the person receiving the hide when it is delivered. Hide certificates, tags, and glue shall be furnished by the department at cost to any person requiring the certificates, tags, and glue. Only those certificates, tags, and glue distributed by the department may lawfully be used under this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 143, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1101.2; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 236, L. 1979.

81-9-403. Seizure and sale of hides when ownership cannot be determined — disposition of proceeds. (1) A state stock inspector or other officer who has authority to make an inspection of a slaughtered beef, veal, or hide of a beef or veal may seize and hold the hide when on inspection the officer finds that the brand is so altered, obliterated, or defaced that the original brand cannot be determined by a reasonable inspection or when he finds that ownership cannot be established by the brand or by other satisfactory proof.

(2) If, within 15 days after the seizure of the hide, proof of ownership cannot be established either by brand, bill of sale, or otherwise, the officer may sell the hide at the best available price and remit the proceeds, less the cost of processing, storing, and selling, to the department together with a full report of his investigation. The report shall contain a statement of the reason for the seizure and sale together with any tendered proof of ownership of any party. The proceeds shall be deposited by the department with the state treasurer and credited to the stock estray fund, where it shall be subject to claim by a party showing proper proof of ownership in the same manner as provided in 81-4-605.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1114.**

81-9-404 through 81-9-410 reserved.

81-9-411. Hide dealer or buyer's license fee — disposition of proceeds. Before engaging in business in this state, a hide dealer or buyer shall obtain a license from the department. The annual license fee is $5 for each established place of business at which the hide dealer or buyer purchases or deals in hides. The license continues in force for that calendar year. The moneys collected from the licenses shall be placed in the earmarked revenue fund for the department. The license must be renewed January 1 of each year.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 151, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3350.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 177, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 248, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 144, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1107.**

81-9-412. License revocation. Upon receipt of a certified copy of the judgment of conviction of any hide dealer or buyer for any violation of this part, the department may revoke the license of such person for 1 year commencing on the date of the licensee's conviction.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1107.1(2).**

81-9-413 through 81-9-420 reserved.

81-9-421. Falsifying hide certificate or failure to affix tag deemed a misdemeanor. (1) Any person, firm, association, or corporation either selling or disposing of or purchasing hides in any manner who shall willfully or intentionally falsify a hide certificate covering such hides shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person who shall have received any hide as provided in this part without affixing the required identification tag shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 61, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 177, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 44, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1102.**

81-9-422. Acting without a license a misdemeanor. Any person acting as a hide dealer or buyer without a license as required by this part is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 44, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1107.1(1).

81-9-423. Mutilation or concealment of hides a felony. Every person who knowingly mutilates, destroys, or conceals an animal hide for the purpose of removing evidence of ownership of such hide or the animal from which the hide was removed is guilty of a felony and punishable upon conviction thereof by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000 or imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year or more than 10 years, or both.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 1, Ch. 76, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 46-1103, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 3, Ch. 76, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.6, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 46-1105, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1103, 46-1105; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 236, L. 1979.

81-9-424. Sufficiency of pleading and proof in criminal prosecution. In any prosecution for the violation of the provisions of 81-9-423 it is not necessary for the state to allege in the complaint or information the ownership of the hide or of the animal from which the hide was removed, but it is sufficient to allege in the complaint or information that the owner of the hide or of the animal from which the hide was removed is unknown and the hide or animal is not the property of the defendant.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 76, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3350.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-1104; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

CHAPTERS 10 THROUGH 19

RESERVED

CHAPTER 20

POULTRY AND EGGS

Part 1 — Poultry

Section

81-20-101. Poultry industry — powers and authority of department.
81-20-102. Injunctive remedies.
81-20-103. Violation.
81-20-104. Civil liability.

Part 2 — Eggs

81-20-201. Egg dealer's and egg grader's license — fee.
81-20-202. Remittance of fees.
81-20-203. Candling eggs intended for human consumption — candling defined.
81-20-204. Certificate of candling or packing.
81-20-205. Egg — when defined as unfit for human food.
81-20-206. Notice to purchaser of grade of eggs.
81-20-207. Rules to be adopted by department of livestock.
81-20-208. Penalties.
81-20-209. Revocation of license.

Part 1

Poultry

81-20-101. Poultry industry — powers and authority of department. For the promotion and protection of the poultry industry and to prevent, control, and exterminate infectious, contagious, dangerous, and destructive diseases affecting poultry, the department shall:

(1) supervise the sanitary condition of poultry in this state, under the provisions of the constitution and statutes of this state and the rules adopted by the department. The department may quarantine any lot, yard, land, building, room, premises, enclosure, or other place or section in this state which is or may be used or occupied by poultry and which, in the judgment of the department, is infected or contaminated with an infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous disease or disease-carrying medium by which the disease may be communicated. The department may quarantine any poultry in this state when the poultry is affected with or has been exposed to disease or disease-carrying medium. The department may prescribe treatments and enforce sanitary rules which are necessary and proper to circumscribe, extirpate, control, or prevent the diseases.

(2) foster, promote, and protect the poultry industry in this state by the investigation of diseases and other subjects related to ways and means of preventing, controlling, and exterminating diseases of poultry;

(3) adopt and enforce rules for the prevention and extermination of such diseases and perform all other acts and things as may be necessary or proper in the fostering, promotion, or protection of the poultry industry in this state;

(4) adopt and enforce rules and orders necessary or proper to prevent the introduction or spreading of infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases affecting poultry in this state, including rules and orders necessary or proper governing inspections and tests of all poultry intended for importation into this state, before it may be imported into this state;

(5) adopt and enforce rules and orders necessary or proper for the inspection, testing, and quarantine of all poultry imported into this state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3267.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 46-209.

81-20-102. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of this part or rules adopted under 81-20-101, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

81-20-103. Violation. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of 81-20-101 or any rule or order promulgated by authority of the same or who shall obstruct or interfere with the performance of any duty or the exercise of any power hereby conferred shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 161, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3267.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.

81-20-104. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates this part or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

Part 2

Eggs

81-20-201. Egg dealer's and egg grader's license — fee. (1) No person may buy, sell, or deal in eggs without first obtaining a license from the department of livestock for each establishment at which business is conducted. A licensee shall send to the department the reports which are requested by the department. The fee for the license is $5 per year for dealers buying eggs for sale at retail. The fee for the license is $20 per year for dealers buying eggs for resale at wholesale. All licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each place of business. Licenses expire March 31 each year after the date of issuance.

(2) A person buying, selling, or dealing in eggs, a major portion of which are produced by his own fowl, or in amounts less than an average of 25 cases per month, is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(3) Wholesale and retail dealers who handle more than 25 cases of eggs per month supplying eggs to consumers must, when selling candled eggs, sell only eggs candled by or under the supervision of experienced and licensed graders. The fee for a grader's license is $5 per year. All candlers and graders must pass an examination required by the department of livestock. The license expires March 31 each year after the date of issuance.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 121, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 176, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2301, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 9, Ch. 151, L. 1939; re-en. Sec. 2634.13, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 88, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 121, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 141, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2313, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2301, 3-2313.

81-20-202. Remittance of fees. All license fees shall be remitted to the department of livestock which shall deposit them in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2302.

81-20-203. Candling eggs intended for human consumption — candling defined. Every person engaged in the business of buying eggs intended for human consumption for resale shall maintain an adequate place for the proper candling and handling of the eggs by an egg grader licensed pursuant to this part or shall purchase only eggs which have already been properly candled and graded under the supervision of an egg grader licensed pursuant to this part. The term "candling" as used in this part means the careful examination, in a partially dark room or place, of the whole egg by means of a strong light.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2303.

81-20-204. Certificate of candling or packing. Every person buying eggs for resale at retail, except persons or firms who do not buy and sell more than 25 cases of eggs per month, shall candle all eggs offered to him which have not been candled under supervision of a licensed egg grader and shall refuse to buy eggs unfit for human food as defined in 81-20-205. "Rejects" shall be returned to the producer, if possible, or, if requested, the candling shall be done in the presence of the producer. A certificate shall be placed in or on every case of eggs, if candled and graded, in a manner which permits its easy reading and shall state exact grade and size, date of candling or other date approved by the department of livestock, and name and address of packer. If not candled or graded the certificate should state "not candled or graded", the name of the dealer, and when packed. The certificate shall be printed in letters large enough to be easily read.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 141, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2305.

81-20-205. Egg — when defined as unfit for human food. (1) Eggs hereinafter defined shall be deemed unfit for human food:

(a) "Addled" or "white rot" means an egg that is putrid or rotten.

(b) "Moldy" means an egg which, through improper care, has deteriorated so that mold spores have formed within the egg.

(c) "Blood spot" is a spot of blood adhering to the yolk of an egg.

(d) "Black rot" means an egg which has deteriorated to such an extent that the whole interior presents a blackened appearance.

(e) "Blood ring" means an egg in which the germ has developed to such an extent that blood is formed.

(f) "Adherent yolk" means an egg in which the yolk has become fastened to the shell.

(g) "Incubated eggs" shall include eggs which have been subjected to incubation, whether natural or artificial, for more than 48 hours, and it shall be unlawful to offer for sale incubated eggs unless branded or stamped with the word "incubated".

(h) "Bloody white" means an egg with a general reddish appearance due to blood mixed through it and which egg may show spots of blood floating in the white.

(i) "Meat spot" means that the egg has a speck of foreign matter adhering to the yolk or floating in the white.

(2) An egg that is smashed or broken so that the contents are leaking is unfit for human food.

(3) Eggs which are otherwise unwholesome or adulterated as such term is defined pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and rules promulgated under authority of this part are unfit for human food.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 176, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2306.

81-20-206. Notice to purchaser of grade of eggs. It is unlawful for a person to sell, offer, or expose for sale at wholesale or retail any eggs for human consumption without notifying the person purchasing or intending to purchase the eggs of the exact grade or quality and size or weight of the eggs, according to the standards prescribed by the department of livestock, by stamping or printing on the container of the eggs the grade or quality and size or weight and, if the eggs are offered for sale in bulk, without also displaying in a conspicuous place at the point where the eggs are offered or exposed for sale a placard or sign printed in letters 2 inches high giving the grade, quality, size, weight, and date of grading. This part does not affect the sale of eggs by the producers when the consumer purchases the eggs at the place of production.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2308.

81-20-207. Rules to be adopted by department of livestock. The department of livestock shall enforce this part and adopt rules necessary for the enforcement of this part, including rules for the processing, handling, and marketing of egg products whether shell, liquid, frozen, or dried.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 176, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2310.

81-20-208. Penalties. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this part or any rules adopted pursuant to this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction for the first offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $75. Upon conviction for the second or any subsequent violation of the foregoing provisions of this part the violator shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $200.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 189, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2634.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 151, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 141, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2311.

81-20-209. Revocation of license. A license issued by the department of livestock under this part may be revoked by the department when the holder of the license fails to comply with the laws of this state which apply to the conduct of his business under the license. If a firm, person, or corporation whose license has been revoked by the department continues to buy, sell, or deal in eggs without a license, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to the penalties provided for in 81-20-208.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 151, L. 1939; Sec. 2634.14, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2314.

CHAPTER 21

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Part 1 — Regulation of Dairies Selling Milk or Cream for Public Consumption

Section
81-21-101. Milk plant defined.
81-21-102. Licensing of milk plants and dairies selling milk or cream for public consumption.
81-21-103. Exceptions of certain producers of dairy products.

81-21-104. Injunctive remedies.
81-21-105. Penalty.
81-21-106. Civil liability.

Part 1

Regulation of Dairies Selling Milk or Cream for Public Consumption

81-21-101. Milk plant defined. A fluid milk plant is a place where milk or cream is not produced but is purchased or collected and prepared for distribution to the consumer in liquid form.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 382, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-232(part).

81-21-102. Licensing of milk plants and dairies selling milk or cream for public consumption. (1) It is unlawful for the following businesses to operate in this state without first obtaining a license from the department of livestock:

(a) a dairy selling milk or cream for public consumption in the form in which it is originally produced;

(b) a condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk plant;

(c) a fluid milk plant.

(2) A license expires on December 31 of the year issued. The department may, following the procedures in the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, deny, suspend, or revoke a license when it determines that a person to whom the license is issued has failed to comply with the rules of the department or has failed to conduct his establishment in a sanitary manner. All license fees collected shall be deposited into the general fund.

(3) The department may issue a restraining order prohibiting a dairy from selling or giving away milk or cream not produced or handled under the laws of this state or the rules of the department. It is unlawful for a dairy, while restrained, to sell or give away for public consumption milk or cream produced or handled by the dairy, and it is also unlawful for a dairy products manufacturing plant, milk plant, or cream station to purchase or use the cream or milk from a dairy while the dairy is restrained.

(4) The following license fees are charged for licenses issued under this section:

(a) condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk factory, $50;

(b) fluid milk plant, $50;

(c) dairy, $5.

(5) A person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3282, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 382, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-232(part).

81-21-103. Exceptions of certain producers of dairy products. The owners or operators of dairies, creameries, butter factories, cheese factories, or other places of business engaged in the production, storage, or transportation of dairy products are not required to procure a license from the department of health and environmental sciences, insofar as the business of production, storage, or transportation of these food products is concerned. This section does not limit the supervision or regulation of the sanitary condition of a restaurant, hotel, boardinghouse, or retail market or the products sold or offered for sale thereat by the department of health and environmental sciences, nor does this section limit the duties imposed by law on the department of health and environmental sciences to make sanitary rules for the eradication or control of an epidemic of human disease which may exist in a community.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3283, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-233(part).

81-21-104. Injunctive remedies. The department may apply for and the court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted under 81-2-102, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. When the application of other remedies has been insufficient to compel action to control, extirpate, or prevent the spread of disease or upon a showing that an animal disease emergency exists and that other remedies probably would be insufficient to compel action to control the emergency, the department may apply for and the court may grant mandatory injunctive relief.

History: En. 46-210.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-210.1.

81-21-105. Penalty. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this chapter, or the rule or order promulgated by authority of 81-2-102, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Violations of this chapter shall be tried without undue delay in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3288, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-238.

81-21-106. Civil liability. A person, firm, or corporation which violates this part or rules or orders of the department is liable for damages sustained by a person because of the violation. The damages may be recovered by the person in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 262, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3289, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 46-239.

CHAPTER 22

MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Part 1 — Administration

Section
81-22-101. Definitions.
81-22-102. General authority of department.
81-22-103. New or amended rules — mailing — hearing — judicial review.
81-22-104. Enforcement of laws and rules — violation as misdemeanor.
81-22-105. Investigation of complaints and violations — injunction.
81-22-106. Names and addresses of producers furnished on request.
81-22-107. Use of inspections, tests, samples, etc., as evidence.
81-22-108. Antimonopoly statutes applicable.

Part 2 — Licensing Provisions

81-22-201. License required to operate manufactured dairy products plant.
81-22-202. Licensing of persons engaged in production of milk.
81-22-203. Renewal, suspension, or revocation of license — grounds — hearing — appeal to district court.
81-22-204. License required for milk or cream route.
81-22-205. Examination and licensing of persons engaged in testing.
81-22-206. Licensing of graders, weighers, and samplers.
81-22-207. License — issuance and penalty.
81-22-208. Licenses and schedule of license fees.
81-22-209. License requirements applicable.

Part 3 — Inspection

81-22-301. Tests and analyses — admissibility as evidence.
81-22-302. Taking and preservation of samples.
81-22-303. Sampling and testing by department.
81-22-304. Department's right of entry into dairy or plants for inspection — penalty.
81-22-305. Cooperative agreements with other agencies.

Part 4 — Sanitation, Quality, and Labeling Requirements

81-22-401. Grading of milk — condemnation of unsafe milk.
81-22-402. Employment of grader, weigher, and sampler — revocation of operator's license.
81-22-403. Plans for construction, remodeling, or relocation of manufacturing plant.
81-22-404. Removal or destruction of products in case of potential health hazards.
81-22-405. Labeling of cheese containers.
81-22-406. Products to be kept at safe temperature.
81-22-407. Sanitary regulation of imported products.
81-22-408. Manufacturer's and wholesaler's or retailer's names to appear on package — use of codes and numbers permitted.
81-22-409. Adulterating milk or cream unlawful.
81-22-410. Manufacture, sale, or importation of products containing extraneous fats.
81-22-411. Filled dairy products unlawful — exceptions.
81-22-412. Manufactured products to conform to standards of identity.
81-22-413. Pasteurization required.
81-22-414. Pasteurization apparatus and records.
81-22-415. Pasteurization labeling.
81-22-416. Milk and manufactured dairy products to conform to standards.
81-22-417. Making or selling products in violation of chapter prohibited — penalty.
81-22-418. Posting prices of butterfat required.
81-22-419. Requirements for containers and equipment.
81-22-420. Labeling of animal or vegetable fat contents on frozen desserts.
81-22-421. Labeling on manufactured dairy products to conform to requirements.

Part 5 — Records and Reports

81-22-501. Required records and reports — examination.
81-22-502. Monthly report of plant operator — penalty.
81-22-503. Buyers and plants to make records available to department.

Part 6 — Penalties

81-22-601. Penalties for violations.
81-22-602. Deceit in grade, measure, or test of milk and cream unlawful.

Part 1

Administration

81-22-101. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions are adopted:

(1) "Agent" means a person who is authorized by another person to act for him in dealing with a third person.

(2) "Butter" is the clean, nonrancid product made by gathering the fat of fresh ripened milk or cream into a mass which also contains a small portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and must contain not less than 80% of milk fat. No tolerance for deficiency in milk fat is permitted. Butter may also contain added coloring matter.

(3) "Cheese" is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein with rennet or lactic acid, with or without ripening ferments and seasoning, and must contain in the water-free substance not less than 50% of milk fat and not more than 39% of moisture. Cheese may also contain added coloring matter.

(4) "Cheese factory" means a place where cheese, including cream cheese, cottage cheese, creamed cottage cheese, cheese curd, cottage cheese dressing, and low-fat counterparts of cheese, either cultured or directly acidified, is made for commercial purposes.

(5) "C.I.P." means the procedure by which sanitary pipelines or pieces of dairy equipment are mechanically cleaned in place by circulation when this procedure meets the 3-A accepted practices for permanently installed sanitary product-pipelines and cleaning systems.

(6) "Code of Federal Regulations" refers especially but is not limited to Title 21 which contains the definitions and standards of identity for products as established by the food and drug administration, United States department of health, education, and welfare.

(7) "Cream" means the milk fat which rises to the surface when milk is allowed to stand or which is separated from milk by centrifugal force when sold, used, or intended for use in a manufactured product.

(8) "Creamery" means a place where butter is made for commercial purposes.

(9) "Culture" means the harmless lactic acid fermenting bacteria which are added to milk or cream to make manufactured dairy products like cultured buttermilk, cheese, cottage cheese, yogurt, sour cream, cream cheese, butter, and other similar products.

(10) "Dairy" or "dairy farm" means a place where one or more cows or goats are kept, a part or all of the milk or cream from which is used for manufacturing purposes.

(11) The term "department", unless otherwise indicated, means the department of livestock provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 31.

(12) "Direct acidification", "directly acidified", and similar terms mean the process of adding a food grade acid to milk or cream instead of or in addition to the adding of culture.

(13) "Filled dairy products" means milk, cream, skimmed milk, or any combination of these, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, frozen, powdered, dried, or desiccated, or any food product made or manufactured from them, to which has been added or which has been blended or compounded with fat or oil other than milk fat so that the resulting product is in imitation or semblance of a dairy product, including milk, cream, sour cream, skimmed milk, ice cream, low-fat ice cream, whipped cream, flavored milk or skim milk yogurt, dried or powdered milk, cheese, cream, cream

cheese, cottage cheese, creamed cottage cheese, ice cream mix, low-fat ice cream mix, sherbet, condensed milk, evaporated milk, or concentrated milk.

(14) "French ice cream", "French custard ice cream", "cooked ice cream", "ice custard", "parfaits", and similar frozen products, except sherbets and water ices, are varieties of ice cream.

(15) "Frozen dessert plant" means a place where products named in subsections (27)(a)(iii) through (27)(a)(ix) of this section are made for commercial purposes.

(16) "Fruit ice cream" shall conform to the requirements of ice cream, except that the fruit ingredients must be from sound, clean, and mature fruit, and it must contain not less than 9% of milk fat.

(17) "Grading" means the examination of milk, cream, or products by sight, odor, taste, or laboratory analysis, the results of which determine a grade designating their quality.

(18) "Ice" or "ice sherbet" is the pure, clean, frozen product made from water and sugar with harmless fruit or fruit juice flavoring, with or without harmless coloring or added stabilizer composed of wholesome edible material, and must contain not less than 35/100 of 1% of acid, as determined by titrating with standard alkali and expressed as lactic acid. It may contain no milk solids.

(19) "Ice cream" is a frozen product made with pure, sweet milk, cream, skim milk, evaporated or condensed milk, evaporated or condensed skim milk, dry milk, dry skim milk, pure milk fat, wholesome sweet butter, or any combination of these products, with or without sweetening, or clean wholesome eggs or egg products, with or without the use of harmless flavoring and coloring. Ice cream must contain not less than 10% of milk fat, not less than 33% total solids, and may or may not contain pure and harmless edible stabilizer. Ice cream may contain not to exceed 1% gelatin. No frozen milk or milk product may be manufactured or sold unless it contains at least 10% butterfat, excepting sherbets, ices, and other exceptions under this section. All ice cream must be manufactured from pasteurized ice cream mix.

(20) An "ice cream factory" is a place where ice cream mix is frozen into ice cream for commercial purposes.

(21) (a) "Ice cream mix" is a pasteurized, unfrozen product used in the manufacture of ice cream and must comply with the requirements for ice cream.

(b) "Mix" includes the liquid, unfrozen product from which those frozen products listed under subsection (27)(a)(iii) through (27)(a)(v) and (27)(a)(vii) through (27)(a)(xii) are made.

(22) An "ice cream mix factory" is a place where ice cream mix is made.

(23) "Intrastate commerce" means commerce within this state under the jurisdiction of the state and includes the operation of a business or service establishment.

(24) "Manufactured dairy product" means an item enumerated in subsection (27) or any other dairy product made by incorporating milk or cream or converting milk or cream into a different state of appearance or quality. For purposes of reporting production and licensing, "manufactured dairy product" includes but is not limited to:

(a) ice cream or its mix;

(b) French ice cream, custard ice cream, French custard ice cream, their low-fat counterparts, or their mixes;

(c) sherbets of all kinds or their mixes;

(d) animal or vegetable fat frozen desserts or their mixes;

(e) frozen confections or their mixes when made in a manufactured dairy products plant;

(f) water ices or their mixes;

(g) frozen dessert sandwiches, bars, cones, and similar novelties;

(h) frozen dessert made of nondairy origins and other products made in the semblance or imitation of dairy products or their mixes when made in a manufactured dairy products plant;

(i) ice milk or its mix;

(j) cheese of all kinds, including cottage cheese, cheese curd, cheese dressing, and cream cheese, either cultured or directly acidified;

(k) sour cream when cultured or directly acidified;

(l) eggnog, low-fat eggnog, eggnog-flavored milk, and similar flavored products;

(m) buttermilk, cultured or from churned butter or directly acidified;

(n) butter;

(o) yogurt, low-fat yogurt or flavored yogurt, either cultured or directly acidified or frozen.

(25) "Manufactured dairy products plant" or "factory" means a place where milk or cream is collected and converted into a product or into a different state of appearance or quality or which manufactures those products listed in subsection (27). If only products of semblance or imitation of dairy products are made, the plant is not considered as a manufactured dairy products plant.

(26) "Milk" means the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the milking of one or more healthy cows located in modified accredited areas and modified certified areas or from cows in herds fully accredited as tuberculosis free by the United States department of agriculture or in the process of being accredited when the milk or cream is sold for use in, intended for use in, or used in a manufactured dairy product.

(27) (a) "Milk" and "cream" mean milk and cream sold, used, or intended for manufacturing purposes or for conversion into products of a form other than the form in which originally produced or products commonly known as but not limited to:

(i) butter;

(ii) cheese, including cottage cheese, low-fat cottage cheese, cheese curd, and cream cheese which are either cultured or directly acidified, and cheese dressings;

(iii) ice cream or its mix;

(iv) frozen dessert or its mix;

(v) sherbets of all kinds or their mixes;

(vi) frozen ice cream bars, sandwiches, cones, and similar novelties;

(vii) frozen desserts or products made in the semblance or imitation of frozen dessert;

(viii) frozen confections or their mixes;

(ix) water ices or their mixes;

(x) ice milk or its mix;

(xi) French ice cream, French custard, or their mixes;

(xii) frozen custard or its mix and frozen yogurt;

(xiii) yogurt, flavored yogurt, and low-fat yogurt;

(xiv) sour cream, either cultured or directly acidified;

(xv) cream cheese, either cultured or directly acidified;

(xvi) buttermilk, either cultured, from churned butter, or directly acidified;

(xvii) eggnog, low-fat eggnog, eggnog-flavored milk, whipped cream, flavored toppings, and similar flavored products;

(xviii) dry or powdered milk; and

(xix) condensed milk products.

(b) The items specified in subsection (27)(a) of this section shall conform to the standards of identity set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations. If standards of identity are not set forth in the code, then the standards adopted by the department prevail. The labeling of manufactured dairy products shall be in accordance with the Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(28) "Milk or cream station" means a place other than a creamery where deliveries of milk or cream are weighed, graded, sampled, tested, or collected for purchase.

(29) "Milk sherbet" is the pure, clean, frozen product made from milk product, water, and sugar, with harmless fruit or fruit juice flavoring and with or without harmless coloring, which must contain not less than 35/100 of 1% of acid, as determined by titrating with standard alkali and expressed as lactic acid, and with or without added stabilizer composed of wholesome edible material. It must contain not less than 4% by weight of solids.

(30) "Mislabeled", "unwholesome", "food additives", "optional ingredients", "impure", "misbranded", "contaminated", "adulterated", "perishable", "hazardous", "unfit", "spoiled", "damaged", and similar terms, when applied to a manufactured dairy product or product made in semblance or in imitation of a manufactured dairy product, are as defined in Title 50, chapter 31.

(31) "Official test" means test procedures outlined in the sources referred to under 81-22-301 concerning samples, methods, and rules of evidence.

(32) "Pasteurization", "pasteurizing", and similar terms mean the process of heating every particle of milk or milk product to at least 145 degrees F and holding it continuously at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes or to at least 161 degrees F and holding it continuously at or above this temperature for at least 15 seconds in equipment which is properly operated and approved by the department. Milk products that have a higher fat content than milk or contain added sweeteners shall be heated to at least 155 degrees F and held continuously at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes, or to at least 175 degrees F and held continuously at or above this temperature for at least 25 seconds. This definition does not bar any other pasteurization process which has been recognized by the United States public health service to be equally effective and which is approved by the department.

(33) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, cooperative, or other business unit or trade device.

(34) "Producer" means the person who exercises control over the production of milk or cream delivered to a milk or cream receiving station or manufactured dairy products plant or who receives payment for milk or cream used in manufacturing.

(35) "Raw milk" or "raw milk products" means milk or milk products which have not been treated by a process of pasteurization.

(36) "Renovated butter" or "processed butter" is the product made by melting and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or substances except whole milk, cream, or salt, and must contain not less than 80% of milk fat.

(37) "Safe temperature" means 45 degrees F or less, unless the product is frozen, in which case the temperature must be at or below 0 degrees F.

(38) "Skimmed milk cheese" is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from skim milk by coagulating the casein with rennet or lactic acid, with or without ripening ferments and seasoning.

(39) "Testing", "test", "tested", and similar words mean the examination of milk, cream, or manufactured dairy products by sight, odor, taste, or biological or chemical laboratory analysis to determine their quality, wholesomeness, or composition.

(40) "Water ice" means a frozen product containing but not limited to the following ingredients: water, sugar, flavoring, coloring, stabilizers, and other ingredients allowed by the Code of Federal Regulations as optional ingredients.

History: Ap.p. Sec. 10, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2497, R.C.M. 1947; Ap.p. Sec. 4, Ch. 93, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2620.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2404, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2404(1) thru (17), 3-2497; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-22-102. General authority of department. (1) The department may regulate and establish sanitation standards for persons operating dairies producing milk for manufacturing purposes. The department may regulate and establish sanitation and quality standards for a person engaged in the processing of manufactured dairy products or of products made or sold in the semblance or imitation of dairy products in this state when those products made in semblance or imitation of dairy products are made in a manufactured dairy products plant.

(2) The department may adopt minimum standards for the production, transportation, grading, testing, use, processing, packaging, and storage of milk and cream used for manufacturing purposes and of manufactured dairy products.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 310, L. 1974; Sec. 3-2488, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. 2, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-2489, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2488, 3-2489.

81-22-103. New or amended rules — mailing — hearing — judicial review. (1) Every new or amended rule proposed by the department under this chapter shall be mailed to each person licensed under this chapter who will be affected by the rule, at least 45 days before the date on which the rule becomes effective.

(2) On application in writing filed at least 15 days before the effective date of the proposal by a person licensed under this chapter, the department

shall vacate the effective date of the proposed rule and hold a public hearing on and take evidence concerning it. Within 30 days after the conclusion of the hearing, the department shall make written findings and conclusions and a written decision based on the hearing, determining whether the rule shall be adopted. A new or amended rule adopted following the hearing and conclusion may not take effect until 90 days after the date of the decision.

(3) The district court of the first judicial district has jurisdiction to review, modify, or set aside a decision adopting a new or amended rule under this chapter on petition made to it at any time before the effective date of the rule by a person claiming to be adversely affected by the decision.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2495.

81-22-104. Enforcement of laws and rules — violation as misdemeanor. (1) The department shall supervise and enforce the laws and rules which pertain to the standards of quality and sanitation of manufactured dairy products and of cream, whole milk, skimmed milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk, and food additives used in manufacturing dairy products.

(2) Rules adopted under this chapter have the effect of law, and violation of these rules is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in 81-22-601 unless a specific penalty has been provided.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2493.

81-22-105. Investigation of complaints and violations — injunction. The department shall provide for periodic inspections and investigations to disclose violations of this chapter or of rules adopted under this chapter. The department shall receive and provide for the investigation of complaints and request the institution and prosecution of civil or criminal actions, or both. This chapter and the rules adopted under it may be enforced by injunction in a court having jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief. An adulterated, impure, contaminated, misbranded, condemned, or mislabeled article or product involved in a violation of this chapter or of the rules adopted under this part is subject to seizure and disposition under an order of the court.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2496.

81-22-106. Names and addresses of producers furnished on request. The operator of any manufactured dairy products plant or grade A milk plant shall, on request of the department, furnish the department with the names and addresses of all producers from whom the plant obtains milk or cream.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-108.

81-22-107. Use of inspections, tests, samples, etc., as evidence. All copies of inspections, written transcriptions, tests, samples of dairy products, analyses, correspondence, records of payment, trip and field reports, and photographic presentations relating to matters under this chapter may be used as evidence in any court of jurisdiction, at hearings, or as testimony of the facts disclosed.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-109.

81-22-108. Antimonopoly statutes applicable. The provisions of Title 30, chapter 14, part 2, relating to monopoly in the purchase or sale of products in general use are hereby expressly made applicable to all persons engaged in the business of buying milk, cream, or butterfat for the purpose of manufacture and those who shall violate any of the provisions of said sections. All milk, cream, butterfat, manufactured dairy products, or products made in the semblance or imitation of manufactured dairy products are hereby declared to be commodities and products in general use within the meaning of the sections aforesaid.

History: **En. Sec. 43, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-130.**

Part 2

Licensing Provisions

81-22-201. License required to operate manufactured dairy products plant. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a manufactured dairy products plant, concentrated, condensed, or evaporated milk and/or cream plant, milk and cream buying station, creamery, dairy producing milk for manufacturing purposes, water ice manufacturing plant, cheese plant including cottage cheese, and cream cheese, sour cream, yogurt, or frozen dessert manufacturing plant without first obtaining a license from the department.

(2) Any manufactured dairy products plant or dairy which undergoes a change of ownership shall be considered a new plant or dairy for relicensing purposes, provided that changes of ownership shall not be construed to include changes of stockholders.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-107.**

81-22-202. Licensing of persons engaged in production of milk. (1) The department may license persons engaged in the production of milk for manufacturing purposes and license persons who manufacture dairy products or products made in their semblance or imitation when the products are made in a manufactured dairy products plant.

(2) The department may examine and license weighers, graders, samplers, and milk and cream testers in order to establish the qualifications of these persons to perform those operations or tests for which the licenses are issued.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2490.**

81-22-203. Renewal, suspension, or revocation of license — grounds — hearing — appeal to district court. (1) The department may deny renewal of, suspend, or revoke a license issued under this part or its rules for cause or failure to comply with this chapter or with the rules, testing procedures, or methods adopted under this chapter or when the department has reason to believe that the licensee's products may be detrimental to or jeopardize the health and welfare of the public.

(2) Before revoking, denying renewal of, or suspending a license, the department shall give written notice of its intention to revoke, deny, or suspend the license and its reasons therefor. The department shall give the licensee a time limit of 10 days from receipt of the notice during which the

licensee may request a hearing to show cause why his license should not be revoked, denied, or suspended. The notice shall be sent by certified mail, or personal service may be made on the licensee by a representative of the department. Failure of the licensee to request a hearing within the time allowed by the department is considered as his desire not to contest the department's reasons for suspending, denying, or revoking the license.

(3) If the licensee does request a hearing, the department shall appoint a time and place for an administrative hearing in the county where the licensee is licensed.

(4) The date established for the hearing must be not less than 10 days or more than 30 days after receipt of the licensee's request for the hearing. A request for a hearing shall serve as a bar to prosecution until a decision from the department becomes final. The licensee at the hearing may testify or present evidence having a bearing on the denial, suspension, or revocation of his license, and after hearing all the evidence, the department shall make a determination. If a license is suspended, denied, or revoked, it may not be reinstated until examination or inspection by the department shows that the cause for suspension, denial, or revocation has been eliminated or corrected.

(5) It is unlawful for a licensee to carry on the business or operations for which he was licensed, during the term of suspension or revocation, and if he does so, the licensee is subject to the penalties provided in the chapter.

(6) A licensee who is aggrieved by the decision of the department in matters pertaining to suspension, denial, or revocation of a license may appeal, within 30 days after the date of determination by the department, to the district court of the county in which he was licensed, if in the state, or in the case of a business firm of any nature in the state, of the county of its principal place of business.

(7) If a license is revoked a new license must be obtained from the department, but a new license may be issued only when the cause for revocation has been corrected.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-106.**

81-22-204. License required for milk or cream route. It is unlawful for a person to engage in hauling milk or cream on an established milk or cream route for a manufactured dairy products plant, milk plant, or milk or cream station without first procuring a license from the department. The fee for the license is $5 annually.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-100; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 14, L. 1979.**

81-22-205. Examination and licensing of persons engaged in testing. (1) A person may not operate a butterfat, protein, solids, or other component content test where milk or cream is bought and paid for on the basis of these values without first passing an appropriate examination and obtaining the license required by the department. A person desiring to operate these tests shall apply to the department for permission to take the butterfat, protein, solids, or other component content test operator's examination. The examination shall be given to the applicant by the department. On passing the examination to the satisfaction of the department, the applicant shall be issued a license authorizing him to conduct these tests in this state. A fee of $10 shall be paid for each license and for each renewal.

(2) Milk and cream tester's licenses may be revoked, suspended, or denied where testing is not conducted under official test procedures or under department rules. If the tester regularly or habitually reports results below the actual values of the butterfat, protein, solids, or other compound component values, the licensee is subject to the penalties provided in this chapter. A person who alters the results of an official test is subject to the penalties provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-102.

81-22-206. Licensing of graders, weighers, and samplers. It is unlawful for a person to grade, weigh, or sample milk or cream to be used for processing into grade A milk and cream or used in manufactured dairy products without first procuring a license as a grader, weigher, and sampler from the department and passing the examination required by the department.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-105(2).

81-22-207. License — issuance and penalty. (1) All licenses issued under this part are issued as a matter of privilege, rather than as a matter of right, and only after proper qualifications under the rules of the board.

(2) All licenses issued under this part are valid, unless sooner suspended or revoked for cause, from the date of issue through December 31 of the year in which issued. All licenses shall be renewed by the first January 31 following the date of license expiration on payment of the required fee.

(3) All licenses issued under this part shall be posted in conspicuous view at the place of business.

(4) Licenses issued under this part are not transferable from place to place or person to person.

(5) Penalties of $5 per month or fraction of a month from January 31 of each year may be imposed by the department for a failure to apply for a license under this part. Regulatory action may not be taken against a dairyman licensed under this part until 2 years following the adoption of rules under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-101.

81-22-208. Licenses and schedule of license fees. (1) Licenses and license fees required under this part are as follows:

(a) Manufactured dairy products plant $50
However, a plant license is not required of a food service establishment licensed by the Montana department of health and environmental sciences as defined in 50-50-102, and no license is required to manufacture nondairy products when only such products are manufactured.

(b) Cream station $5
However, a license is not required if the cream station is owned and operated by a licensed plant; but the milk and cream, equipment, premises, and means of transporting milk or cream is subject to official inspection.

(c) Dairy producing milk for manufacturing purposes $5
However, a dairy license is not required if the dairy farm is licensed by the department to produce and sell milk or cream in the form in which it is originally produced as required by 81-21-102.

(d) Grader-weigher-sampler	$5
(e) Tester	$10
(f) Hauler	$5

However, a separate grader-weigher-sampler, tester, and hauler license is required whether a person performing these activities owns and operates the plant, is employed by the plant, or is self-employed.

(2) A license is valid on the date issued through December 31 of that year unless suspended or revoked by the department. A license must be renewed by the first January 31 following the expiration date of December 31. A license renewal application form may be supplied by the department. When the license renewal application form is returned to the department, it shall be accompanied by the correct license fee. A license shall be posted in conspicuous view at the place of business. A license is not transferable from place to place or from person to person. A penalty of $5 per month, or fraction of a month, after January 31 may be imposed by the department on a person who fails to apply for renewal of his license if under the part that person is required to be licensed.

(3) All license fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 451, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-112.1.

81-22-209. License requirements applicable. The licenses required under this part apply only to those licenses issued by the department. This part does not repeal or abrogate the authority of or the issuance of licenses by the department of health and environmental sciences.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-129.

Part 3

Inspection

81-22-301. Tests and analyses — admissibility as evidence. (1) The department may require a chemist, biologist, microbiologist, serologist, or other qualified employee of the department of health and environmental sciences or other laboratory approved by the department to test or analyze samples of milk, cream, manufactured dairy products, or products made in the semblance or imitation of these products.

(2) Any appropriate test method listed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, current edition—American Public Health Association, Inc., or Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, current edition—American Public Health Association, Inc., or the methods in the Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, current edition as published by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, or any other appropriate tests approved by the department may be used, and the results of these tests or analyses are admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts disclosed, in a court, hearing, or proceeding arising under this chapter, when identified by the sample numbers and verified by the department representative and analyst handling them. These tests shall be designated and referred to as "official tests".

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2498.

81-22-302. Taking and preservation of samples. (1) A person purchasing or sampling milk or cream for manufacture, sale, or shipment and paying for the milk or cream on the basis of the butterfat, protein, solids, or other compound components contained in the milk or cream as determined by official test, when receiving the milk or cream, shall take a sample of the milk or cream.

(2) All samples taken shall be plainly marked or labeled on the records of the purchaser or sampler to correspond with the name of the person from whom the purchase was made or sample obtained. The record of purchase shall also show the weight of the milk or cream, the results of the analysis, the date of sampling, and the amount paid. All milk and cream samples on which payment for butterfat, protein, solids, or other components is based shall be kept and suitably preserved by the purchaser for a minimum of 14 days following testing in the case of milk and for at least 2 days in the case of cream. These samples are subject to retest by the department.

(3) This section does not prohibit the weighing or measuring of milk in and sampling of milk from farm bulk milk tanks or the use of composite or single samples of milk according to rules adopted by the department or the test procedures prescribed in this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2499.**

81-22-303. Sampling and testing by department. The department shall have the authority to sample, test, and/or retest samples of milk or cream or their products at any dairy, at the premises of any supplier of milk or cream for manufacturing purposes, or at any manufactured dairy products plant, milk plant, or cream buying or receiving station.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-103.**

81-22-304. Department's right of entry into dairy or plants for inspection — penalty. (1) The department or its authorized agent has the right of entry during normal business hours, including Sundays and holidays, into a dairy supplying milk or cream for manufacturing purposes, manufactured dairy products plant, milk plant, cream receiving station, transportation facility, or any premises where dairy products, dairy manufactured products, or their substitutes or imitations are produced, manufactured, sold, offered for sale, or stored while in transit to inspect the dairy or plant, its facilities and products, or to obtain samples for testing or analysis. It is unlawful for a person to interfere with the department or its authorized agent in the performance of its duty to enter, inspect, or obtain samples.

(2) Violation of this section is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $500 or to imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 1 or more than 30 days or both such fine and imprisonment.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-114.**

81-22-305. Cooperative agreements with other agencies. (1) The department may enter into cooperative working agreements with state, county, city, and town departments and their political or departmental subdivisions to facilitate the performance of its functions or duties.

(2) This section permits the department to establish cooperative working agreements with health departments, sanitarians, or health officers when special investigations, sampling, or analyses are considered advisable.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-115.

Part 4

Sanitation, Quality, and Labeling Requirements

81-22-401. Grading of milk — condemnation of unsafe milk. Milk or cream purchased for use in milk plants or for use in a manufactured dairy product in this state shall be graded by licensed graders, weighers, and samplers. It is unlawful to sell, purchase, or use milk or cream for a food purpose if the milk or cream is found to be musty, adulterated, rancid, dirty, with marked undesirable odors or flavors, or to contain foreign objects, fragments, substances, or excessive bacteria. The milk or cream grader or the department shall condemn the milk or cream and may add to the milk or cream a nontoxic coloring substance or rennet and return it to or leave it with the producer with an explanation of the cause for rejection.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-104.

81-22-402. Employment of grader, weigher, and sampler — revocation of operator's license. (1) Persons receiving or purchasing milk or cream and persons collecting milk or cream on milk or cream routes shall provide a licensed grader, weigher, and sampler at each receiving station or for each route.

(2) A person who knowingly employs an unlicensed person as a grader, weigher, and sampler or one whose license has been revoked or suspended is subject to revocation of his own license to operate a manufactured dairy products plant or cream or milk receiving station or to the penalties prescribed in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-105(1), (3).

81-22-403. Plans for construction, remodeling, or relocation of manufacturing plant. (1) Before the construction, extensive remodeling, or relocation of a dairy products manufacturing plant, detailed plans shall be submitted to the department for review and approval before construction, remodeling, or relocation begins. The plans must show:

(a) size of rooms;
(b) type of building material;
(c) lighting and electrical system;
(d) ventilation;
(e) location of water supply;
(f) sewage disposal;
(g) materials to be used in floors, walls, and ceilings;
(h) location and type of floor drains;
(i) plumbing, plumbing fixtures, equipment; and
(j) the makes, models, and serial numbers of new or used equipment or machinery being added to or replacing existing equipment or machinery.

(2) Replacement equipment shall be of the NSF or 3A standard approved types, unless otherwise approved by the department. Construction and materials must conform to rules of the department and of building, electrical, and plumbing codes in effect in the area.

(3) Wastewater, sewage, and air pollutants shall be disposed by means approved by the department of health and environmental sciences, and evidence shall be submitted that approval has been obtained from the department of health and environmental sciences.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-110.**

81-22-404. Removal or destruction of products in case of potential health hazards. (1) When epidemiological evidence indicates or the likelihood exists that a dairy or manufactured dairy products plant is producing, manufacturing, storing, handling, or offering for sale milk or a manufactured dairy product which is adulterated or which may be detrimental to the health or safety of the consumer, the department may request the department of health and environmental sciences to remove the product from the market or to hold, dispose of, destroy, or treat the product so that it no longer constitutes a potential health hazard.

(2) It is unlawful for a person to violate an order which requires the product's removal from the market or its retention, disposal, destruction, or treatment. Violation is punishable as a misdemeanor, and each violation is subject to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $250 or to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days or both fine and imprisonment.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-113.**

81-22-405. Labeling of cheese containers. It shall be unlawful and punishable as a misdemeanor for any person to offer for sale, expose for sale, or sell any cheese in any container or wrapper unless such container or wrapper bears a legible label or inscription indicating the net weight, type or style of cheese, and the manufacturer's or distributor's name and address or plant number.

History: **En. Sec. 30, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-117(part).**

81-22-406. Products to be kept at safe temperature. All manufactured dairy products which are handled, displayed, transported, exposed for sale, offered for sale, or sold in Montana shall be considered perishable and potentially hazardous and shall be kept at safe temperature or below; provided, however, that:

(1) nothing in this requirement shall be construed as prohibiting higher temperatures which are necessary for curing, ripening, or aging of certain cheeses and cultured products; and

(2) this section does not apply to manufactured dairy products packaged in hermetically sealed containers or sterile manufactured dairy products which do not require refrigeration for their safekeeping.

History: **En. Sec. 30, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-117(part).**

81-22-407. Sanitary regulation of imported products. (1) All manufactured dairy products or imitations or products made in semblance thereof, covered by this chapter, shipped into Montana for sale, display, or use must be produced under the same or equivalent sanitary regulations and requirements as govern the production of such products in Montana.

(2) Unless the sanitary conditions of manufacture and standards of identity conform to the same or equivalent standards required by the laws or regulations of this state, such products shall not be sold, given away, displayed, transported into, or used in Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-118.**

81-22-408. Manufacturer's and wholesaler's or retailer's names to appear on package — use of codes and numbers permitted. (1) All manufactured dairy products sold, offered, displayed, or exposed for sale at wholesale or retail in this state, wherever manufactured, must be packaged in a protective wrapper or package and must have the manufacturer's and wholesaler's or retailer's names clearly printed in a conspicuous place on the package or wrapper in which it is sold.

(2) If a manufactured dairy product is packaged in a plant other than that of the plant whose name appears on the package or wrapper, the package or wrapper shall also show the name of the plant at which the product was packaged or wrapped.

(3) This section does not prevent the use of codes or numbers which designate the packaging or wrapping plant if these codes or numbers are registered with the department.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-119; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 14, L. 1979.**

81-22-409. Adulterating milk or cream unlawful. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to adulterate milk or cream produced or sold for manufacturing purposes or for any manufactured dairy product to contain an adulterant. For purposes of this chapter, the presence of any antimicrobial substance, pesticide residuals, unapproved coloring, food additives, or foreign substances added directly to or assimilated into such products which are not explicitly allowed in the Code of Federal Regulations, except for the addition of adulterants for rejection purposes, shall be deemed adulterated. Violations of this subsection shall be misdemeanors and shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as provided in this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, exchange, display, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, as milk or cream, any impure, colored, adulterated, or unwholesome milk or cream or any substance in the semblance or imitation of milk or cream, nor shall any such impure, colored, adulterated, or unwholesome milk or cream be used in the manufacture of any article of food for human beings.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 37, Ch. 413, L. 1971; Sec. 3-24-124, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 33, Ch. 413, L. 1971; Sec. 3-24-120, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-120, 3-24-124.**

81-22-410. Manufacture, sale, or importation of products containing extraneous fats. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, mix, compound with, or add to milk, cream, or any manufactured dairy products or to transport into Montana any manufactured dairy product containing foreign animal fats or foreign animal or vegetable oils or products containing nonapproved ingredients with the intent to sell the same as milk, cream, or manufactured dairy products except as allowed under the law and/or regulations of Montana, nor shall any person possess, solicit orders for display, or sell any such article, substance, or compound as or for milk, cream, or manufactured dairy products.

History: **En. Sec. 34, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-121.**

81-22-411. Filled dairy products unlawful — exceptions. (1) Filled dairy products resemble genuine dairy products so closely that they lend themselves readily to substitution for and confusion with such dairy products and in many cases cannot be distinguished from genuine dairy products by the ordinary consumer or ordinary laboratory procedures. The manufacture, sale, exchange, purveying, transportation, possession, or offering for sale or exchange or purveyance of filled dairy products lends itself to substitution, confusion, deception, and fraud and if permitted, tends to interfere with the orderly and fair marketing of foods essential to the well-being of the people of this state. It is hereby declared to be the purpose of this chapter to:

(a) correct, prevent, and eliminate the condition above referred to;

(b) protect the public from confusion, fraud, and deception;

(c) prohibit practices inimical to the general welfare; and

(d) promote the orderly and fair marketing of essential foods.

(2) It is unlawful:

(a) for any person to manufacture, sell, exchange, display, purvey, transport, or possess any filled dairy product or to offer or expose for sale or exchange or to be purveyed any such product in intrastate commerce;

(b) for any person owning or operating a bakery, confectionery shop, factory, or other place where food products are prepared or manufactured for sale, exchange, or purveyance to the public in intrastate commerce to utilize any filled dairy product as an ingredient in any food product so manufactured or prepared;

(c) for any person knowingly to sell, exchange, purvey, transport, or possess any food product in intrastate commerce in which any filled dairy product is an ingredient.

(3) The term "filled dairy product" does not mean or include:

(a) oleomargarine;

(b) any distinctive proprietary food compound not readily mistaken for a dairy product where such compound is customarily used on the order of a physician and is prepared and designed for medicinal or special dietary use and prominently so labeled;

(c) any frozen dessert containing animal fat (other than butterfat) or vegetable fat when the container is properly labeled;

(d) any dairy product flavored with chocolate or cocoa where the fats or oils other than milk fat contained in such product do not exceed the amount of cacao fat naturally present in the chocolate or cocoa used; or

(e) any dairy product in which the vitamin content has been increased and food oil utilized as a carrier of such vitamins provided the quantity of such food oil does not exceed 1/100 of 1% of the weight of the finished dairy product.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-122.**

81-22-412. Manufactured products to conform to standards of identity. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, display, transport, sell, or offer for sale in Montana as a manufactured dairy product any substance or product which does not conform to the standards of identity for such product as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations or to the standard of identity established by the department.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-123.

81-22-413. Pasteurization required. All milk and cream used in the manufacture of any dairy product or products made in semblance or imitation of dairy products sold, offered for sale, purveyed, stored, displayed, or transported in Montana must be pasteurized. However, cheese held, stored, or aged for at least 60 days at not less than 35 degrees F is not required to be made from pasteurized milk or cream but must be labeled "made from raw or unpasteurized milk or unpasteurized cream", as the case may be. Other cultured raw or unpasteurized dairy products that can be made safe by aging must be similarly aged and labeled as required above.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-126; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 14, L. 1979.

81-22-414. Pasteurization apparatus and records. (1) The department may adopt rules which it considers necessary to assure proper control and use of all equipment used in the process of pasteurization. The department may require the operation of devices and apparatus which are needed to accurately record and indicate temperatures to which and the length of time for which the pasteurized product has been heated, including those periods and temperatures when the equipment is cleaned and sanitized by C.I.P. method. A person using pasteurizing equipment in this state shall properly record and have available to the department for the preceding 2 months all records pertaining to the pasteurization of any product. These records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the department of livestock, the department of health and environmental sciences, and all other state, county, and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of laws and ordinances respecting dairy products or the public health.

(2) Pasteurizing equipment which records temperatures or controls the time of holding shall be timed, set, and sealed by the department. The seals may not be removed or broken without first notifying the department.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-127.

81-22-415. Pasteurization labeling. It is unlawful for a person to sell, offer for sale, exchange, or to have in his possession for these purposes milk, cream, or a manufactured dairy product in a container or package marked, labeled, or in any way designating the contents of the container or package as "pasteurized", unless it has been treated by an approved process of pasteurization as required by the department.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-128.

81-22-416. Milk and manufactured dairy products to conform to standards. All milk and cream used in manufactured dairy products, and the manufactured dairy products, shall conform to the standards of purity, quality, and wholesomeness as provided in this chapter or in the regulations promulgated under the authority of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-131.

81-22-417. Making or selling products in violation of chapter prohibited — penalty. It is unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation or its servant or agent to manufacture, sell, or expose or offer for sale or exchange butter or other substance or commodity defined in this chapter containing less butterfat or other ingredient than required by this chapter. A violator is guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable under 81-22-601.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 93, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 2620.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 310, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2404(18).

81-22-418. Posting prices of butterfat required. All persons who buy milk or cream for manufacturing purposes shall post the current prices for butterfat or other component content of milk or cream in a conspicuous place in the factory or place of business. Such price schedule may be based upon butterfat, protein, solids, or other components of milk or cream and shall indicate upon which of such basis payment is made.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-132.

81-22-419. Requirements for containers and equipment. All containers and equipment used in the manufacture, storage, holding display, and transportation of any manufactured dairy product shall be nontoxic, easily cleanable, and free from dents, cracks, crevices, rust, and any other condition which would prevent cleaning and sanitizing.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-134.

81-22-420. Labeling of animal or vegetable fat contents on frozen desserts. (1) Any frozen dessert made in the semblance of or in imitation of ice cream in this chapter, which contains any amount of animal fat (other than milk fat) or vegetable fat or oil (other than any such fat or oil which is naturally present in any flavoring ingredient), shall be labeled as an animal fat product or vegetable fat product, or a combination of both, as the case may be. Such animal fat or vegetable fat products shall be manufactured from a pasteurized mix which has been processed in a licensed manufacturing dairy product plant. All persons manufacturing, offering for sale or exchange, or selling such animal fat or vegetable fat frozen desserts shall be subject to the sanitary, reporting, and licensing regulations of this chapter and of the regulations promulgated under the authority of this chapter.

(2) No representation shall be made by statement, word, grade designation, design, symbol, device, or in any other manner on any container, package, or wrapper or on any advertising media that such animal fat or vegetable fat product, or combination thereof, is ice cream, sherbet, or any of their low-fat counterparts or derivatives or any other products which are prohibited from containing animal or vegetable fats.

(3) The container, package, or wrapper containing such animal fat or vegetable fat frozen dessert shall be clearly and plainly marked, labeled, or printed on the outside in boldfaced letters with the words, "animal fat product", "vegetable fat product", "animal-vegetable fat product", or "vegetable-animal fat product", as the case may be, and shall bear thereon the common or usual name of each of the ingredients therein, including the fats or oils, except that spices, flavorings, or colorings may be designated as such without naming each.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 413, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-135.

81-22-421. Labeling on manufactured dairy products to conform to requirements. Labeling on manufactured dairy products shall conform to requirements of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and to the other requirements which are adopted by the department of livestock or the department of health and environmental sciences.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-136.

Part 5

Records and Reports

81-22-501. Required records and reports — examination. The department may require dairies and dairy product manufacturers to maintain and produce for examination or to report the records necessary for carrying out its duties under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-2492.

81-22-502. Monthly report of plant operator — penalty. A person operating a manufactured dairy products plant in this state shall send to the department once a month, not later than the 10th day of the month, a full report of the amounts of butter, cheese, frozen dessert, ice cream, lowfat ice cream, sherbet, water ices, ice milk, freezer-made milk shakes, or other dairy products handled or manufactured during the preceding month, as requested by the department. Any person failing to render the report required by this section or failing to make the report by the date due is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-111.

81-22-503. Buyers and plants to make records available to department. (1) Persons, including cooperatives, who buy or sell milk or cream on the basis of butterfat, protein, solids, or other component content of milk or cream shall make available to the department, on its request, records showing the amounts of milk or cream sold or purchased, the price per pound, the amount paid, the sampling period for which the amount was paid, and the name and address of the person to whom payment was made or from whom payment was received.

(2) A manufactured dairy product plant, on request by the department, shall make available production records of dairy manufactured products covered by this chapter and manufactured products made in semblance or imitation of these dairy products.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-116.

Part 6

Penalties

81-22-601. Penalties for violations. (1) A person who violates this chapter, fails to comply with the rules adopted under this chapter, or fails or neglects to obey a lawful order of the department made under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Unless a specific penalty is provided in this chapter or rules for the offense, the offender shall be fined not less than $25 and not more than $500 or imprisoned in the county jail for not to exceed 6 months or both fined and imprisoned.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 413, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 310, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-137.

81-22-602. Deceit in grade, measure, or test of milk and cream unlawful. (1) No person may use a measure or grading or testing apparatus which does not comply with the standards of the department or make any false or inaccurate statement or otherwise deceive or defraud a producer or other person concerning the weight, measure, butterfat content, or other component content of milk or cream.

(2) A person, firm, or corporation who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $300 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 2 months or both fined and imprisoned. The department may revoke a license issued to a person, firm, or corporation upon conviction for violation of this section.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 182, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3572.1, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-113, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-24-138 by Sec. 3, Ch. 218, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 12, L. 1977; Sec. 3-24-138, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 182, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3572.2, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 3-114, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 3-24-139 by Sec. 4, Ch. 218, L. 1974; Sec. 3-24-139; R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 3-24-138, 3-24-139.

CHAPTER 23

MILK PRICE CONTROL

Part 1 — General Administration

Section

81-23-101. Definitions.
81-23-102. Policy.
81-23-103. General powers of the department.
81-23-104. Rules and orders.
81-23-105. Testing of milk.
81-23-106. Application.

Part 2 — Licensing

81-23-201. Licenses to producers, producer-distributors, distributors, and jobbers.
81-23-202. Licenses — disposition of income.
81-23-203. Application for licenses.
81-23-204. Declining, suspending, and revoking licenses — penalties in lieu of suspension or revocation.
81-23-205. Bonds required of distributors — amounts — forms and conditions.

Part 3 — Regulation of Milk Prices

81-23-301. Markets.
81-23-302. Establishment of minimum prices.
81-23-303. Rules of fair trade practices.
81-23-304. Limitation on extension of credit to retailers.
81-23-305. Financing prohibitions — producer and retailer.

Part 4 — Enforcement

81-23-401. Entry, inspection, and investigation.

81-23-402. Reports of dealers — accounting system — records.
81-23-403. Disposition of fines.
81-23-404. Cooperation with other governmental agencies.
81-23-405. Violations made misdemeanors — penalties.
81-23-406. Additional remedies.

Part 1

General Administration

81-23-101. Definitions. (1) Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(a) "Board" means the board of milk control provided for in 2-15-1802.

(b) "Class I milk" includes all bottled or packaged milk, low fat, buttermilk, chocolate milk, whipping cream, commercial cream, half-and-half, skim milk, fortified skim milk, skim milk flavored drinks, and any other fluid milk not specifically classified in this chapter, whether raw, pasteurized, homogenized, sterile, or aseptic.

(c) "Class II milk" includes milk used in the manufacture of ice cream and ice cream mix, ice milk, sherbet, eggnog, cultured sour cream, cottage cheese, condensed milk, and powdered skim for human consumption.

(d) "Class III milk" includes milk used in the manufacture of butter, cheddar cheese, process cheese, livestock feed, powdered skim other than for human consumption, and skim milk dumped.

(e) "Consumer" means a person or an agency, other than a dealer, who purchases milk for consumption or use.

(f) "Dealer" means a producer, distributor, producer-distributor, jobber, or independent contractor.

(g) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 18.

(h) "Distributor" means a person purchasing milk from any source, either in bulk or in packages, and distributing it for consumption in this state. The term includes what are commonly known as jobbers and independent contractors. The term, however, excludes a person purchasing milk from a dealer licensed under this chapter, for resale over the counter at retail or for consumption on the premises.

(i) "Jobber prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a distributor is sold, in bulk or in packages, to a jobber or independent contractor.

(j) "Licensee" means a person who holds a license from the department.

(k) "Market" means an area of the state designated by the department as a natural marketing area.

(l) "Milk" means the lacteal secretion of a dairy animal or animals, including those secretions when raw and when cooled, pasteurized, standardized, homogenized, recombined, concentrated fresh, or otherwise processed and all of which is designated as grade A by a duly constituted health authority and also includes those secretions which are in any manner rendered sterile or aseptic, notwithstanding whether they are regulated by any health authority of this or any other state or nation.

(m) "Person" means a person, firm, corporation, or cooperative association.

(n) "Producer" means a person who produces milk for consumption in this state, selling it to a distributor.

(o) "Producer-distributor" means a person both producing and distributing milk for consumption in this state.

(p) "Producer prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a producer is sold in bulk to a distributor.

(q) "Retail prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a retailer is sold, in bulk or in packages, over the counter at retail or for consumption on the premises.

(r) "Retailer" means a person selling milk in bulk or in packages over the counter at retail or for consumption on the premises and includes but is not limited to retail stores of all types, restaurants, boardinghouses, fraternities, sororities, confectionaries, public and private schools, including colleges and universities, and both public and private institutions and instrumentalities of all types and description.

(s) "Wholesale prices" means those prices at which milk owned by a distributor is sold, in bulk or in packages, to a retailer.

(2) The department may assign new milk products, not expressly included in one of the classes defined in this section, to the class which in its discretion it determines to be proper.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 89, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-403; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (1)(g).

81-23-102. Policy. (1) It is hereby declared that:

(a) milk is a necessary article of food for human consumption;

(b) the production and maintenance of an adequate supply of healthful milk of proper chemical and physical content, free from contamination, is vital to the public health and welfare;

(c) the production, transportation, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of milk in the state of Montana is an industry affecting the public health and interest;

(d) unfair, unjust, destructive, and demoralizing trade practices have been and are now being carried on in the production, transportation, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of milk and products manufactured therefrom, which trade practices constitute a constant menace to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of this state and tend to undermine the sanitary regulations and standards of content and purity of milk;

(e) health regulations alone are insufficient to prevent disturbances in the milk industry and to safeguard the consuming public from further inadequacy of a supply of this necessary commodity;

(f) it is the policy of this state to promote, foster, and encourage the intelligent production and orderly marketing of milk and cream and products manufactured therefrom, to eliminate speculation and waste, to make the distribution thereof between the producer and consumer as direct as can be efficiently and economically done, and to stabilize the marketing of such commodities;

(g) investigations have revealed and experience has shown that, due to the nature of milk and the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of milk and due to the vital importance of milk to the health and well-being of the citizens of this state, it is necessary to invoke the police powers of the state to provide a constant supervision and regulation of the milk industry of the state to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of those unfair, unjust, destructive, demoralizing, and chaotic conditions and trade practices within the industry which have in the past affected the industry and which constantly threaten to be revived within the industry and to disrupt or destroy an adequate supply of pure and wholesome milk to the consuming public and to the citizens of this state;

(h) milk is a perishable commodity which is easily contaminated with harmful bacteria, which cannot be stored for any great length of time, which must be produced and distributed fresh daily, and the supply of which cannot be regulated from day to day but, due to natural and seasonal conditions, must be produced on a constantly uniform and even basis;

(i) the demand for this perishable commodity fluctuates from day to day and from time to time making it necessary that the producers and distributors shall produce and carry on hand a surplus of milk in order to guarantee and insure to the consuming public an adequate supply at all times, which surplus must of necessity be converted into byproducts of milk at great expense and ofttimes at a loss to the producer and distributor;

(j) this surplus of milk, though necessary and unavoidable, unless regulated, tends to undermine and destroy the milk industry, which causes producers to relax their diligence in complying with the provisions of the health authorities and ofttimes to produce milk of an inferior and unsanitary quality;

(k) investigation and experience have further shown that, due to the nature of milk and the conditions surrounding its production and marketing, unless the producers, distributors, and others engaged in the marketing of milk are guaranteed and insured a reasonable profit on milk, both the supply and quality of milk are affected to the detriment of and against the best interest of the citizens of this state whose health and well-being are thereby vitally affected;

(l) where no supervision and regulation are provided for the orderly and profitable marketing of milk, past experience has shown that the credit status of both producers and distributors of milk is adversely affected to a serious degree, thereby entailing loss and hardship upon all within the community with whom these producers and distributors carry on business relations;

(m) due to the nature of milk and the conditions surrounding its production and distribution, the natural law of supply and demand has been found inadequate to protect the industry in this and other states and in the public interest it is necessary to provide state supervision and regulation of the milk industry in this state.

(2) The general purpose of this chapter is to protect and promote public welfare and to eliminate unfair and demoralizing trade practices in the milk industry. It is enacted in the exercise of the police powers of the state.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, L. 1967; Sec. 27-401, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 88, Ch. 431, L. 1975; Sec. 27-402, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 27-401, 27-402.

81-23-103. General powers of the department. (1) The department shall supervise, regulate, and control the milk industry of this state, including the production, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of milk sold for consumption in this state. Nothing in this chapter abrogates or affects the status, force, or operation of any provision of public health laws or the law under which the department of livestock is constituted together with the department of livestock rules, county board of health rules, or municipal ordinances for the promotion or protection of the public health. The department may cooperate with the department of health and environmental sciences, the board of livestock, any county or city board of health, or the department of agriculture in enforcing this chapter.

(2) The department shall investigate all matters pertaining to the production, processing, storage, distribution, and sale of milk in this state and conduct hearings upon any subject pertinent to the administration of this chapter. The department may subpoena milk dealers, their records, books, and accounts, and any other person from whom information may be desired or considered necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this chapter and may take depositions of witnesses who are sick or absent from the state or who cannot otherwise appear in person before the department at its offices. The department shall give at least 10 days' notice to the proposed witness.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 90, Ch. 431, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-405.

81-23-104. Rules and orders. The department may adopt and enforce rules and orders necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter and any orders adopted under it by the department or the board. A rule or order shall be posted for public inspection in the main office of the department for 30 days, and a copy shall be filed in the office of the department. A copy shall also be sent by registered or certified letter to the secretary of each area, except in the case of an order directed only to a person or persons named in it, which shall be served by personal delivery of a copy or by mailing a copy to each person to whom the order is directed or, in the case of a corporation, to any officer or agent of the corporation upon whom a summons may be served in accordance with laws of this state. The posting, in the main office of the department, of a rule or order not required to be personally served as provided in this section and the filing in the office of the department is sufficient notice to all persons affected by the rule or order. A rule or order when properly posted and filed or served, as provided in this section, has the force of law.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 97, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-413.

81-23-105. Testing of milk. (1) For the purpose of determining the value of milk supplied by producers during routine audits of milk processing plants which receive raw milk directly from producers, the department of commerce shall establish a program of testing such raw milk.

(2) The department of commerce may levy an assessment on licensed producers to secure the necessary funds to administer this program. This assessment is in addition to those provided in 81-23-202.

(3) All personnel employed in the sampling and testing program shall be licensed by the animal health division of the department of livestock.

(4) The department of commerce may conduct all types of sampling, grading, and testing techniques which it considers necessary to carry out the intent of this section.

History: En. 27-430 by Sec. 1, Ch. 245, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-430; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (1), (2), and (4).

81-23-106. Application. This chapter does not apply to foreign or interstate commerce except insofar as it may be effective in compliance with the United States constitution and with the laws of the United States. It is the intention of the legislature, however, that the instant, whenever that may be, that the handling within the state by a dealer of milk produced outside of the state becomes the subject of regulation by the state in the exercise of its police powers, the provisions of this chapter affecting intrastate milk immediately apply and the powers conferred by this chapter attach thereto.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-423(2).

Part 2

Licensing

81-23-201. Licenses to producers, producer-distributors, distributors, and jobbers. In any market where the provisions of this chapter apply, it is unlawful for a producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber to produce, transport, process, store, handle, distribute, buy, or sell milk unless the dealer is properly licensed as provided by this chapter. It is unlawful for a person to buy, sell, handle, process, or distribute milk which he knows or has reason to believe has been previously dealt with or handled in violation of any provision of this chapter. The department may decline to grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted, upon due cause and after hearings.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 93, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-408.

81-23-202. Licenses — disposition of income. (1) A producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not engage in the business of producing or selling milk subject to this chapter in this state without first having obtained a license from the department of livestock or, in the case of milk entering this state from another state or foreign nation, without complying with the requirements of the Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and without being licensed under this chapter by the department. The annual fee for the license from the department is $2 and is due before July 1 and shall be deposited by the department to the credit of the general fund. The license required by this chapter is in addition to any other license required by state law or any municipality of this state. This chapter shall apply to every part of the state of Montana.

(2) In addition to the annual license fee, the department shall, in each year, before April 1, for the purpose of securing funds to administer and enforce this chapter, levy an assessment upon producers, producer-distributors, and distributors as follows:

(a) a fee per hundredweight on the total volume of all milk subject to this chapter produced and sold by a producer-distributor;

(b) a fee per hundredweight on the total volume of all milk subject to this chapter sold by a producer;

(c) a fee per hundredweight on the total volume of all milk subject to this chapter sold by a distributor, excepting that which is sold to another distributor.

(3) The department shall adopt rules fixing the amount of each fee. The amounts may not exceed levels sufficient to provide for the administration of this chapter. The fee assessed on a producer or on a distributor may not be more than one-half the fee assessed on a producer-distributor.

(4) The assessment upon producer-distributors, producers, and distributors shall be paid quarterly before January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year. The amount of the assessment shall be computed by applying the fee designated by the department to the volume of milk sold in the preceding calendar quarter.

(5) Failure of a producer, producer-distributor, or distributor to pay an assessment when due is a violation of this chapter and his license under this chapter automatically terminates and is void. A license so terminated shall be reinstated by the department upon payment of a delinquency fee equal to 30% of the assessment which was due.

(6) All assessments required by this chapter shall be deposited by the department in the earmarked revenue fund. All costs of administering this chapter, including the salaries of employees and assistants, per diem and expenses of board members, and all other disbursements necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter, shall be paid out of control board moneys in that fund.

(7) The department may, if it finds the costs of administering and enforcing this chapter can be derived from lower rates, amend its rules to fix the rates at a less amount on or before April 1 in any year.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 9, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 157, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 94, Ch. 431, L. 1975; Sec. 27-409, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 23, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 106, Ch. 431, L. 1975; Sec. 27-423, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 27-409, 27-423(part).

81-23-203. Application for licenses. An applicant for license to operate as a producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber shall file a signed application upon a blank prepared under authority of the department, and an applicant shall state facts concerning his circumstances and the nature of the business to be conducted which in the opinion of the department are necessary for the administration of this chapter. The application shall certify the applicant to be the holder of all licenses required by the department of livestock for the conduct of his business or, in the case of milk entering this state from another state or foreign nation, compliance with the requirements of the Montana Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The application shall be accompanied by the license fee required to be paid.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 95, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-410.

81-23-204. Declining, suspending, and revoking licenses — penalties in lieu of suspension or revocation. (1) The department may refuse to grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted for due cause upon due notice and after hearing. The violation of any provisions of this chapter or of any lawful order or rule of the board or department, the failure or refusal to make required statements or reports, or failure to pay license or assessment fees are causes for which the department may, at its discretion, suspend or revoke a license.

(2) In place of suspension or revocation of a license, the department may assess a civil penalty not to exceed $500 per day for each daily failure to comply with or each daily violation of the provisions of this chapter or of any lawful order or rule of the department or board. If the person against whom a civil penalty is assessed fails to pay the civil penalty immediately, the department shall collect the civil penalty by a civil proceeding in the district court of the first judicial district. This penalty shall be construed as civil and not criminal in nature. Any moneys received by the department as a result of collection of civil penalties shall be paid into the earmarked revenue fund as provided by 81-23-403.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 96, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-411.

81-23-205. Bonds required of distributors — amounts — forms and conditions. (1) A distributor before purchasing milk from a producer shall deliver to the department a surety bond of not less than $1,000, executed by the distributor as principal and by a surety company authorized to do business in this state as surety. The bond shall be on a form approved by the department and shall be conditioned upon the payment, in the manner required by this chapter, of all amounts due to producers for milk purchased by the distributor during the license year. The bond shall be to the state in favor of every producer of milk. In case of failure by a distributor to pay a producer for milk in the manner required by this chapter, the department shall proceed immediately to ascertain the names and addresses of all producer-creditors of that distributor, together with the amounts due them and shall request all those producer-creditors to file a verified statement of their respective claims. The department shall then sue on the bond on behalf of the producer-creditors. Upon suing on the bond, the department may require the filing of a new bond; and immediately upon a recovery in an action upon the bond, the distributor shall file a new bond. Upon failure to file a new bond within 10 days in either case, the failure is grounds for the revocation or suspension of the license of the distributor. If recovery on the bond is not sufficient to pay all of the claims as finally determined by the court, the amount recovered shall be divided pro rata among the producer-creditors.

(2) The minimum bond of $1,000 shall be required of distributors purchasing an average daily quantity of milk of less than 100 gallons; distributors purchasing an average daily quantity of 100 gallons and less than 200 gallons during any calendar month during a license year shall post a bond in the amount of $2,000; distributors purchasing an average daily quantity of 200 gallons and less than 300 gallons during any calendar month during a license year shall post a bond in the amount of $3,000; distributors purchasing an average daily quantity of 300 gallons or more during any calendar month during a license year shall post a bond in the sum of $5,000.

(3) If a distributor increases his purchases of milk during the license year to exceed the amount for which he is bonded, he shall immediately post the additional bond required to comply with this section.

(4) The department may require a distributor to furnish a bond in addition to those specified in this section if, after notice and hearing and upon good cause shown, it determines the additional bond is required to assure payment of all amounts due or to become due to producers.

(5) Failure of a distributor who purchases milk from producers to post a bond required by this section is a violation of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 108, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-426.

Part 3

Regulation of Milk Prices

81-23-301. Markets. (1) Pursuant to the declaration of policy relating to milk set forth in 81-23-102(1), the department shall designate natural marketing areas which shall together embrace all the geographical area of the state and shall enforce minimum producer, wholesale, and retail prices established for those areas by the board.

(2) Natural marketing areas shall be established throughout the state by the department. Before a proposed natural marketing area is established, the department, after notice of at least 30 days, shall hold a hearing or hearings, at a place or places within the proposed area, at which producers and distributors doing business within the proposed natural marketing area, who are licensed by the department of livestock, and the consuming public may present evidence and testify. If the hearing or hearings make it evident to the department that the establishment of the proposed natural marketing area is in the public interest, the department shall establish the natural marketing area.

(3) The department may from time to time adjust the boundaries of natural marketing areas, if after a hearing upon notice of at least 30 days to all interested parties it finds the adjustment to be in the public interest.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 91, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-406.

81-23-302. Establishment of minimum prices. (1) The board shall fix minimum producer, wholesale, jobber, and retail prices for class I milk and minimum producer prices only for class II and class III milk in all areas of the state by adopting rules in a manner prescribed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) The board shall establish such prices by means of flexible formulas which shall be devised so that they bring about such automatic changes in all minimum prices as are justified on the basis of changes in production, supply, processing, distribution, and retailing costs.

(3) The board shall consider the balance between production and consumption of milk, the costs of production and distribution, and prices in adjacent and neighboring areas and states so that minimum prices which are fair and equitable to producers, distributors, jobbers, retailers, and consumers may result.

(4) The board shall, when publishing notice of proposed rulemaking under authority of this section, set forth the specific factors which shall be taken into consideration in establishing the formulas and in particular in determining costs of production and distribution and of the actual dollars and cents costs of production and distribution which preliminary studies and investigations of auditors or accountants in its employment indicate will or should be shown at the hearing so that all interested parties will have opportunity to be heard and to question or rebut such considerations as a matter of record.

(5) Such specific factors may include but shall not be limited to the following items:

(a) current and prospective supplies of milk in relation to current and prospective demands for such milk for all purposes;

(b) the ability and willingness of consumers to purchase, which shall include among other things per capita disposable income statistics, consumer price indexes, and wholesale price indexes;

(c) the cost factors in producing milk, which shall include among other things the prices paid by farmers generally (as used in parity calculations of the United States department of agriculture), prices paid by farmers for dairy feed in particular, and farm wage rates in this state;

(d) the alternative opportunities, both farm and nonfarm, open to milk producers, which shall include among other things prices received by farmers for all products other than milk, prices received by farmers for beef cattle, and the percentage of unemployment in the state and nation as determined by appropriate state and federal agencies;

(e) the prices of butter, nonfat dry milk, and cheese;

(f) the cost factors in distributing milk, which shall include among other things the prices paid by distributors for equipment of all types required to process and market milk and prevailing wage rates in this state;

(g) the cost factors in jobbing milk, which shall include among other things raw product and ingredient costs, carton or other packaging cost, processing cost, and that part of general administrative costs of the supplying distributor which may properly be allocated to the handling of milk to the point at which such milk is at the supplying distributor's dock, equipment of all types required to market milk, and prevailing wage rates in the state;

(h) the need, if any, for freight or transportation charges to be deducted by distributors from producer prices for bulk milk;

(i) a reasonable return on necessary investment to all ordinarily efficient and economical milk dealers.

(6) If the board at any time proposes to base all or any part of any official order establishing or revising any milk pricing formulas upon facts within

its own knowledge, as distinguished from evidence which may be presented to it by the consuming public or the milk industry, the board shall, when publishing notice of proposed rulemaking under authority of this section, cause notice to be given to the consuming public and the milk industry of the specific facts within its own knowledge which it will consider, so that all interested parties will have opportunity to be heard and to question or rebut such facts as a matter of record.

(7) The board, after consideration of the evidence produced, shall make written findings and conclusions and shall fix by official rule the formula whereby minimum:

(a) producer prices for milk in classes I, II, and III shall be computed;
(b) wholesale prices for milk in class I shall be computed;
(c) jobber prices for milk in class I shall be computed;
(d) retail prices for milk in class I shall be computed.

(8) This section shall not be construed as requiring the board to promulgate any specific number of formulas, but shall be construed liberally so that the board may adopt any reasonable method of expression to accomplish the objective set forth in subsection (7). If the evidence presented to the board at any public hearing for the establishment or revision of milk pricing formulas is found by the board to require the establishment of separate and varying wholesale prices for any particular uses, the board shall designate the reasons therefor and establish such separate formulas.

(9) Each rule establishing or revising any milk pricing formulas shall classify milk by forms, classes, grades, or uses as the board may deem advisable and shall specify the minimum prices therefor.

(10) The milk produced in one natural marketing area and sold in another natural marketing area shall be paid for by a distributor or dealer in accordance with the pricing order of the area where produced at the price therein specified of the class or use in which it is ultimately used or sold.

(11) The board shall adopt rules after notice and hearing in the manner prescribed by the Montana Administrative Procedure Act to regulate transportation rates which distributors, contract haulers, and others charge producers for both farm-to-plant and interplant transportation of milk. No allowance for transportation of milk between plants may be permitted unless it is found by the board to be necessary to permit the movement of milk in the public interest.

(12) All milk purchased within a natural marketing area by a distributor shall be purchased on a uniform basis. The basis to be used shall be established by the board after the producers and the distributors of the area have been consulted.

(13) The board may amend any official rule in the same manner provided herein for the original establishment of milk pricing formulas. The board may in its discretion, when it determines the need exists, give notice of and hold statewide public hearings affecting establishment or revision of milk pricing formulas in all market areas of the state.

(14) Upon petition of a distributor or a majority of his producers, the board shall hold a hearing to receive and consider evidence regarding the advisability and need for a base or quota plan as a method of payment by

that distributor of producer prices; and if the board finds that the evidence adduced at such hearing warrants the establishment of a base or quota plan, the board shall proceed by official order to establish the same.

(15) Upon petition by any producer, producer-distributor, or distributor in any marketing area, the board shall hold a hearing to receive and consider evidence regarding the advisability and need for an areawide or statewide pooling arrangement as a method of payment of producer prices, provided that at such hearing the board shall among other things specifically receive and consider evidence concerning production and marketing practices which have historically prevailed in the area concerned or statewide, as the case may be. If the board finds that the evidence adduced at such hearing warrants the establishment of such an areawide or statewide pooling arrangement, the board shall proceed by official order to establish the same; but such official order shall be of no force or effect until it is approved in a referendum conducted by the board among affected producers, producer-distributors, and distributors.

(16) The requirements hereinabove set forth concerning notices of hearings for the establishment of milk pricing formulas shall apply to any hearings regarding base or quota plans or areawide or statewide pooling arrangements or abandonment thereof.

(17) Rules adopted pursuant to this section shall be enforced and audited for compliance by the milk control division of the department of commerce.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 92, Ch. 431, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 27-407; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (17).

81-23-303. Rules of fair trade practices. The department may adopt reasonable rules governing fair trade practices as they pertain to the transaction of business among licensees under this chapter and among licensees and the general public. Those rules shall contain but are not limited to provisions prohibiting the following methods of doing business which are unfair, unlawful, and not in the public interest:

(1) the payment, allowance, or acceptance of secret rebates, secret refunds, or unearned discounts by a person, whether in the form of money or otherwise;

(2) the giving of milk, cream, dairy products, services, or articles of any kind, except to bona fide charities, for the purpose of securing or retaining the fluid milk or fluid cream business of a customer;

(3) the extension to certain customers of special prices or services not available to all customers who purchase milk of like quantity under like terms and conditions;

(4) the purchasing, processing, bottling, packaging, transporting, delivering, or otherwise handling in any marketing area of milk which is to be or is sold or otherwise disposed of at less than the minimum wholesale and minimum retail prices established by the board;

(5) the payment of a price lower than the applicable producer price, established by the board, by a distributor to a producer for milk which is distributed to any person, including agencies of the federal, state, or local government.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 98, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-414.**

81-23-304. Limitation on extension of credit to retailers. A sale or delivery may not be made by a producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber to a retailer, except for cash or payment within 15 days after regular billings, and all producer-distributors, distributors, and jobbers shall bill retailers at least monthly. A producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not extend more than 15 days' credit after billing to a retailer. A retailer may not receive delivery of milk without agreement to pay for it in cash within 15 days after regular billing. A correctly dated check which is honored upon presentment is cash within the meaning of this section. An extension or acceptance of credit in violation of this section shall be construed as rendering or receiving financial assistance. The licenses of producer-distributors, distributors, or jobbers involved in violation of this section shall be suspended or revoked as determined by the department in its discretion.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 99, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-414.1.**

81-23-305. Financing prohibitions — producer and retailer. (1) A producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber licensed under this chapter may not advance or loan money or credit to or furnish money or credit for or refinance or cosign or guarantee promissory notes, security agreements, conditional sales contracts, or other commercial paper for or on behalf of a retailer. A producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not be financially interested, either directly or indirectly, in the conduct or operation of the business of a retailer. A producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber licensed under this chapter may not advance or loan money or credit to or furnish money or credit for or refinance or cosign or guarantee promissory notes, security agreements, conditional sales contracts, or other commercial paper for or on behalf of a producer. A producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber may not be financially interested, either directly or indirectly, in the conduct or operation of the business of a producer. This section does not prohibit a producer from belonging to, participating in, or patronizing a cooperative corporation or a producer, producer-distributor, distributor, or jobber from operating his own wholly-owned dairy products or other retail store or home-delivery retail routes.

(2) This section does not prohibit a producer from requesting and a distributor from granting an advance payment for milk before the regular date of payment for milk or limit in any way the right of a producer to assign part or all of moneys which are or may become due to him from a distributor.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 107, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 100, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-414.2.**

Part 4

Enforcement

81-23-401. Entry, inspection, and investigation. The department may enter, at all reasonable hours, all places where milk is produced, processed, bottled, handled, or stored or where the books, papers, records, or documents relative to those transactions are kept, and may inspect and copy them in any place in this state. The department may administer oaths and take testimony for the purpose of ascertaining facts which, in the judgment of the department, are necessary to administer this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 4, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 101, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-415.

81-23-402. Reports of dealers — accounting system — records. (1) The department may require licensees to file with it reports at reasonable or regular times which the department may require, showing the licensee's production, sale, or distribution of milk and any information considered by the department necessary which pertains to the production, sale, or distribution of milk, either under oath or otherwise, as the department may direct. Failure or refusal to file a report when directed to do so is grounds for the revocation of the license and is a violation for which the licensee may be fined as provided by this chapter, one or both, at the discretion of the department.

(2) The department shall adopt a uniform system of accounting to be used by the distributor to account for the usage of all milk received by the distributor.

(3) A distributor and producer-distributor shall keep:

(a) a record of all milk, cream, or dairy products received, detailed as to location, names and addresses of suppliers, prices paid, deductions or charges made, and the use to which the milk or cream was put;

(b) a record of the quantity of each kind of milk or dairy product manufactured and the quantity and price of milk or dairy products sold;

(c) a complete record of all milk, cream, or dairy products sold, classified as to kind and grade, showing where sold, and the amount received in payment;

(d) a record of the wastage or loss of milk or dairy products;

(e) a record of the items of handling expense;

(f) a record of all refrigeration facilities sold for storage purposes to any person, showing types, sizes, and location of the facilities and the original or duplicate original of all agreements covering sales for them;

(g) other records which the department considers necessary for the proper enforcement of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 192, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 102, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-416.

81-23-403. Disposition of fines. (1) All fines assessed by a court for violation of this chapter shall be paid by the court to the department.

(2) All fines received by the department shall be deposited with the state treasurer and shall be placed by him in the earmarked revenue fund. Fines assessed for violations of this chapter are earmarked for the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 158, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 103, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-417.

81-23-404. Cooperation with other governmental agencies. In order to secure a uniform system of milk control, the department shall confer and cooperate with the proper authorities of other states and of the United

States, including the secretary of agriculture of the United States, and for those purposes, the department may conduct joint hearings, issue joint or concurrent orders, and exercise all its powers under this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 104, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-421.**

81-23-405. Violations made misdemeanors — penalties. (1) A person who produces, sells, distributes, or handles milk in any way, except as a consumer, without a license from the department as required by this chapter or who violates a lawful rule of the department or board is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $600. Each day's violation is a separate offense.

(2) The district courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal actions for violations of this chapter and in all civil actions for the recovery or enforcement of penalties provided for in this chapter. All of those actions, both criminal and civil, shall be tried in the district court.

(3) The county attorneys, in their respective counties, shall diligently prosecute all violations of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-422.**

81-23-406. Additional remedies. The department may begin any proceeding at law or in equity as may appear necessary to enforce compliance with this chapter or to enforce compliance with an order or rule of the board or department adopted under this chapter or to obtain a judicial interpretation of any of them. In addition to any other remedy, the department may apply to the district court of the district where the action arises for relief by injunction, mandamus, or any other appropriate remedy in equity without being compelled to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not otherwise exist. The department may not be required to post bond in an action to which it is a party whether upon appeal or otherwise. All legal actions may be brought by or against the board or department in the name of the department of commerce, and it is not necessary in an action to which the department is a party that the action be brought by or against this state on relation of the department. The department may sue by its own attorney, and it may also call upon a county attorney to represent it in the district court of his county or the attorney general to represent it on appeal to the supreme court, or it may associate its own attorney with either in any court.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 204, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 107, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 27-424; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation".

TITLE 82

MINERALS, OIL, AND GAS

Ch.
1. General Provisions.
2. Mining Generally.
3. Coal Mining.
4. Reclamation.
Chapters 5 through 9 reserved.
10. Oil and Gas — General Provisions.
11. Oil and Gas Conservation.
Chapters 12 through 14 reserved.
15. Regulation of Petroleum Products.

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part 1 — Geophysical Exploration

Section
82-1-101. Persons required to comply.
82-1-102. Doing business within state — resident agent.
82-1-103. Notice of intention to explore.
82-1-104. Surety bond — restoration of surface.
82-1-105. Exploration permit.
82-1-106. County clerk to notify board of issuance of permit — compliance.
82-1-107. Permit holder to furnish information to surface user.
82-1-108. Filing record of work performed.
82-1-109. Enforcement by county attorneys.
82-1-110. Penalty.

Part 2 — Cancellation and Forfeiture of Oil, Gas, or Mineral Leases

82-1-201. Release of record upon forfeiture of lease.
82-1-202. Action to compel release — procedure without court action.
82-1-203. Demand for release prior to action.
82-1-204. Joinder of plaintiffs in actions concerning oil and gas leases.

Part 3 — Trusts for Unlocatable Mineral Owners

82-1-301. Definition.
82-1-302. Creation of trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, or royalty interest owners.
82-1-303. No further liability for petitioner.
82-1-304. Administration of the trust.
82-1-305. Existing trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — transfer of trustees — penalty.
82-1-306. Filing of addresses.

Part 1

Geophysical Exploration

82-1-101. Persons required to comply. A person, firm, or corporation operating individually or through agents within the state of Montana for the purpose of geophysical exploration in which exploration the seismograph is utilized along with explosives for the determination of geophysical data for any purpose whatsoever, and which person, firm, or corporation either through its own employees or by hiring the services of others operates "seismograph crews", as the term is generally known, shall comply with the following provisions of this part; provided, however, that compliance with the provisions of this part by a seismograph crew or its employer shall constitute compliance herewith by that person, firm, or corporation who has engaged the services of such crew or its employer as an independent contractor insofar as the geophysical operations of such crew are concerned.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3301.

82-1-102. Doing business within state — resident agent. A person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed to be doing business within the state of Montana when engaged in such geophysical exploration within the boundaries of this state and shall, if not already qualified to do business within this state with a designation of an agent within the state for service of process prior to such time, file with the secretary of state of the state of Montana an authorization, which authorization shall designate a resident agent for the service of process in any action which may be pending in a court in this state, which cause of action may have arisen out of such geophysical exploration.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3302.

82-1-103. Notice of intention to explore. A person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in geophysical exploration within the state of Montana shall file a notice of intention to engage in the exploration with the county clerk and recorder in each county in which exploration is to be carried on or engaged in. The notice shall be filed prior to the actual commencement of the exploration.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3303.

82-1-104. Surety bond — restoration of surface. (1) A person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in such geophysical exploration shall also file with the secretary of state a good and sufficient surety bond in the amount of $10,000 for a single such geophysical crew or a blanket surety bond in the amount of $25,000 for all such geophysical crews operating within the state for such person, firm, or corporation, which bond shall indemnify the owners of property within this state against such physical damages to such property as may arise as the result of such geophysical exploration.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed as between the owner of the surface and such person, firm, or corporation, it shall be the obligation of such person, firm, or corporation upon completion of exploration to plug all "shot holes" in such a manner as shall be specified by the board of oil and gas conservation

to contain any water within its native strata by replacing all drill cuttings and filling the hole with bentonite mud or cement as required to contain the water and capping the same with an impervious material at least 1 foot in depth, the top of which shall be 4 feet below the surface of the land. The portion of the hole above the cap shall be filled with native material. The person, firm, or corporation shall also restore the surface around the same as near as practicable to its original condition.

(3) The bond shall remain on file with the secretary of state so long as the exploration is carried on or engaged in, plus an additional 5 years thereafter; provided, however, that the aggregate liability of the surety shall in no event exceed the amount of said bond. Upon the filing of such bond, said secretary of state shall issue to the person, firm, or corporation a certificate showing that such bond has been filed and showing the name of the designated resident agent within the state for service of process for such person, firm, or corporation.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 175, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3304.

82-1-105. Exploration permit. (1) Upon compliance with the provisions herein contained, namely the filing of a notice of intention to engage in the exploration and a certificate (or photostatic copy thereof) from the secretary of state certifying the name and address of the resident agent for service of process for the person, firm, or corporation desiring to engage in the exploration and certifying that the required surety bond has been filed with the secretary of state, the county clerk and recorder shall issue to the person, firm, or corporation a "geophysical exploration permit".

(2) The permit shall show:

(a) the name of the person, firm, or corporation and principal place of business;

(b) if a firm or corporation, the names and addresses of its officers;

(c) the name and address of the resident agent for service of process for the person, firm, or corporation;

(d) that a notice of intention to engage in geophysical exploration has been duly filed; and

(e) that a good and sufficient surety bond has been filed by the person, firm, or corporation, naming the surety company and giving its address.

(3) The permit shall be signed by the county clerk and recorder or his deputy and bear the official county seal. The permit shall be valid and effective for all geophysical crews of the permittee during the calendar year in which it is issued.

(4) The cost of the permit shall be $5 per calendar year or any portion thereof for which issued, and the revenues realized therefrom shall go to the county so issuing. Such funds as are realized shall be applied toward payment of the cost of printing the permits, which shall be printed at the county seat, and excesses shall go into the county's general fund.

(5) If printed forms are not available at the time any person, firm, or corporation desires the permit and qualifies for its issuance, typewritten or other form of reproduction of the permit may be used, the fee of $5 nevertheless shall be paid for its issuance, and this fee shall be disposed of in the same manner.

(6) The permit or a photostatic copy thereof shall be carried by the person or by the agent of the firm or corporation at all times during the period of the geophysical exploration and shall be exhibited upon demand of any county or state official.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3305.**

82-1-106. County clerk to notify board of issuance of permit — compliance. (1) The county clerk and recorder of the county in which a permit for geophysical activity is issued will immediately forward notice of the issuance of such permit to the board of oil and gas conservation.

(2) The board shall notify the county clerk and recorder of the county if the person, firm, or corporation which has obtained a permit is not in compliance with any applicable requirement for engaging in geophysical activity within the state.

(3) If the board of oil and gas conservation determines that a person, firm, or corporation has violated any provisions of this part, the board shall take necessary action to assure compliance.

History: **En. 69-3305.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3305.1(1) thru (3).**

82-1-107. Permit holder to furnish information to surface user. Before commencing geophysical activity, the person, firm, or corporation shall notify the surface user as to the approximate time schedule of the planned activity, and upon request the following information shall also be furnished:

(1) the name and permanent address of the geophysical exploration firm, along with the name and address of the firm's designated agent for the state if different from that of the firm's;

(2) evidence of a valid permit to engage in geophysical exploration;

(3) name and address of the company insuring the geophysical firm;

(4) the number of the bond required in 82-1-104;

(5) a description of the surface areas where the planned geophysical activity will take place;

(6) anticipated need, if any, to obtain water from the surface user during planned geophysical activity.

History: **En. 69-3305.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3305.1(4).**

82-1-108. Filing record of work performed. (1) Within 3 months from the day any firing of shotpoints in geophysical exploration is done by any person, firm, or corporation within this state, such person, firm, or corporation shall file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the work was done a record showing each township and range within the county in which the work was performed and the approximate date on which the work was performed.

(2) Such person, firm, or corporation shall file with the county clerk and recorder a record showing the location of each shotpoint and date fired within a maximum area of any square, 4-section area of land, upon written request of the county clerk and recorder. The request must be based upon the complaint of a property owner that physical damage to his property has resulted from the use of the seismograph and explosives in geophysical operations at some location within the maximum 4-square mile area, and the

request shall designate the name and address of the complaining person and the approximate date and nature of the alleged damages. The required record of operations in response to the request of the county clerk and recorder shall be supplied within 10 days from the date on which the request is received.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3306; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1979.**

82-1-109. Enforcement by county attorneys. It shall be the duty of the several county attorneys to see that the provisions herein contained are complied with and that this law is enforced.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 235, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3307.**

82-1-110. Penalty. A failure to comply with the terms of this part shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as is elsewhere provided in this code, either by fine or imprisonment, or both. The geophysical permit of any person, firm, or corporation convicted of a violation of the plugging requirements of this part shall be revoked and may not be renewed for a period of 2 years after conviction.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 235, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 272, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 69-3308.**

Part 2

Cancellation and Forfeiture of Oil, Gas, or Mineral Leases

82-1-201. Release of record upon forfeiture of lease. When any oil, gas, or other mineral lease heretofore or hereafter executed shall become forfeited, it shall be the duty of the lessee, his successor, or assigns, within 60 days from the date of the forfeiture of any and all leases, to have such lease or abstract of such lease released from record in the county where the leased land is situated without cost to the owner thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 22, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 6902, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 6902, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 218, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 73-114.**

82-1-202. Action to compel release — procedure without court action. (1) If the lessee or assignee thereof neglects or refuses to execute a release as provided by this part, the owner of the leased premises may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain the release, and in such action he also may recover from the lessee, his successor, or assigns the sum of $100 as damages, all costs, together with a reasonable attorney's fee for preparing and prosecuting the suit, and any additional damages that the evidence in the case warrants. Writs of attachment may issue as in other cases. If in the action the plaintiff fails to establish the forfeiture of the lease, an attorney's fee must be allowed to the lessee or assignee of the lease. Issues in regard to attorney's fees shall be determined in the same manner as other issues in such actions.

(2) When, by its terms, an oil or gas lease has expired and is subject to forfeiture for nonperformance and more than 3 years have elapsed since the expiration, the owner of the leased premises, in addition to all other remedies, may serve a written notice on the lessee or on the assignee thereof, which notice shall state:

(a) the names of the lessor, lessee, and assignee thereof if assigned;

(b) the date of the lease and the date of the expiration thereof;

(c) the description of the lands leased;

(d) the place, book, and page where the lease is recorded; and

(e) that if the lessee or assignee fails to execute a release of record of the lease or abstract of the lease, the lease shall be terminated and of no effect and shall cease to be a lien upon the lands described therein, unless the lessee or the assignee thereof, within 60 days from the date of service of the notice, files, in the county clerk's office in the county where the lease or abstract of such lease is recorded, an affidavit stating that the lease is in effect and delivers a copy thereof to the owner of the leased lands.

(3) If the lessee or the assignee thereof resides in the county where the lease or abstract of the lease is recorded, the notice shall be personally served on that person. If the lessee or the assignee thereof does not reside in that county but his address appears on the records in that county clerk's office or is otherwise known, the notice shall be mailed by certified mail to that person at that address, and in addition thereto the notice shall be published once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the lands are situated. If the address of the lessee or assignee is unknown, the notice shall be published in the manner provided above. The date of service of the notice, if served personally, the date of mailing, if served by mail, and the first date of publication of the notice, if published, must be at least 60 days before the date of termination referred to in the notice.

(4) Upon the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice, if the affidavit of the lessee or assignee has not been filed as herein provided, the owner of the leased lands shall file an affidavit of service of the notice in the county clerk's office of the county in which the lands are located, and the affidavit shall be kept as a permanent file in his office, and this proof of notice when so filed is prima facie evidence of the sufficiency of the notice, and from the filing thereof the lease is terminated and the lands released from the lien thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 22, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 6903, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 6903, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 218, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 73-115.

82-1-203. Demand for release prior to action. At least 20 days before bringing the action provided for in this part, the owner of the leased land, either by himself or by his agent or attorney, shall demand of the holder of the lease, if such demand by ordinary diligence can be made in this state, that said lease or abstract of such lease be released of record. Such demand must be written. When written, a copy thereof, when shown to be such, may be used as evidence in any court with the same force and effect as the original.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 22, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 6904, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 6904, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 218, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 73-116; amd. Sec. 189, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "letterpress or carbon or written" before "copy" in the last sentence.

82-1-204. Joinder of plaintiffs in actions concerning oil and gas leases. (1) In an action for the cancellation of an oil and/or gas lease or leases or quieting title against the claims thereunder, two or more plaintiffs may join in a single action against a common lessee and any one claiming by, through, or under such lessee as an assignee or otherwise. In the complaint in such action the cause or causes of action of each plaintiff shall be set forth separately and there shall be designated the lease or leases or claims or interests sought to be canceled or quieted. It shall be no defense to such an action that the lands of the plaintiffs are noncontiguous or that there is a lack of mutuality of interest between the plaintiffs in the subject of the action or in the relief sought, and the decree in such action shall specify the lease, leases, claims, or interests canceled or quieted.

(2) This procedure shall be in addition to and not in substitution of any existing remedies now allowed by law.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 135, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 93-2813, 93-2814.

Part 3

Trusts for Unlocatable Mineral Owners

82-1-301. Definition. The word "person", as used in this part, shall mean any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other entity capable of owning real property in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 513, L. 1979.

82-1-302. Creation of trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, or royalty interest owners. (1) Any person who owns an interest in minerals underlying a tract of land may petition the district court of the county in which the tract or a portion of the tract is located to declare a trust in favor of a person or persons also owning or claiming an interest in the minerals underlying the tract if their place of residence and present whereabouts is unknown and cannot reasonably be ascertained.

(2) In requesting the appointment of a trustee, the petitioner must show that:

(a) a diligent but unsuccessful effort to locate the absent owner or claimant has been made; and

(b) appointment of a trustee will be in the best interest of all owners of interest in the minerals.

(3) After determining that the conditions of subsection (2) have been met, the court shall appoint the clerk of court as a trustee and shall authorize him to execute and deliver an oil, gas, or other mineral lease, a ratification, division order, or other related document or instrument on such terms and conditions as the court may approve.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 513, L. 1979.

82-1-303. No further liability for petitioner. If a trust in favor of unlocatable owners or claimants of an interest in minerals has been created and all bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income due to the unlocatable owners are being or have been paid to the trustee, the person petitioning for creation of the trust is not liable for further claims by unlocatable owners for bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income produced after the creation of the trust.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 513, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 190, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "unlocatable owners" for "absent owners" after "income due to the".

82-1-304. Administration of the trust. (1) The administration of the trust shall comply with the appropriate provisions regulating trusts contained in Title 72.

(2) No trustee or attorney fees may be paid from the trust proceeds.

(3) All bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income shall be paid to the trustee until the trust is terminated and notice of its termination given to all interested parties. The trustee shall distribute all money held in the trust to the person or persons entitled to it upon the order of the district court.

(4) A trust in favor of unlocatable owners shall be in force until the unlocatable owners of the mineral interest in question have successfully claimed the share of funds held in trust and filed the notice provided in 82-1-306.

(5) The trustee shall invest funds under his management in the manner of a prudent man, as defined in 72-21-104. Fifty percent of the interest earned on each trust shall be credited to the general fund of the county in which the mineral interest is located to defray the costs of administration.

(6) Funds held in the trusts are subject to the provisions governing abandoned property contained in Title 70, chapter 9.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

82-1-305. Existing trust for unlocatable mineral, leasehold, and royalty interest owners — transfer of trustees — penalty. (1) Any bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income now held by any person or association for unlocatable owners or claimants of an interest in minerals underlying a tract of land must be deposited with the clerk of the district court in which the tract is located within 6 months after July 1, 1979. An accounting for the funds, any related documents, and any instrument creating a trust must be filed with the funds.

(2) No person may personally hold for longer than 6 months any bonuses, rental payments, royalties, and other income for unlocatable owners or claimants of an interest in minerals, but in such case must petition the district court for creation of a trust as provided in 82-1-302.

(3) If any person fails to comply with subsections (1) or (2), he is liable for all attorney fees and court costs and interest on such funds at twice the current average passbook account rate paid by financial institutions in that district.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

82-1-306. Filing of addresses. Upon the payment of a $5 fee, any person claiming an interest in minerals underlying a tract of land which is the subject of a trust proceeding under 82-1-302 may file with the clerk and recorder of each county wherein the mineral interests lie a notice of his address and the legal description of his interest and thereby establish a rebuttable presumption that such person owns the interest claimed.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 513, L. 1979.**

CHAPTER 2

MINING GENERALLY

Part 1 — Location and Record of Claims

Section
82-2-101. Manner of locating claim.
82-2-102. Record of certificate of location.
82-2-103. Affidavit of performance of annual work.
82-2-104. Millsites.
82-2-105. Relocation of abandoned claim.
82-2-106. Rights of relocator.
82-2-107. Amended location.
82-2-108. Relocation by owner.
82-2-109. Amendment or relocation not a waiver of acquired rights.
82-2-110. Rights of third persons not affected.
82-2-111. Validating locations already made.
82-2-112. Defective locations good against persons with notice.
82-2-113. Effect of patent.
82-2-114. Amended locations.
82-2-115. Filing of false mining claims.

Part 2 — Rights-of-Way and Eminent Domain

82-2-201. Right-of-way of owners of mines.
82-2-202. Road or ditch right-of-way.
82-2-203. Proceedings to obtain right-of-way.
82-2-204. Proceedings before the court.
82-2-205. Court order and appointment of commissioners.
82-2-206. Commissioners to assess damages.
82-2-207. Power to set aside commissioners' report.
82-2-208. Right-of-way to commence upon payment of assessed damages.
82-2-209. Appeal from assessment of damages.
82-2-210. Trial on appeal and costs.
82-2-211. Payment of costs.
82-2-212. Appeal to supreme court.
Sections 82-2-213 through 82-2-220 reserved.
82-2-221. Eminent domain for open-pit mining — purchase of property required.
82-2-222. Construction of alternate facilities.
82-2-223. Compensation for property.
82-2-224. Notice of condemnation — filing of plat.

Part 3 — Landowner Notification of Surface Operations

82-2-301. Short title.
82-2-302. Ascertaining ownership of land.
82-2-303. Written notice and approval required before commencement of operations.
82-2-304. Exemption — discovery pits on federal lands.
82-2-305. Exemption — operations pursuant to prospecting permits or other agreements.
82-2-306. Violation — immunity of landowner.

Part 4 — Assaying of Ore and Payment for Consignments

82-2-401. Samplerooms required.
82-2-402. Samples of fifty pounds per ton to be retained until settlement.
82-2-403. Penalty for commingling foreign substances with ore.

82-2-404. Umpire assayers — appointment, qualifications, and duties.
82-2-405. Notice of selection.
82-2-406. Violation — penalty.
Sections 82-2-407 through 82-2-420 reserved.
82-2-421. Time for payment for ores.
82-2-422. Violation — penalty.
82-2-423. Statement by purchasers of ore from leased mines.
82-2-424. Copy of statement to lessee.
82-2-425. Shipper — penalty for violation.
82-2-426. Smelters — penalty for violation.

Part 1

Location and Record of Claims

82-2-101. Manner of locating claim. Any person who discovers upon the public domain of the United States, within the state of Montana, a vein, lode, or ledge of rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits or a placer deposit of gold or other deposit of minerals having a commercial value which is subject to entry and patent under the mining laws of the United States may, if qualified by the laws of the United States, locate a mining claim upon such vein, lode, ledge, or deposit in the following manner:

(1) He shall post conspicuously at the point of discovery a written or printed notice of location containing the name of the claim, the name of the locator or locators, if there be more than one, the date of the location, which shall be the date of posting such notice, and the approximate dimensions of area of the claim intended to be appropriated.

(2) Within 30 days after posting the notice of location, he shall distinctly mark the location on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. It shall be prima facie evidence that the location is properly marked if the boundaries are defined by a monument at each corner or angle of the claim, consisting of any one of the following kinds:

(a) a tree at least 8 inches in diameter and blazed on four sides;

(b) a post at least 4 inches square by 4 feet 6 inches in length, set 1 foot in the ground, unless solid rock should occur at a less depth, in which case the post should be set upon such rock and surrounded in all cases by a mound of earth or stone at least 4 feet in diameter by 2 feet in height. A squared stump of the requisite size, surrounded by such mound, shall be deemed the equivalent of a post and mound.

(c) a stone at least 6 inches square by 18 inches in length, set two-thirds of its length in the ground, with a mound of earth or stone alongside at least 4 feet in diameter by 2 feet in height; or

(d) a boulder at least 3 feet above the natural surface of the ground on the upper side. Where other monuments or monuments of lesser dimensions than those above described are used, it shall be a question for the jury or for the court where the action is tried without a jury as to whether the location has been marked upon the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. Whatever monument is used, it must be marked with the name of the claim and the designation of the corner, either by number or cardinal point.

(3) Within 60 days after posting such notice, the locator shall comply with the United States mining laws.

History: En. Sec. 3610, Pol. C. 1895; en. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2283, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7365, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1426; re-en. Sec. 7365, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-701.

82-2-102. Record of certificate of location. (1) Within 60 days after posting the notice of location, the locator shall record his location in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the mining claim is situated, and within 20 days thereafter, the county clerk shall provide a copy thereof to the department of state lands, Helena, Montana. The record shall consist of a certificate of location for each claim containing:

(a) the name of the lode or claim and whether located as a lode or placer claim;

(b) the name of the locator or locators, if there be more than one, together with the post-office address of such locator or locators;

(c) the date of location and the description of the claim, with reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim and the section, township, and range wherein the claim is situated by projected survey lines, if located in unsurveyed country;

(d) the directions and distances from the discovery point which describe the claim.

(2) The certificate of location must be verified before some officer authorized to administer oaths by the locator or one of the locators, if there be more than one, or by authorized agent. In the case of a corporation, the verification may be made by any officer thereof or by an authorized agent. When the verification is made by an agent, the fact of the agency shall be stated in the affidavit. A certificate of location so verified or a certified copy thereof is prima facie evidence of all facts properly recited therein. Failure of the locator or locators to record a certificate of location as herein required shall create a prima facie presumption of intent to abandon. However, recordation after the 60-day period but before the ground is located by another renews the location and saves the rights of the original locator. Nothing contained in 82-2-112 affects the prima facie presumption created by this section.

History: En. Sec. 3612, Pol. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 2, p. 141, L. 1901; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2284, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7366, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7366, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 428, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-702.

82-2-103. Affidavit of performance of annual work. (1) The owner of a lode or placer claim who performs or causes to be performed the annual work or makes the improvements required by the laws of the United States, as permitted and defined by laws of the United States, in order to prevent the forfeiture of the claim, must, within 90 days after the expiration of the federal annual assessment work period, file in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such claim or claims is situated an affidavit of his own or an affidavit of the person who performed such work or made the improvements, showing:

(a) the name of the mining claim or claims;

(b) the location of the claim or claims by section, township, and range, by projected survey lines if located in unsurveyed country;

(c) the book and page numbers wherein the original or latest amended relocation for each claim is recorded;

(d) the number of days' work done and the character and value of the improvements placed thereon or the verified report required by United States mining law if geological, geophysical, or geochemical work or labor is being relied upon;

(e) the dates between which such work or improvements were effected;

(f) at whose instance the work was done or the improvements made;

(g) the actual amount paid for work and improvements and by whom paid when the same was not done by the owner.

(2) Annual assessment work may be performed or caused to be performed at one or more points within a group of contiguous claims and may be utilized to satisfy annual assessment work requirements upon the group of contiguous claims. Said point or points of work may be performed upon a patented claim. If annual assessment work is performed or caused to be performed at one or more points within a group of contiguous claims, the affidavit of performance of assessment work must be filed for the group of claims. The affidavit, in addition to requirements established by this section for affidavits of performance of assessment work, must contain a description and location of the work done upon the group at a point or points within the group, the specific names of all the claims in the group for whose benefit the work was performed, and the total cost of the work performed.

(3) If group work is claimed for a group of claims crossing county lines, the affidavit required by this section shall be filed for recording within the required time in each of the counties in which such claims are located.

(4) An affidavit of performance of annual assessment work must be verified before some officer authorized to administer oaths by the locator or one of the locators, if there be more than one, or by authorized agent. In the case of a corporation, the verification may be made by any officer thereof or by an authorized agent. When the verification is made by an agent, the fact of the agency shall be stated in the affidavit. Such affidavit or a certified copy thereof is prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The failure to file such affidavits within the period allowed therefor shall be prima facie evidence that such labor has not been performed and that the owner of the claim or claims has abandoned and surrendered same.

History: En. Sec. 1483, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 3614, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 7368, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1426m; re-en. Sec. 7368, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 312, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-704.

82-2-104. Millsites. Millsite claims may be located and recorded in the same manner as other claims, except that no discovery or discovery work is required. Where a millsite claim is appurtenant to a mining claim, the certificate of location of such millsite claim shall describe, by appropriate reference, the mining claim to which it is appurtenant.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2285, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7369, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7369, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-705.

82-2-105. Relocation of abandoned claim. The relocator of an abandoned or forfeited mining claim may adopt as his discovery any shaft or other working existing upon such claim at the date of the relocation in which the vein, lode, or deposit is disclosed, but in such shaft or other working, he shall perform the same discovery work as is required in the case of an original location.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2286, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7370, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7370, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-706.

82-2-106. Rights of relocator. The rights of a relocator of any abandoned or forfeited mining claim hereafter relocated shall date from the posting of his notice of location thereon, and while he is duly performing the acts required by law to perfect his location, his rights shall not be affected by any reentry or resumption of work by the former locator or claimant.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2287, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7371, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7371, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-707.

82-2-107. Amended location. A locator or claimant may at any time amend his location and make any change in the boundaries which does not involve a change in the point of discovery as shown by the discovery shaft by marking the location as amended upon the ground and filing an amended certificate of location conforming to the requirements of an original certificate of location. A defect in a recorded certificate of location may be cured by filing an amended certificate.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2288, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7372, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7372, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-708.

82-2-108. Relocation by owner. A locator or claimant may at any time relocate his own claim for any purpose, except to avoid the performance of annual labor thereon, and, by such relocation, may change the boundaries of his claim or the point of discovery, or both, but such relocation must comply in all respects with the requirements of this law as to an original location.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2289, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7373, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7373, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-709.

82-2-109. Amendment or relocation not a waiver of acquired rights. Where a locator or claimant amends or relocates his own claim, such amendment or relocation shall not be construed as a waiver of any right or title acquired by him by virtue of the previous location or record thereof, except as to such portions of the previous location as may be omitted from the boundaries of the claim as amended or relocated. As to the portion of ground included both in the original location and the location as amended or relocated, he may rely either upon the original location or the location as amended or relocated or upon both; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as permitting the locator or claimant to hold a tract which does not include a valid discovery.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2290, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7374, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7374, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-710.

82-2-110. Rights of third persons not affected. No amendment or relocation of a mining claim by the locator or claimant thereof shall interfere with any third person's right existing at the time of such amendment or relocation.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2291, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7375, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7375, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-711.

82-2-111. Validating locations already made. All mining locations made and recorded under the laws of this state heretofore in force that in any respect have failed to conform to the requirements of such laws shall, nevertheless, in the absence of the rights of third persons accruing prior to the passage of this part, be valid if the making and recording of such locations conform to the requirements of this part.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2292, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7376, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7376, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-712.

82-2-112. Defective locations good against persons with notice. The period of time prescribed by this law for the performance of any act shall not be deemed mandatory where the act is performed before the rights of third persons have intervened, and no defect in the posted notice or recorded certificate shall be deemed material, except as against one who has located the same ground or some portion thereof in good faith and without notice. Notice to an agent who makes a location in behalf of another shall be deemed notice to his principal, and notice to one of several coclaimants shall be deemed notice to all.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2293, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7377, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7377, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-713.

82-2-113. Effect of patent. The issuance of a United States patent for a mining claim is considered conclusive evidence that the requirements of the laws of this state relative to the location and record of such mining claim have been duly complied with. However, if questions of priority are involved, the date of the location shall be an issuable fact when it is claimed to have been prior to the date of the record of the location.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 16, L. 1907; Sec. 2294, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7378, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7378, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-714.

82-2-114. Amended locations. If, at any time, the locator of any mining claim heretofore or hereafter located or his successors or assigns shall apprehend that his original declaratory statement was defective or erroneous or that the requirements of law had not been complied with or shall be desirous of changing his boundaries or taking in any part of an overlapping claim which has been abandoned or in case his original declaratory statement was filed prior to the passage of this law and he shall be desirous of securing the benefit of this part, such locator or his successors or assigns may file an additional or amended declaratory statement subject to the provisions of this part; provided that such relocation or filing of the amended or additional declaratory statement shall not interfere with the existing rights of others at the time of such relocation or filing of the amended or additional declaratory statement, and no such relocation or amended or additional declaratory statement or other record thereof shall preclude the claimant or claimants from proving any such title as he or they may have held under the previous location and notice thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 56, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 2295, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7379, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Civ. C. Sec. 1426h; re-en. Sec. 7379, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-715.

82-2-115. Filing of false mining claims. Every person who shall offer any location certificate for a placer mining claim or lode claim or affidavit of assessment work to be filed in an office of a county clerk of this state on behalf of himself or for any other person or any person who shall procure others to do so, knowing that such claim or certificate or affidavit was not preceded by a proper location of the claim physically upon the ground by the establishment of a proper notice of claim and the designation of the surface boundaries of the claim by substantial posts or monuments as required by the laws of the state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by both.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-702.1.**

Part 2

Rights-of-Way and Eminent Domain

82-2-201. Right-of-way of owners of mines. The owner of a mining claim held under the laws of the United States by patent or otherwise or under the local laws and customs of the state has a right-of-way over and across the land or mining claim of another, patented or otherwise, as prescribed in this part.

History: **En. Sec. 1, p. 597, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 886, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1495, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3630, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2297, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7382, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7382, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-801.**

82-2-202. Road or ditch right-of-way. Whenever a mine or mining claim is so situated that it cannot be conveniently worked without a road thereto or a ditch to convey water thereto or a ditch or a cut to convey the water therefrom or without a flume to carry water and tailings therefrom or without a shaft or tunnel thereto, which road, ditch, cut, flume, or tunnel must necessarily pass over, under, through, or across any lands or mining claims owned or occupied by another, such owner is entitled to a right-of-way for said road, ditch, cut, flume, shaft, or tunnel over, under, through, and across the lands or mining claims belonging to another, upon compliance with the provisions of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 2, p. 597, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 887, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1496, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3631, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2298, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7383, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7383, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-802.**

Cross-References

Interference with canal or ditch easements, 70-17-112.

82-2-203. Proceedings to obtain right-of-way. Whenever such owner desires to work a mine or mining claim and it is necessary to enable him to do so successfully and conveniently that he should have a right-of-way for any of the purposes mentioned in the foregoing sections and if such right-of-way has not been acquired by agreement between him and the owner of the land or claims over, under, across, and upon which he seeks to establish such right-of-way, it is lawful for him to present to the judge of the district court a complaint asking that such right-of-way be awarded to him. The complaint must be verified and contain a particular description of the character and extent of the right sought, a description of the mine or mining claim of the owner, and the mining claim or claims and the lands to be affected by such right-of-way, with the names of the occupants or owners thereof, and may also set forth any tender or offer hereinafter mentioned.

History: En. Sec. 3, p. 597, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 888, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1497, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3632, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2299, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7384, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7384, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-803.

82-2-204. Proceedings before the court. Upon the receipt of the complaint and filing thereof with the clerk of the court, the judge must direct a summons to issue to the defendants named in the complaint requiring them to appear before the judge on a day therein named, which must be not less than 10 days from the service thereof, and show cause why such right-of-way should not be allowed. The summons may be served on each of the parties in the manner prescribed by law for serving summons in other actions.

History: En. Sec. 4, p. 598, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 889, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1498, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3633, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2300, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7385, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7385, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-804.

82-2-205. Court order and appointment of commissioners. Upon the return of the summons or upon any day to which the hearing is adjourned, the defendants may answer, and issue must be joined, and the judge must hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties. If, upon such hearing, the judge is satisfied that the claims of the plaintiff can be worked conveniently only by means of the privilege asked for, he must make an order adjudging and awarding to the plaintiff such right-of-way and must appoint three commissioners who are disinterested persons and residents of the county to assess the damages to the lands or claims affected by such order.

History: En. Sec. 5, p. 598, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 890, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1499, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3634, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2301, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7386, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7386, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-805.

82-2-206. Commissioners to assess damages. The commissioners must be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties and must without delay examine the property, lands, and claims and assess the damages resulting from such right-of-way and report the amount to the judge, and if such right-of-way affects the property of more than one person, such report must contain an assessment of damages to each person.

History: En. Sec. 6, p. 598, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 891, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1500, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3635, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2302, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7387, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7387, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-806.

82-2-207. Power to set aside commissioners' report. For good cause shown, the judge may set aside the report of the commissioners and appoint three other commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 7, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 892, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1501, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3636, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2303, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7388, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7388, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-807.

82-2-208. Right-of-way to commence upon payment of assessed damages. Upon the payment of the sum assessed as damages and all costs to the persons to whom it is awarded or the payment of the same to the clerk for the use of such person, plaintiff is entitled to the right-of-way and may immediately proceed to occupy the same and to erect thereon such works and structures and make therein such excavations as may be necessary to the use and enjoyment of the right-of-way so awarded.

History: En. Sec. 8, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 893, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1502, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3637, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2304, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7389, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7389, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-808.

82-2-209. Appeal from assessment of damages. An appeal from the assessment of damages made by the commissioners may be taken to the district court by any party interested at any time within 10 days after the filing of the report of the commissioners. A written notice of appeal must be filed with the clerk and served upon the opposite party.

History: En. Sec. 9, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 894, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1503, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3638, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2305, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7390, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7390, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-809.

82-2-210. Trial on appeal and costs. On appeal, the question of the amount of damages may be tried by the court or jury as in other cases. If the appellant recovers damages exceeding the amount awarded by the commissioners, the opposite party must pay the costs of appeal, otherwise the appellant.

History: En. Sec. 10, p. 599, Cod. Stat. 1871, on Jan. 12, 1872; re-en. Sec. 895, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1504, Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. and re-en. Sec. 3639, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2306, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7391, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7391, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-810.

82-2-211. Payment of costs. All costs and expenses of the proceedings under the provisions of this part, except as provided in 82-2-210, must be paid by the plaintiff or party making the application. The judge may, if the right-of-way asked for is denied, allow the opposite party a reasonable counsel fee.

History: En. Sec. 3640, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2307, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7392, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7392, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-811.

82-2-212. Appeal to supreme court. An appeal to the supreme court may be taken by either party as in other cases.

History: En. Sec. 3641, Pol. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 2308, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7393, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7393, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-812.

82-2-213 through 82-2-220 reserved.

82-2-221. Eminent domain for open-pit mining — purchase of property required. Whenever the right of eminent domain is exercised to acquire estates and rights in land for the purpose of open-pit mining of the ores, metals, or minerals owned by the plaintiff, the decree shall be granted on condition that the plaintiff protects the public in the immediate area by agreeing to purchase all property within 300 yards of the surface tract condemned, including vacant lots, provided the owner or owners thereof serve upon the plaintiff and file with the court a written offer stating the amount asked for such property within 30 days from the entry of the court order appointing commissioners in said eminent domain proceeding. In the event the plaintiff and the owner or owners are unable to agree upon the compensation to be paid for such property, the court, upon petition of either party, may proceed to determine the compensation to be paid for such property in the manner prescribed in Title 70, chapters 30 and 31, as amended, for ascertaining the value of property taken through the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 240, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-813.

82-2-222. Construction of alternate facilities. Whenever it is sought to condemn streets, roads, alleys, or highways for the purposes stated in 82-2-221 hereof, there shall also be attached to the complaint for condemnation a plat or plats showing the alternate facilities to be proposed and paid for by the plaintiff, and the court, in its final order of condemnation, may order the plaintiff to construct such reasonable and adequate alternate facilities as it deems appropriate under the circumstances.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 240, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 50-814.

82-2-223. Compensation for property. (1) The measure of compensation for the property located within 300 yards of the surfaced tract condemned shall be the fair market value or the value of similar property in a similar area not affected by open-pit mining operations, whichever the owner of the surface property shall elect to receive.

(2) The measure of compensation for a building owned by the city, county, or state shall be the value of the cost of replacing the building in a similar area not affected by open-pit mining operations.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 240, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 304, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-815.

82-2-224. Notice of condemnation — filing of plat. Any party seeking to condemn property for open-pit mining purposes shall serve notice in writing on all owners of property within 300 yards of the surface tract sought to be condemned or in lieu thereof shall file a plat showing the boundaries of the property sought to be condemned in the office of the county clerk and recorder, and the filing of said plat shall constitute notice to the owner or owners not personally served with written notice as herein provided.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 240, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 304, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-816.

Part 3

Landowner Notification of Surface Operations

82-2-301. Short title. This part may be referred to as "The Landowner Notification Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1301.

82-2-302. Ascertaining ownership of land. All prospectors for minerals, miners, or other persons contemplating surface disturbance by mechanical equipment other than hand tools on lands within the state of Montana are required to ascertain the ownership and possessory right of any land before performing any such operations causing surface disturbance such as road or trail building or any other work disturbing the surface on such land.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1302.

82-2-303. Written notice and approval required before commencement of operations. (1) The land or surface of land not owned in fee by such person may not be disturbed in any manner until the owner or manager of the surface of said land and the owner of a possessory right to said land are given notice in writing, accompanied by a map showing the specific locations involved, of such person's intent or desire to enter upon such land, which will sufficiently disclose the plan of work and operations, including contemplated measures for the protection and restoration of the land and waters, to enable the owner or manager of the land and any person holding a possessory right to such land to evaluate the extent of disturbance contemplated and the effectiveness and sufficiency of the protection and restoration measures planned.

(2) Before commencement of any work or operations on any such lands, such person must first obtain from the surface owner of private land specific written approval of the proposed work or operations.

(3) In the case of city, county, state, or federally-owned lands, such person must first obtain the authorization or permit, if any, required by the applicable law and the regulations of the governmental agency or board charged by law with the administration or management of the surface of such land.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1303.**

82-2-304. Exemption — discovery pits on federal lands. Discovery pits which may be required to locate a mining claim on federal lands open to mineral entry, when excavated entirely by hand methods with hand tools, are exempt from the operation of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1304.**

82-2-305. Exemption — operations pursuant to prospecting permits or other agreements. The provisions of this part shall not apply where operations upon land are performed in accordance with the terms of a prospecting permit or a lease covering any mineral interest in said land or other valid agreements authorizing such operations which are in full force and effect.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 335, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 194, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1305.**

82-2-306. Violation — immunity of landowner. Any work done in violation of this part is punishable as a misdemeanor, and each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. The owner or lessor shall not be liable for injury to any person on either owned or leased land.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 335, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1306.**

Part 4

Assaying of Ore and Payment for Consignments

82-2-401. Samplerooms required. Any person, association, or corporation engaged in the business of buying or sampling or smelting for hire ores of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, or other valuable metal shall maintain a sampling-room or house to which the ore shippers, their agents, or representatives shall have access at all times during the sampling of ores or while the same is being carried on and in which shall be samples of all ores he or they may buy or smelt.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3436, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3436, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-201.

82-2-402. Samples of fifty pounds per ton to be retained until settlement. A person, association, or corporation which buys any ores upon an agreement to pay for them in amount dependent upon their metallic contents or smelts any ore shall retain from the pulp or crushed ore, as the same is sampled, a quantity of not less than 50 pounds out of each ton of ore, which quantity shall be selected regularly and at equal intervals from any lot of ore so bought or to be smelted, and shall keep this quantity separate from any other ores or pulp for a period of 30 days or until full settlement is made and accepted by the shipper. Until full settlement is made and accepted, the ore shipper, his agents, or representatives may take from the quantity so retained any part thereof for the purpose of sampling or assaying that part; however, the value of any part so taken by the owner or shipper may be deducted from the total value of the ore delivered by him.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 54, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3437, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3437, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-202.

82-2-403. Penalty for commingling foreign substances with ore. Any person or persons, corporation, association, or partnership which shall, with intent to defraud, in any manner whatever, introduce any foreign substance into any ore or commingle any foreign substance with any ore intended for sale in any smelter or which any person, association, or corporation shall have undertaken for hire to smelt or into any sample retained for tests or assays, as provided in 82-2-402, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 60 days or more than 12 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3438, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3438, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-203.

82-2-404. Umpire assayers — appointment, qualifications, and duties. A person, association, or corporation engaged in the sampling of ores with intent to purchase or smelt them, whether for themselves or as the agent or agents for other purchasers, shall choose an assayer who has operated an assay office or chemical laboratory for at least 1 year. The person, association, or corporation shall submit to the selected assayer all samples of ore over which there is a dispute as to metallic contents or value between the buyer or sampler and the seller of the ore. The chosen assayer shall be known as the umpire for the person, association, or corporation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3439, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3439, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-204; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1979.

82-2-405. Notice of selection. Upon the selection of the umpire, who shall be actively engaged in the assaying business in this state, the person, association, or corporation selecting him shall, within 10 days after the selection is made, post a notice of the selection in a conspicuous place within and without the room or house where the sampling of ores is carried on by the person, association, or corporation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 115, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3440, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3440, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-205.

82-2-406. Violation — penalty. Every person, association, or corporation engaged in the sampling of ores belonging to others which fails to comply with the provisions of 82-2-404 or 82-2-405 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 or less than $500.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 115, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 3441, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3441, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-206.

82-2-407 through 82-2-420 reserved.

82-2-421. Time for payment for ores. (1) Every person, association, company, or corporation engaged within this state in purchasing ores, minerals, or metals from or in smelting, milling, or otherwise reducing or preparing the same for market for any other person or persons, association, company, or corporation shall, within 20 days after any such ores, minerals, or metals shall have arrived at his, their, or its smelter, mill, reduction works, yards, or other place for receiving such ores, minerals, or metals, make full settlement with and payment of the amount due to the consignor or consignors thereof, unless restrained or prevented from making such settlement and payment by an order, writ, or process of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) However, the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to any such ores, minerals, or metals received pursuant to an existing written contract at time of shipment between the consignor or consignors thereof and the person, association, company, or corporation receiving the same, where the time for settlement and payment is provided for in such contract.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3442, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3442, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 5, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 50-301(part).

82-2-422. Violation — penalty. Any person, association, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of 82-2-421 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $1,000 or less than $500.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 3443, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3443, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-302.

82-2-423. Statement by purchasers of ore from leased mines. A person or corporation buying or treating ores from leased mines or mining claims shall furnish the lessor and the lessee of the mines or mining claims a true and correct copy of the statement of returns of ores from the sale or shipment. The statement shall show both the gross and net proceeds derived from the sale or shipment of ores. Upon shipment of the ores from leased premises, either for sale or treatment, the shipper shall furnish to any sampling works or smelter buying or treating them the names and post-office addresses of the lessor and the lessee interested in that shipment of ores, and within 7 days after receipt of the statement from the sampling works or smelter, the shipper shall make settlement with the lessor and the lessee for the shipment or sale of ores, based upon the statement received by the parties from the sampling works or smelter.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 79, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3444, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3444, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-303.**

82-2-424. Copy of statement to lessee. Sampling works and smelters within this state shall mail a duplicate copy of any statement showing the gross and net proceeds of all ores bought from or treated for lessors of mines to the lessee of the mine or mining claim from which the ores were extracted at the same time the statement is furnished to the lessor of the mine or mining claim or shipper of the ore.

History: **En. 3444.1, R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 17, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-304.**

82-2-425. Shipper — penalty for violation. A person or corporation who, as the shipper, violates 82-2-423, as amended, is liable to the lessor and the lessee for 10% of the net returns from the shipment or sale of ores referred to in that section, in addition to the value of the interest of the lessor and the lessee in the shipment. This amount may be recovered in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 79, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3445, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3445, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-305.**

82-2-426. Smelters — penalty for violation. Any person or corporation operating any sampling works or smelter within this state who shall violate any of the provisions of 82-2-423 and 82-2-424 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than $50 or more than $100.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 79, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3446, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3446, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 17, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 50-306.**

CHAPTER 3

COAL MINING

Part 1 — Coal Conservation
(Repealed. Sec. 21, Ch. 550, L. 1979)

Part 2 — Coal Invoices

Section

82-3-201. Regulations on bills and invoices.
82-3-202. Dealers' duties concerning bills and invoices.
82-3-203. Copies of bills and invoices to be kept for inspection.
82-3-204. Enforcement.
82-3-205. Penalty.

Part 1

Coal Conservation
(Repealed. Sec. 21, Ch. 550, L. 1979)

Part Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

82-3-101. En. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1401.

82-3-102. En. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1402.

82-3-103. En. Sec. 3, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1403.

82-3-104. En. Sec. 4, Ch. 220, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 39, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1404.

82-3-105. En. Sec. 5, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1405.

82-3-106. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1406(1).

82-3-107. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1406(2).

82-3-108. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1408.

82-3-109. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1407.

82-3-110. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 220, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1409.

Part 2

Coal Invoices

82-3-201. Regulations on bills and invoices. Any person, firm, or corporation engaged in mining, producing, or shipping of coal within the state of Montana shall accurately bill and invoice the same, plainly indicating on all bills or invoices therefor the place where the same was mined, the person, firm, or corporation by whom the same was mined, and the trade name or mark, if any, thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-601.

82-3-202. Dealers' duties concerning bills and invoices. Any person, firm, or corporation wholesaling, jobbing, exchanging, offering for sale, or selling at retail any coal within the state of Montana shall accurately bill and invoice the same to the person, firm, or corporation purchasing or receiving the same and shall plainly indicate on all statements, bills, or invoices therefor the name of the coal, the name of the person, firm, or corporation producing the same, the place where mined, and the trade name or trademark, if any, thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-602.

82-3-203. Copies of bills and invoices to be kept for inspection. A person, firm, or corporation mining, shipping, or producing coal and all persons, firms, or corporations wholesaling, jobbing, exchanging, offering for sale, or selling at retail any coal in this state shall keep a true, accurate, and complete copy of all the original statements, bills, and invoices of all coal produced, shipped, marketed, exchanged, or sold for at least 1 year. All papers, records, and files of any person, firm, or corporation transporting, producing, shipping, exchanging, or selling any coal in this state shall, at all times, be open to inspection by the attorney general, the county attorneys, and the department of commerce for the purposes of enforcing this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 117, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-604; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation".

82-3-204. Enforcement. The department of commerce shall enforce this part, and the attorney general and the county attorneys shall prosecute all cases arising under its provisions.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 118, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-606; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation".

82-3-205. Penalty. Every person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person, firm, or corporation convicted of a second violation of any of the provisions of this part shall be punished as above provided, and the license of any retail coal dealer shall, thereby, be automatically revoked, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation so convicted to engage thereafter in said retail business, either directly or indirectly, for a period of 6 months next after such second conviction.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 104, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3546.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 50-605.

CHAPTER 4

RECLAMATION

Part 1 — Strip and Underground Mine Siting

Section
82-4-101. Short title.
82-4-102. Policy and purpose.
82-4-103. Definitions.
82-4-104. Application.
Sections 82-4-105 through 82-4-110 reserved.
82-4-111. Orders and rules of board — hearings.
82-4-112. Administration.
82-4-113. Receipts paid into special fund — use of fund.
Sections 82-4-114 through 82-4-120 reserved.
82-4-121. Permit required.
82-4-122. Application and approval of permit.
82-4-123. Permit fee and surety bond.
82-4-124. Permit — authority under and renewal.
82-4-125. Refusal of permit.
82-4-126. When information may be used to meet strip-mining or underground-mining permit requirements.
82-4-127. Effect of siting permit on subsequent mining permits.
82-4-128. Termination of permit.
82-4-129. Noncompliance — suspension of permits.
82-4-130. Procedure for hearings and appeals.
Sections 82-4-131 through 82-4-140 reserved.
82-4-141. Violation — penalty.
82-4-142. Mandamus to compel enforcement.

Part 2 — Coal and Uranium Mine Reclamation

82-4-201. Short title.
82-4-202. Policy — findings.
82-4-203. Definitions.
82-4-204. Board orders, rules, and hearings.
82-4-205. Administration by department of state lands.
82-4-206. Procedure for hearings and appeals.
Sections 82-4-207 through 82-4-220 reserved.
82-4-221. Mining permit required.
82-4-222. Permit application.
82-4-223. Permit fee and surety bond.
82-4-224. Consent or waiver by surface owner.
82-4-225. Application for increase or reduction in permit area.

82-4-226. Prospecting permit.
82-4-227. Refusal of permit.
82-4-228. Designation of land unsuitable for coal mining.
Sections 82-4-229 and 82-4-230 reserved.
82-4-231. Submission of and action on reclamation plan.
82-4-232. Area mining required — bond — alternative plan.
82-4-233. Planting of vegetation following grading of disturbed area.
82-4-234. Commencement of reclamation.
82-4-235. Planting report.
82-4-236. Vegetation as property of landowner.
82-4-237. Operator to file annual reports.
82-4-238. Successor operator.
82-4-239. Reclamation by board.
82-4-240. Reclamation of lands after bond forfeited.
82-4-241. Receipts paid into special fund — use of fund.
82-4-242. Funds received by board.
Sections 82-4-243 through 82-4-250 reserved.
82-4-251. Noncompliance — suspension of permits.
82-4-252. Mandamus.
82-4-253. Suit for damage to water supply.
82-4-254. Violation — penalty.

Part 3 — Metal Mine Reclamation

82-4-301. Legislative findings.
82-4-302. Purpose.
82-4-303. Definitions.
82-4-304. Exemption — works performed prior to promulgation of rules.
82-4-305. Exemption — small miners — written agreement.
82-4-306. Confidentiality of application information.
82-4-307. Review of existing files.
82-4-308. Release by waiver.
82-4-309. Exemption — operations on federal lands.
82-4-310. Exemption — sample collectors.
82-4-311. Hard-rock mining account.
Sections 82-4-312 through 82-4-320 reserved.
82-4-321. Administration.
82-4-322. Investigations, research, and experiments.
82-4-323. Interagency cooperation — receipt and expenditure of funds.
Sections 82-4-324 through 82-4-330 reserved.
82-4-331. Exploration license required — employees included.
82-4-332. Exploration license.
82-4-333. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 588, L. 1979.
82-4-334. Exception — geological phenomena.
82-4-335. Operating permit.
82-4-336. Reclamation plan and specific reclamation requirements.
82-4-337. Inspection — issuance of operating permit — modification.
82-4-338. Performance bond.
82-4-339. Annual report of activities by permittee — fee.
82-4-340. Successor operator.
82-4-341. Compliance with reclamation plan — reclamation by board.
Sections 82-4-342 through 82-4-350 reserved.
82-4-351. Reasons for denial of permit.
82-4-352. Reapplication with new reclamation plan.
82-4-353. Administrative remedies — notice — parties.
Sections 82-4-354 through 82-4-360 reserved.
82-4-361. Violation — penalties.
82-4-362. Suspension of permits.

Part 4 — Opencut Mining Reclamation

82-4-401. Short title.
82-4-402. Policy.

82-4-403. Definitions.
82-4-404. Exemption — operations covered by metal mine reclamation.
82-4-405. Inapplicability to state and local government.
82-4-406. Exemption — operations on federal lands.
Sections 82-4-407 through 82-4-420 reserved.
82-4-421. Administration — delegation of functions.
82-4-422. Powers, duties, and functions of board.
82-4-423. Contracts for reclamation.
82-4-424. Receipt and expenditure of funds.
82-4-425. Inspection of opencut mining by board.
82-4-426. Reclamation of land on which bond forfeited.
82-4-427. Board hearing.
Sections 82-4-428 through 82-4-430 reserved.
82-4-431. Contract for reclamation required.
82-4-432. Application for contract — contents — issuance — amendment.
82-4-433. Bond.
82-4-434. Reclamation plan part of contract — requirements.
82-4-435. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1981.
Sections 82-4-436 through 82-4-440 reserved.
82-4-441. Penalty — enforcement.

Part 1

Strip and Underground Mine Siting

82-4-101. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Strip and Underground Mine Siting Act".

History: En. 50-1601 by Sec. 1, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1601.

82-4-102. Policy and purpose. (1) It is the policy of this state to provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources.

(2) It is the purpose of this part:

(a) to vest in the department the authority to review new strip-mine and new underground-mine site locations and reclamation plans and either approve or disapprove such locations and plans and to exercise general administration and enforcement of this part;

(b) to vest in the board the authority to adopt rules, to suspend and revoke permits, and to conduct hearings;

(c) to satisfy the requirement of Article IX, section 2, of the constitution of this state, that all lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources be reclaimed; and

(d) to insure that adequate information is available on areas proposed for strip mining or underground mining so that mining and reclamation plans may be properly formulated to accommodate areas that are suitable for strip mining or underground mining.

(3) This part is deemed to be an exercise of the general police power to provide for the health and welfare of the people.

History: En. 50-1602 by Sec. 2, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1602.

82-4-103. Definitions. When used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of land commissioners as provided for in Article X, section 4, of the constitution of this state.

(2) "Department" means the department of state lands provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 32.

(3) "Mineral" means mineral as defined in 82-4-203.

(4) "New mine" means a strip- or underground-mining operation proposed for an area of land which the department determines, because of distance from an existing strip-mine or underground-mine operation or their respective facilities or because of important differences in topography, soils, wildlife, geologic structure, aquifers, or vegetation from an existing strip-mine or underground-mine operation, does not constitute an expansion of an existing operation.

(5) "Operation" means all of the premises, facilities, railroad loops, roads, power lines, and equipment used in the process of producing and removing mineral from a designated strip-mine or underground-mine area.

(6) "Operator" means a person who intends to operate a new strip mine or new underground mine involving the removal of more than 10,000 cubic yards of mineral or overburden.

(7) "Person" means a person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state.

(8) "Preparatory work" means all on-site disturbances, excluding prospecting, associated with the initiation of a new strip mine or underground mine, including but not limited to the construction of railroad spurs or loops, buildings to house mining operations, roads, storage and train loadout facilities, transmission lines, erection of draglines and loading shovels, and other associated facilities.

(9) "Strip mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of mineral by the opencut method, including mining by the auger method or any similar method which penetrates a mineral deposit and removes mineral directly through a series of openings made by a machine which enters the deposit from a surface excavation or any other method or process in which the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to recover the mineral.

(10) "Underground mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of a mineral such that vertical or horizontal shafts, slopes, drifts, or incline planes connected with excavations penetrating the mineral stratum or strata are utilized.

History: En. 50-1603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1603; amd. Sec. 191, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "82-4-203" for "82-4-203(12)" in (3).

82-4-104. Application. The provisions of this part shall not apply where any preparatory work was conducted prior to January 1, 1974, or for which contracts for preparatory work or the sale of Montana coal from a new strip mine by an operator holding a valid permit under 82-4-221 were in existence and proven specific notice thereof given to the department prior to January 1, 1974.

History: **En. 50-1617 by Sec. 17, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1617.**

82-4-105 through 82-4-110 reserved.

82-4-111. Orders and rules of board — hearings. The board shall:

(1) issue, after an opportunity for a hearing, orders requiring an operator to adopt the remedial measures necessary to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part;

(2) issue, after an opportunity for a hearing, a final order directing the department to revoke a permit when the requirements set forth by the notice of noncompliance, order of suspension, or an order of the board requiring remedial measures have not been complied with according to the terms herein;

(3) adopt, after an opportunity for a hearing, general rules pertaining to new strip mines and to new underground mines and preparatory work to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(4) conduct hearings under provisions of this part or rules adopted by the board.

History: **En. 50-1604 by Sec. 4, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1604.**

82-4-112. Administration. The department shall:

(1) exercise general supervision, administration, and enforcement of this part and all rules and orders adopted under this part;

(2) order the suspension of any permit for failure to comply with this part, any rule adopted under this part, or permit issued pursuant to this part;

(3) order the halting of any operation that is started without first having secured a permit as required by this part;

(4) make investigations and inspections necessary to insure compliance with this part;

(5) encourage and conduct investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations and collect and disseminate information relating to new strip mines, new underground mines, and reclamation of lands and waters affected by preparatory work;

(6) adopt rules with respect to the filing of reports, the issuance of permits, and other matters of procedure and administration.

History: **En. 50-1605 by Sec. 5, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1605.**

82-4-113. Receipts paid into special fund — use of fund. Except for bond forfeiture moneys, all fees, penalties, and other moneys available or paid to the department under the provisions of this part shall be placed in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

History: **En. 50-1610 by Sec. 10, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1610; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "general fund" for language dealing with a special agency account, the mining and reclamation fund, and its administration; substituted "penalties" for "forfeit funds".

82-4-114 through 82-4-120 reserved.

82-4-121. Permit required. No person may commence preparatory work until the operator shall have first obtained from the department a mine-site location permit for a new strip mine or a new underground mine or a permit under part 2 of this chapter, if the application for such permit includes an appropriate long-range mining plan acceptable to the department.

History: En. 50-1606 by Sec. 6, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1606.

82-4-122. Application and approval of permit. (1) A person desiring a mine-site location permit shall file with the department an application which shall contain a reclamation plan for any preparatory work and such other information the department deems necessary to determine if the proposed area to be affected by the operation is appropriate for the location of a new strip mine or a new underground mine. The department may require any information included in but not limited to an application for a strip-mining permit or underground-mining permit as required by part 2 of this chapter.

(2) The department shall notify the applicant within 365 days of receipt of a complete application if the proposed site is an acceptable location for development of a new strip mine or a new underground mine. If the site is approved, the department shall issue the applicant a mine-site location permit. If the location is not approved, the department shall notify the applicant in writing, setting forth reasons why the location is not acceptable. The department shall also notify the applicant within 365 days of receipt of a complete application whether the proposed reclamation plan is or is not acceptable. If the plan is not acceptable, the department shall set forth the reasons for nonacceptance of the plan. It may propose modifications, delete areas, or reject the entire plan.

History: En. 50-1607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1607(1), (3).

82-4-123. Permit fee and surety bond. A fee of $50 shall be paid before the mine-site location permit required in this part may be issued. The operator shall also file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in the penal sum to be determined by the board on the recommendation of the commissioner of not less than $200 or more than $10,000 for each acre or fraction thereof of the area of land to be disturbed by preparatory work, with a minimum bond of $5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in this part and of the rules of the board. In determining the amount of the bond within the above limits, the board shall take into consideration the character and nature of the surface and subsurface disturbances, the future suitable use of the land involved, and the cost of removing or burying facilities, subsidence stabilization, water controls, backfilling, grading, topsoiling, and reclamation to be required. Notwithstanding the above limits, the bond may not be less than the total estimated cost to the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan.

History: En. 50-1607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1607(4).

82-4-124. Permit — authority under and renewal. A mine-site location permit shall authorize the applicant to engage in preparatory work upon the area described in the application and designated in the permit for a period of 1 year from the date of issuance and is renewable until the applicant has applied for and received a strip-mining or underground-mining permit in accordance with part 2 of this chapter.

History: **En. 50-1607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1607(2).**

82-4-125. Refusal of permit. (1) The department may not issue a permit under this part if it finds that a new strip mine or a new underground mine is not consistent with the purposes and policies of this part.

(2) The department shall not approve a new strip-mining site, a new underground-mining site, or preparatory work site for any areas of land or water included in the application if the department determines that the area could not be approved under the criteria specified in 82-4-227.

(3) The department shall not issue a permit under this part if a proposed reclamation plan does not meet the requirements of part 2 of this chapter.

History: **En. 50-1608 by Sec. 8, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1608.**

82-4-126. When information may be used to meet strip-mining or underground-mining permit requirements. The department may choose to accept information submitted under this part to the extent it is applicable and relevant as satisfying the requirements of part 2 of this chapter.

History: **En. 50-1614 by Sec. 14, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1614.**

82-4-127. Effect of siting permit on subsequent mining permits. When the department has sufficient information to approve or disapprove a mine-site location permit application on either the entire area being considered for a mine-site location permit or a portion thereof on the grounds listed in 82-4-227(2) and (4), it shall so state in a written statement to the operator. This decision is binding on the department with regard to strip-mining or underground-mining permit applications as specified in part 2 of this chapter unless:

(1) new information is submitted or obtained in compliance with part 2 of this chapter which indicates a situation not existing or known at the time of the issuance of a permit under this part;

(2) an application under this part misrepresented information related to the criteria;

(3) a situation develops because of strip-mining or underground-mining operations which was not in existence at the time of the issuance of a permit under this part.

History: **En. 50-1616 by Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1616.**

82-4-128. Termination of permit. A mine-site location permit granted by the department in accordance with the provisions of this part shall remain in full force and effect until the provisions of the permit are complied with and the bond is released, except that those areas of land covered by a mine-site location permit for which a strip-mining or an underground-mining permit is granted pursuant to the provisions of part 2 of this chapter shall be released from the terms and provisions of the mine-site location permit.

History: En. 50-1615 by Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1615.

82-4-129. Noncompliance — suspension of permits. (1) If any of the requirements of this part or rules or orders of the department and the board have not been complied with within the time limits set by the department or the board or by this part, the department shall serve a notice of noncompliance on the operator or, where found necessary, the commissioner shall order the suspension of a permit. The notice or order shall be handed to the operator in person or served by certified or registered mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the application for a permit. The notice of noncompliance or order of suspension shall specify in what respects the operator has failed to comply with this part or the rules or orders of the department and the board. If the operator has not complied with the requirement set forth in the notice of noncompliance or order of suspension within time limits set therein, the permit may be revoked by order of the board and the performance bond forfeited to the department.

(2) Any additional strip-mining or underground-mining or mine-site location permits held by an operator whose mine-site location permit has been revoked shall be suspended and the operator is not eligible to receive another permit or to have the suspended permits reinstated until he has complied with all the requirements of this part in respect to former permits issued him. An operator who has forfeited a bond is not eligible to receive another permit unless the land for which the bond was forfeited has been reclaimed without cost to the state or the operator has paid into the reclamation account a sum together with the value of the bond the board finds adequate to reclaim the lands. The department may not issue any additional permits to an operator who has repeatedly been in noncompliance or violation of this part.

History: En. 50-1609 by Sec. 9, Ch. 280, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1609.

82-4-130. Procedure for hearings and appeals. All hearing and appeal procedures shall be in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: En. 50-1613 by Sec. 13, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1613.

82-4-131 through 82-4-140 reserved.

82-4-141. Violation — penalty. (1) A person or operator who violates any of the provisions of this part or rules or orders adopted under this part shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each day during which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing such violations as provided in this section. These penalties shall be recoverable in any action brought in the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district court of the first judicial district of this state in and for the county of Lewis and Clark or in the district court having jurisdiction of the defendant.

(2) The attorney general shall, upon the request of the commissioner, sue for the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an action for a restraining order, temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order adopted under this part.

(3) A person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this part or any determination or order adopted under this part which has become final is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $500 and not more than $5,000. Each day on which a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

History: En. 50-1611 by Sec. 11, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1611.

82-4-142. Mandamus to compel enforcement. (1) A resident of this state, with knowledge that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being enforced by a public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce the requirement or rule, may bring the failure to enforce to the attention of the public officer or employee by a written statement under oath that shall state the specific facts of the failure to enforce the requirement or rule. Knowingly making false statements or charges in the affidavit subjects the affiant to penalties prescribed in 45-7-202.

(2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreasonable time after receipt of the statement to enforce the requirement or rule, the resident may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of the first judicial district of this state in and for the county of Lewis and Clark or in the district court of the county in which the land is located. If the court finds that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being enforced, it shall order the public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce the requirement or rule to perform his duties. If he fails to do so, the public officer or employee shall be held in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties provided by law.

History: En. 50-1612 by Sec. 12, Ch. 280, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1612; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 201, L. 1979.

Part 2

Coal and Uranium Mine Reclamation

82-4-201. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1034.

82-4-202. Policy — findings. (1) It is the declared policy of this state and its people to:

(a) maintain and improve the state's clean and healthful environment for present and future generations;

(b) protect its environmental life-support system from degradation;

(c) prevent unreasonable degradation of its natural resources;

(d) restore, enhance, and preserve its scenic, historic, archeologic, scientific, cultural, and recreational sites;

(e) demand effective reclamation of all lands disturbed by the taking of natural resources and maintain state administration of the reclamation program;

(f) require the legislature to provide for proper administration and enforcement, create adequate remedies, and set effective requirements and standards (especially as to reclamation of disturbed lands) in order to achieve the aforementioned objectives; and

(g) provide for the orderly development of coal resources through strip or underground mining to assure the wise use of these resources and prevent the failure to conserve coal.

(2) The legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(a) in order to achieve the aforementioned policy objectives, promote the health and welfare of the people, control erosion and pollution, protect domestic stock and wildlife, preserve agricultural and recreational productivity, save cultural, historic, and aesthetic values, and assure a long-range dependable tax base, it is reasonably necessary to require, after March 16, 1973, that all strip-mining and underground-mining operations be limited to those for which 5-year permits are granted, that no permit be issued until the operator presents a comprehensive plan for reclamation and restoration and a coal conservation plan, together with an adequate performance bond, and the plan is approved, that certain other things must be done, that certain remedies are available, that certain lands because of their unique or unusual characteristics may not be strip-mined or underground-mined under any circumstances, all as more particularly appears in the remaining provisions of this part, and that the department be given authority to administer and enforce a reclamation program that complies with Public Law 95-87, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended;

(b) this part be deemed to be an exercise of the authority granted in the Montana constitution, as adopted June 6, 1972, and, in particular, a response to the mandate expressed in Article IX thereof and also be deemed to be an exercise of the general police power to provide for the health and welfare of the people.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1035; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-203. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandoned" means an operation where no mineral is being produced and where the department determines that the operation will not continue or resume.

(2) "Alluvial valley floor" means the unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood irrigation agricultural activities; but the term does not include upland areas which are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed chiefly of debris from sheet erosion, deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slope wash, together with talus, other mass movement accumulation, and windblown deposits.

(3) "Aquifer" means any geologic formation or natural zone beneath the earth's surface that contains or stores water and transmits it from one point to another in quantities which permit or have the potential to permit economic development as a water source.

(4) "Area of land affected" means the area of land from which overburden is to be or has been removed and upon which the overburden is to be or has been deposited and includes all land overlying any tunnels, shafts, or other excavations used to extract the mineral, lands affected by the construction of new railroad loops and roads or the improvement or use of existing railroad loops and roads to gain access and to haul the mineral, processing facilities at or near the mine site or other mine associated facilities, waste deposition areas, treatment ponds, and any other surface or subsurface disturbance associated with strip mining or underground mining, and all activities necessary and incident to the reclamation of such operations.

(5) "Bench" means the ledge, shelf, table, or terrace formed in the contour method of strip mining.

(6) "Board" means the board of land commissioners provided for in Article X, section 4, of the constitution of this state.

(7) "Coal conservation plan" means the planned course of conduct of a strip- or underground-mining operation to include plans for the removal and utilization of minable and marketable coal located within the area planned to be mined.

(8) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of state lands provided for in 2-15-3202.

(9) "Contour strip mining" means that strip-mining method commonly carried out in areas of rough and hilly topography in which the coal or mineral seam outcrops along the side of the slope and entrance is made to the seam by excavating a bench or table cut at and along the site of the seam outcropping with the excavated overburden commonly being cast down the slope below the mineral seam and the operating bench.

(10) "Degree" means from the horizontal and in each case is subject to a tolerance of 5% error.

(11) "Department" means the department of state lands provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 32.

(12) "Failure to conserve coal" means the nonremoval or nonutilization of minable and marketable coal by an operation, provided that the nonremoval or nonutilization of minable and marketable coal in accordance with reclamation standards established by the department shall not be considered failure to conserve coal.

(13) "Fill bench" means that portion of a bench or table which is formed by depositing overburden beyond or downslope from the cut section as formed in the contour method of strip mining.

(14) "Imminent danger to the health and safety of the public" means the existence of any condition or practice or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this part in a strip- or underground-coal-mining and reclamation operation that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated. A reasonable expectation of death or serious injury before abatement exists if a rational person, subjected to the same

conditions or practices giving rise to the peril, would not expose himself or herself to the danger during the time necessary for abatement.

(15) "Marketable coal" means a minable coal that is economically feasible to mine and is fit for sale in the usual course of trade.

(16) "Method of operation" means the method or manner by which the cut, open pit, shaft, or excavation is made, the overburden is placed or handled, water is controlled, and other acts are performed by the operator in the process of uncovering and removing the minerals that affect the reclamation of the area of land affected.

(17) "Minable coal" means that coal which can be removed through strip- or underground-mining methods adaptable to the location that coal is being mined or is planned to be mined.

(18) "Mineral" means coal and uranium.

(19) "Operation" means all of the premises, facilities, railroad loops, roads, and equipment used in the process of producing and removing mineral from and reclaiming a designated strip-mine or underground-mine area and all activities, including excavation incident thereto, or prospecting for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of a natural mineral deposit.

(20) "Operator" means a person engaged in strip mining or underground mining who removes or intends to remove more than 10,000 cubic yards of mineral or overburden or a person engaged in coal mining who removes or intends to remove more than 250 tons of coal from the earth by mining within 12 consecutive calendar months in any one location.

(21) "Overburden" means all of the earth and other materials which lie above a natural mineral deposit and also means such earth and other material after removal from their natural state in the process of mining.

(22) "Person" means a person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity or any political subdivision or agency of the state or federal government.

(23) "Prime farmland" means that land previously prescribed by the United States secretary of agriculture on the basis of such factors as moisture availability, temperature regime, chemical balance, permeability, surface-layer composition, susceptibility to flooding, and erosion characteristics and which historically has been used for intensive agricultural purposes and as defined in the Federal Register.

(24) "Prospecting" means the removal of overburden, core drilling, construction of roads, or any other disturbance of the surface for the purpose of determining the location, quantity, or quality of a natural mineral deposit.

(25) "Reclamation" means backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, revegetation, and other work to restore an area of land affected by strip mining or underground mining under a plan approved by the department.

(26) "Strip mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of mineral by the opencut method, including mining by the auger method or any similar method which penetrates a mineral deposit and removes mineral directly through a series of openings made by a machine which enters the deposit from a surface excavation or any other mining method or process in which the strata or overburden is removed or displaced in order to recover the mineral.

(27) "Subsidence" means a vertically downward movement of overburden materials resulting from the actual mining of an underlying mineral deposit or associated underground excavations.

(28) "Surface owner" means a person who holds legal or equitable title to the land surface and whose principal place of residence is on the land or who personally conducts farming or ranching operations upon a farm or ranch unit to be directly affected by strip-mining operations or who receives directly a significant portion of his income, if any, from such farming or ranching operations or the state of Montana where the state owns the surface.

(29) "Topsoil" means the unconsolidated mineral matter naturally present on the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and influenced by genetic and environmental factors of parent material, climate, macro- and microorganisms, and topography, all acting over a period of time, and that is necessary for the growth and regeneration of vegetation on the surface of the earth.

(30) "Underground mining" means any part of the process followed in the production of a mineral such that vertical or horizontal shafts, slopes, drifts, or incline planes connected with excavations penetrating the mineral stratum or strata are utilized and includes mining by in situ methods.

(31) "Unwarranted failure to comply" means the failure of a permittee to prevent the occurrence of any violation of his permit or any requirement of this part due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care, or the failure to abate any violation of such permit or this part due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care.

(32) "Waiver" means any document which demonstrates the clear intention to release rights in the surface estate for the purpose of permitting the extraction of subsurface minerals by strip-mining methods.

(33) "Written consent" means such written statement as is executed by the owner of the surface estate, upon a form approved by the department, demonstrating that such owner consents to entry of an operator for the purpose of conducting strip-mining operations and that such consent is given only to such strip-mining and reclamation operations which fully comply with the terms and requirements of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 538, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1036; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 437, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "minable" for "strippable" in (12).

82-4-204. Board orders, rules, and hearings. The board shall:

(1) issue orders requiring an operator to adopt the remedial measures necessary to comply with this part and rules adopted under this part;

(2) issue, after an opportunity for a hearing, a final order directing the department to revoke a permit when the requirements set forth by the notice of noncompliance, order of suspension, or an order of the board requiring remedial measures have not been complied with according to the terms herein;

(3) adopt, after an opportunity for a hearing, general rules pertaining to strip mining and to underground mining to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(4) conduct hearings under provisions of this part or rules adopted by the board.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1037; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-205. Administration by department of state lands. The department:

(1) shall exercise general supervision, administration, and enforcement of this part and all rules and orders adopted under this part;

(2) shall examine and pass upon all plans and specifications submitted by the operator for the method of operation, subsidence stabilization, water control, backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, and for the reclamation of the area of land affected by his operation;

(3) shall order the suspension of any permit for failure to comply with this part or any rule adopted under this part;

(4) shall order the halting of any operation that is started without first having secured a permit as required by this part or order the cessation of operations not in compliance with this part in accordance with 82-4-251;

(5) shall make investigations and inspections necessary to insure compliance with this part;

(6) may encourage and conduct investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations and collect and disseminate information relating to strip mining and to underground mining and reclamation of lands and waters affected by strip mining and underground mining;

(7) may adopt rules with respect to the filing of reports, the issuance of permits, monitoring, and other matters of procedure and administration;

(8) may conduct hearings under the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1038; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-206. Procedure for hearings and appeals. All hearings and appeal procedures shall be in accordance with parts 6 and 7 of chapter 4, Title 2.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1057.

82-4-207 through 82-4-220 reserved.

82-4-221. Mining permit required. (1) An operator may not engage in strip or underground mining without having first obtained from the department a permit designating the area of land affected by the operation, which designation shall include all lands reasonably anticipated to be mined or otherwise affected during the applicable 5-year period. The permit shall authorize the operator to engage in strip or underground mining upon the area of land described in his application and designated in the permit for a period of 5 years from the date of its issuance. Such permit shall be renewable upon each 5-year anniversary thereafter upon application to the department at least 120 but not more than 150 days prior to the renewal date so long as the operator is in compliance with the requirements of this part, the rules hereunder, and the reclamation plan provided for in 82-4-231 and agrees to comply with all applicable laws and rules in effect at the time of renewal. Such renewal shall further be subject to the denial provisions of 82-4-227, 82-4-234, and 82-4-251. On application for renewal, the burden shall be on the opponents of renewal to demonstrate that the permit should not be renewed. A permit shall terminate if the permittee has not commenced strip- or underground-mining operations pursuant to the permit within 3 years of the issuance of the permit. However, the department may grant reasonable extensions of time upon a showing that such extensions are necessary by reason of litigation precluding the commencement or threatening substantial economic loss to the permittee or by reason of conditions beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the permittee. With respect to coal to be mined for use in a synthetic fuel facility or specific major electric generating facility, the permittee is considered to have commenced strip- or underground-mining operations at such time as the construction of the synthetic or generating facility is initiated.

(2) As a condition to the issuance of every permit issued under this part, an authorized representative of the department shall, without advance notice, have the right of entry to, upon, or through a strip- or underground-mining operation or any premises in which any records required to be maintained under this part are located and may, at reasonable times and without delay, have access to copy any records and inspect any monitoring equipment or method of operation required under this part. When an inspection results from information provided to the department by any person, the department shall notify that person when the inspection is proposed to be made and that person shall be allowed to accompany the inspector during the inspection.

(3) During the term of the permit, the permittee may submit an application for a revision of the permit, together with a revised reclamation plan, to the department. The department may not approve the application unless it finds that reclamation in accordance with this part would be accomplished. Application for minor revision shall be approved or disapproved within a reasonable time, depending on the scope and complexity, but in no case longer than 120 days. Applications for major revisions are subject to all the permit application requirements and procedures.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(1); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 437, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Extended the time period for application for renewal of a permit in (1) from between 30 and 60 days prior to renewal date to between 120 and 150 days prior to renewal date.

82-4-222. Permit application. (1) An operator desiring a permit shall file an application which shall contain a complete and detailed plan for the mining, reclamation, revegetation, and rehabilitation of the land and water to be affected by the operation. Such plan shall reflect thorough advance investigation and study by the operator and shall include all known or readily discoverable past and present uses of the land and water to be affected and the approximate periods of such use and shall state:

(a) the location and area of land to be affected by the operation, with a description of access to the area from the nearest public highways;

(b) the names and addresses of the owners of record of the surface of the area of land to be affected by the permit and the owners of record of all surface area within one-half mile of any part of the affected area;

(c) the names and addresses of the present owners of record of all subsurface minerals in the land to be affected;

(d) the source of the applicant's legal right to mine the mineral on the land affected by the permit;

(e) the permanent and temporary post-office addresses of the applicant;

(f) whether the applicant or any person associated with the applicant holds or has held any other permits under this part and an identification of those permits;

(g) whether the applicant is in compliance with 82-4-251 and, if known, whether every officer, partner, director, or any individual owning of record or beneficially, alone or with associates, 10% or more of any class of stock of the applicant is subject to any of the provisions of 82-4-251 and he shall so certify and whether any of the foregoing parties or persons have ever had a strip-mining or underground-mining license or permit issued by any other state or federal agency revoked or have ever forfeited a strip-mining or underground-mining bond or a security deposited in lieu of a bond and, if so, a detailed explanation of the facts involved in each case must be attached;

(h) the names and addresses of any persons who are engaged in strip- or underground-mining activities on behalf of the applicant;

(i) the annual rainfall and the direction and average velocity of the prevailing winds in the area where the applicant has requested a permit;

(j) the results of any test borings or core samplings which the applicant or his agent has conducted on the land to be affected, including the nature and the depth of the various strata or overburden and topsoil, the quantities and location of subsurface water and its quality, the thickness of any mineral seam, an analysis of the chemical properties of such minerals, including the acidity, sulphur content, and trace mineral elements of any coal seam, as well as the British thermal unit (Btu) content of such seam, and an analysis of the overburden, including topsoil. If test borings or core samplings are submitted, each permit application shall contain two copies each of two sets of geologic cross sections accurately depicting the known geologic makeup beneath the surface of the affected land. Each set shall depict subsurface conditions at such intervals as the department requires across the surface and shall run at a 90-degree angle to the other set. The department may not require intervals of less than 500 feet. Each cross section shall depict the thickness and geologic character of all known strata beginning with the topsoil. In addition, each application for an underground-mining permit shall be accompanied by cross sections and maps showing the proposed underground locations of all shafts, entries, and haulageways or other excavations to be excavated during the permit period. These cross sections shall also include all existing shafts, entries, and haulageways.

(k) the name and date of a daily newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the applicant will prominently publish at least once a week for 4 successive weeks after submission of the application an announcement of his application for a strip-mining or underground-mining permit and a detailed description of the area of land to be affected should a permit be granted;

(l) a determination of the probable hydrologic consequences of coal mining and reclamation operations, both on and off the mine site, with respect to the hydrologic regime, quantity and quality of water in surface- and ground-water systems, including the dissolved and suspended solids under seasonal flow conditions and the collection of sufficient data for the mine site and surrounding areas, so that cumulative impacts of all anticipated mining in the area upon the hydrology of the area and particularly upon water availability can be made. However, this determination is not required until such time as hydrologic information on the general area prior to mining is made available from an appropriate federal or state agency. The permit may not be approved until such information is available and is incorporated into the application.

(m) a coal conservation plan; and

(n) such other or further information as the department may require.

(2) The application for a permit shall be accompanied by two copies of all maps meeting the requirements of the subsections below. The maps shall:

(a) identify the area to correspond with the application;

(b) show any adjacent deep mining or surface mining and the boundaries of surface properties and names of owners of record of the affected area and within 1,000 feet of any part of the affected area;

(c) show the names and locations of all streams, creeks, or other bodies of water, roads, buildings, cemeteries, oil and gas wells, and utility lines on the area of land affected and within 1,000 feet of such area;

(d) show by appropriate markings the boundaries of the area of land affected, any cropline of the seam or deposit of mineral to be mined, and the total number of acres involved in the area of land affected;

(e) show the date on which the map was prepared and the north point;

(f) show the final surface and underground water drainage plan on and away from the area of land affected. This plan shall indicate the directional and volume flow of water, constructed drainways, natural waterways used for drainage, and the streams or tributaries receiving the discharge.

(g) show the proposed location of waste or refuse area;

(h) show the proposed location of temporary subsoil and topsoil storage area;

(i) show the proposed location of all facilities;

(j) show the location of test boring holes;

(k) show the surface location lines of any geologic cross sections which have been submitted;

(l) show a listing of plant varieties encountered in the area to be affected and their relative dominance in the area, together with an enumeration of tree varieties and the approximate number of each variety occurring per acre on the area to be affected, and the locations generally of the various kinds and varieties of plants, including but not limited to grasses, shrubs, legumes, forbs, and trees;

(m) be certified as follows: "I, the undersigned, hereby certify that this map is correct and shows to the best of my knowledge and belief all the information required by the mining laws of this state." The certification shall be signed and notarized. The department may reject a map as incomplete if its accuracy is not so attested.

(n) contain such other or further information as the department may require.

(3) If the department finds that the probable total annual production at all locations of any strip- or underground-coal-mining operation applied for will not exceed 100,000 tons, any determination of probable hydrologic consequences that the department requires and the statement of result of test borings or core samplings shall, upon written request of the operator, be performed by a qualified public or private laboratory designated by the department. The department shall assume the cost of the determination and statement to the extent that it has received funds for this purpose.

(4) In addition to the information and maps required above, each application for a permit shall be accompanied by detailed plans or proposals showing the method of operation, the manner, time or distance, and estimated cost for backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading work, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, revegetating, and a reclamation plan for the area affected by the operation, which proposals shall meet the requirements of this part and rules adopted under this part. The reclamation plan shall address the life of the operation and indicate the size, sequence, and the timing of the subareas for which it is anticipated that individual permits will be sought.

(5) Each applicant for a coal mining permit shall submit as part of the application a certificate issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in the state certifying that the applicant has in force for the strip- or underground-mining and reclamation operations for which the permit is sought a public liability insurance policy, or evidence that the applicant has satisfied other state or federal self-insurance requirements. This policy shall provide for personal injury and property damage protection in an amount adequate to compensate any persons damaged as a result of strip- or underground-coal-mining and reclamation operations, including use of explosives, and entitled to compensation under applicable provisions of state law. The permittee must maintain the policy in full force and effect during the term of the permit and any renewal until all reclamation operations have been completed.

(6) Each applicant for a strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation permit shall file a copy of his application for public inspection with the clerk and recorder at the courthouse of the county where the major portion of mining is proposed to occur.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(5) thru (7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 437, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "federal" after "has received" in the last sentence of (3).

82-4-223. Permit fee and surety bond. (1) An application fee of $50 shall be paid before the permit required in this part shall be issued.

(2) Before a permit may be issued, the operator shall file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the

department in the penal sum to be determined by the board, on the recommendation of the commissioner, of not less than $200 for each acre or fraction thereof of the area of land affected, with a minimum bond of $10,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in this part and of the rules of the board. The operator may elect to deposit cash, negotiable bonds, or negotiable certificates of deposit of any bank organized or transacting business in the United States. The cash deposit or market value of such securities shall be equal to or greater than the amount of the bond required for the bonded area. The level of bonding shall be relative to the degree of disturbance projected by the original permit and the annual report. A political subdivision or agency of the state need not file a bond unless required to do so by the board. The board shall adjust the amount of bond required if the cost of reclamation changes.

(3) In determining the amount of the bond, the board shall take into consideration the character and nature of the overburden, the future suitable use of the land involved, and the cost of backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and reclamation to be required, but in no event shall the bond be less than the total estimated cost to the state of completing the work described in the reclamation plan.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(8); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-224. Consent or waiver by surface owner. In those instances in which the surface owner is not the owner of the mineral estate proposed to be mined by strip-mining operations, the application for a permit shall include the written consent or a waiver by the owner or owners of the surface lands involved to enter and commence strip-mining operations on such land, except that nothing in this section applies when the mineral estate is owned by the federal government in fee or in trust for an Indian tribe.

History: En. 50-1039.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 538, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039.1.

82-4-225. Application for increase or reduction in permit area. The department may increase or reduce the area of land affected by an operation under a permit on application by an operator, but an increase may not extend the period for which an original permit was issued. An operator may, at any time, apply to the department for an amendment of the permit so as to increase or reduce the acreage affected by it. The operator shall file an application and map in the same form and with the same content as required for an original application under this part and shall pay an application fee of $50 and shall file with the department a supplemental bond in the amount to be determined under 82-4-223 for each acre or fraction of an acre of the increase approved. All procedures of this part pertaining to original applications apply to applications for the increase of the area of land affected, except for incidental boundary revisions. If the department approves a reduction in the acreage covered by the original or supplemental permit, it shall release the bond for each acre reduced, but in no case shall the bond be reduced below $10,000, except as provided in 82-4-223.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1040; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-226. Prospecting permit. (1) On and after March 16, 1973, prospecting by any person on land not included in a valid strip-mining or underground-mining permit shall be unlawful without possessing a valid prospecting permit issued by the department as provided in this section. No prospecting permit shall be issued until the person submits an application, the application is examined, amended if necessary, and approved by the department, and adequate reclamation performance bond is posted, all of which prerequisites must be done in conformity with the requirements of this part.

(2) An application for a prospecting permit shall be made in writing, notarized, and submitted to the department in duplicate upon forms prepared and furnished by it. The application shall include among other things a prospecting map and a prospecting reclamation plan of substantially the same character as required for a surface-mining or underground-mining map and reclamation plan under this part. The department shall determine by rules the precise nature of such required prospecting map and reclamation plan. Any applicant who intends to prospect by means of core drilling shall specify the location and number of holes to be drilled, methods to be used in sealing aquifers, and such other information as may be required by the department. The applicant must state what types of prospecting and excavating techniques will be employed on the affected land. The application shall also include any other or further information the department may require.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by a fee of $100. This fee shall be used as a credit toward the strip-mining or underground-mining permit fee provided by this part if the area covered by the prospecting permit becomes covered by a valid surface-mining or underground-mining permit obtained before or at the time the prospecting permit expires.

(4) Before the department gives final approval to the prospecting permit application, the applicant shall file with the department a reclamation and revegetation bond in a form and in an amount as determined in the same manner for strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation and revegetation bonds under this part.

(5) In the event that the holder of a prospecting permit desires to strip mine or underground mine the area covered by the prospecting permit and has fulfilled all the requirements for a strip-mining or underground-mining permit, the department may permit the postponement of the reclamation of the acreage prospected if that acreage is incorporated into the complete reclamation plan submitted with the application for a strip-mining or underground-mining permit. Any land actually affected by prospecting or excavating under a prospecting permit and not covered by the strip-mining or underground-mining reclamation plan shall be promptly reclaimed.

(6) The prospecting permit shall be valid for 1 year and shall be subject to renewal, suspension, and revocation in the same manner as strip-mining or underground-mining permits under this part.

(7) The holder of the prospecting permit shall file with the department the same progress reports, maps, and revegetation progress reports as are required of strip-mining or underground-mining operators under this part.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1041; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 196, L. 1979.

82-4-227. Refusal of permit. (1) An application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit or major revision shall not be approved by the department unless, on the basis of the information set forth in the application, an on-site inspection, and an evaluation of the operation by the department, the applicant has affirmatively demonstrated that the requirements of this part and rules will be observed and that the proposed method of operation, backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, revegetation, or reclamation of the affected area can be carried out consistently with the purpose of this part. The applicant for a permit or major revision has the burden of establishing that his application is in compliance with this part and the rules adopted under it.

(2) The department shall not approve the application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit where the area of land described in the application includes land having special, exceptional, critical, or unique characteristics or that mining or prospecting on that area would adversely affect the use, enjoyment, or fundamental character of neighboring land having special, exceptional, critical, or unique characteristics. For the purposes of this part, land is defined as having such characteristics if it possesses special, exceptional, critical, or unique:

(a) biological productivity, the loss of which would jeopardize certain species of wildlife or domestic stock;

(b) ecological fragility, in the sense that the land, once adversely affected, could not return to its former ecological role in the reasonable foreseeable future;

(c) ecological importance, in the sense that the particular land has such a strong influence on the total ecosystem of which it is a part that even temporary effects felt by it could precipitate a system-wide reaction of unpredictable scope or dimensions; or

(d) scenic, historic, archeologic, topographic, geologic, ethnologic, scientific, cultural, or recreational significance. (In applying this subsection, particular attention should be paid to the inadequate preservation previously accorded Plains Indian history and culture.)

(3) The department may not approve an application for a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or major revision unless the application affirmatively demonstrates that:

(a) the assessment of the probable cumulative impact of all anticipated mining in the area on the hydrologic balance has been made by the department and the proposed operation thereof has been designed to prevent material damage to the hydrologic balance outside the permit area; and

(b) the proposed strip- or underground-coal-mining operation would not:

(i) interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming on alluvial valley floors that are irrigated or naturally subirrigated, excluding undeveloped rangelands that are not significant to farming on alluvial valley floors and those lands as to which the regulatory authority finds that if the farming that will be interrupted, discontinued, or precluded is of such small acreage as to be of negligible impact on the farm's agricultural production; or

(ii) materially damage the quantity or quality of water in surface-water or underground-water systems that supply these valley floors in subsection (3)(b)(i).

(4) Subsection (3)(b) does not affect those strip- or underground-coal-mining operations that in the year preceding the enactment of Public Law

95-87 produced coal in commercial quantities and were located within or adjacent to alluvial valley floors or had obtained specific permit approval by the department to conduct strip- or underground-coal-mining operations within alluvial valley floors. If coal deposits are precluded from being mined under this subsection, the commissioner shall certify to the secretary of interior that the mineral owner or lessee may be eligible for participation in coal exchange programs pursuant to section 510(5) of Public Law 95-87.

(5) If the area proposed to be mined contains prime farmland, the department may not grant a permit to mine coal on the prime farmland unless it finds in writing that the applicant has the technological capability to restore the mined area, within a reasonable time, to equivalent or higher levels of yield as nonmined prime farmland in the surrounding area under equivalent levels of management and can meet the soil reconstruction standards of 82-4-232(3). Nothing in this subsection applies to any permit issued prior to August 3, 1977, or to any revisions or renewals thereof, or to any existing strip- or underground-mining operations for which a permit was issued prior to August 3, 1977.

(6) If the department finds that the overburden on any part of the area of land described in the application for a prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit is such that experience in the state with a similar type of operation upon land with similar overburden shows that substantial deposition of sediment in streambeds, subsidence, landslides, or water pollution cannot feasibly be prevented, the department shall delete that part of the land described in the application upon which the overburden exists. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that any area should not be deleted under this subsection.

(7) If the department finds that the operation will constitute a hazard to a dwelling house, public building, school, church, cemetery, commercial or institutional building, public road, stream, lake, or other public property, the department shall delete those areas from the prospecting, strip-mining, or underground-mining permit application before it can be approved. In no case may strip- or underground-coal-mining be allowed within 300 feet of any occupied dwelling, unless waived by the owner, nor within 300 feet of any public building, school, church, community, or institutional building, or public park; nor within 100 feet of a cemetery; nor within 100 feet of the outside right-of-way line of any public road, except where mine access roads or haulage roads join such right-of-way line. The department may permit such roads to be relocated or the area affected to lie within 100 feet of the road if, after public notice and opportunity for public hearing in the locality, a written finding is made that the interests of the public and the landowners affected will be protected.

(8) No strip- or underground-mining may be conducted within 500 feet of active or abandoned underground mines in order to prevent breakthroughs and to protect health or safety of miners. The department shall permit an operator to mine near, through, or partially through an abandoned underground mine or closer to an active underground mine if:

(a) the nature, timing, and sequencing of specific strip-mine activities and specific underground-mine activities are jointly approved by the department and the regulatory authority concerned with the health and safety of underground miners; and

(b) such operations will result in improved resource recovery, abatement of water pollution, or elimination of hazards to the health and safety of the public.

(9) The department may not approve an application for a strip- or underground-coal-mining operation if the area proposed to be mined is included within an area designated unsuitable for strip or underground coal mining or within an area under review for this designation under an administrative proceeding, unless in such an area as to which an administrative proceeding has commenced pursuant to this part, the operator making the permit application demonstrates that prior to January 1, 1977, he made substantial legal and financial commitments in relation to the operation for which he is applying for a permit.

(10) No permit or major permit revision for a strip- or underground-coal-mining operation may be issued unless the applicant has affirmatively demonstrated by its coal conservation plan that no failure to conserve coal will occur. The department may require the applicant to submit any information it considers necessary for review of the coal conservation plan.

(11) Whenever information available to the department indicates that any strip- or underground-coal-mining operation owned or controlled by the applicant is currently in violation of Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any state law required by Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any law, rule, or regulation of the United States or of any department or agency in the United States pertaining to air or water environmental protection, the department shall not issue a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or major revision until the applicant submits proof that the violation has been corrected or is in the process of being corrected to the satisfaction of the administering agency.

(12) The department may not issue a strip- or underground-coal-mining permit or major revision to any applicant which it finds, after an opportunity for hearing, owns or controls any strip or underground-coal-mining operation which has demonstrated a pattern of willful violations of Public Law 95-87, as amended, or any state law required by Public Law 95-87, as amended, of such a nature and duration and with such resulting irreparable damage to the environment to indicate an intent not to comply with the provisions of this part.

(13) Subject to valid existing rights, no strip- or underground-coal-mining operations except those which existed as of August 3, 1977, may be conducted on private lands within the boundaries of units of the national park system, the national wildlife refuge systems, the national wilderness preservation system, the wild and scenic rivers system, including study rivers designated under section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or national recreation areas designated by act of congress.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1042; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-228. Designation of land unsuitable for coal mining. (1) Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may petition the department to have an area designated as unsuitable for strip- or underground-coal-mining operations or to have a designation terminated. The petition shall contain allegations of facts with supporting evidence which would tend to establish the allegations. Within 10 months after receipt of the petition, the department shall hold a public hearing in the locality of the affected area after giving appropriate notice and publication of the date, time, and location thereof. Before the hearing, any person may intervene by filing allegations of facts with supporting evidence which would tend to establish the allegations. Within 60 days after the hearing, the department shall issue and furnish to the petitioner and any other party to the hearing a written decision regarding the petition and the reasons therefor. The hearing need not be held if all petitioners reach agreement prior to the requested hearing and withdraw their request.

(2) If petitioned, the department shall review the area petitioned for pursuant to this section and:

(a) shall designate it as an area unsuitable for all or certain types of strip- or underground-coal-mining operations if it is determined that reclamation pursuant to the requirements of this part is not technologically and economically feasible; and

(b) may designate it as an area unsuitable for all or certain types of strip or underground coal mining if the proposed coal mining operations will:

(i) be incompatible with existing state or local land-use plans or programs to the extent they affect mining in the area; or

(ii) affect fragile or historic lands in which these operations could result in significant damage to important historic, cultural, scientific, and esthetic values and natural systems; or

(iii) affect renewable resource lands in which these operations could result in a substantial loss or reduction of long-range productivity of water supply or of food or fiber products, these lands to include aquifers and aquifer recharge areas; or

(iv) affect natural hazard lands in which these operations could substantially endanger life and property, these lands to include areas subject to frequent flooding and areas of unstable geology.

(3) Prior to designating any land areas as unsuitable for strip- or underground-coal-mining operations, the department shall prepare a detailed statement on:

(a) the potential coal resources of the area;

(b) the demand for coal resources; and

(c) the impact of this designation on the environment, economy, and supply of coal.

(4) A designation does not prevent mineral exploration pursuant to this part of any area so designated.

(5) The requirements of this section do not apply to lands on which strip- or underground-coal-mining operations are being conducted pursuant to a permit issued under this part or where substantial legal and financial commitments in these operations were in existence prior to January 4, 1977.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 550, L. 1979.**

82-4-229 and 82-4-230 reserved.

82-4-231. Submission of and action on reclamation plan. (1) As rapidly, completely, and effectively as the most modern technology and the most advanced state of the art will allow, each operator granted a permit under this part shall reclaim and revegetate the land affected by his operation, except that underground tunnels, shafts, or other subsurface excavations need not be revegetated. Under the provisions of this part and rules adopted by the board, an operator shall prepare and carry out a method of operation, plan of grading, backfilling, highwall reduction, subsidence stabilization, water control, topsoiling, and a reclamation plan for the area of land affected by his operation. In developing a method of operation and plans of backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, and reclamation, all measures shall be taken to eliminate damages to landowners and members of the public, their real and personal property, public roads, streams, and all other public property from soil erosion, subsidence, landslides, water pollution, and hazards dangerous to life and property.

(2) The reclamation plan shall set forth in detail the manner in which the applicant intends to comply with this section and 82-4-232 through 82-4-234, as amended, and the steps to be taken to comply with applicable air and water quality laws and rules and any applicable health and safety standards. The application for permit or major revision of a permit, which shall contain the reclamation plan, shall be submitted to the department. The department shall notify various local governmental bodies, planning agencies, sewage and water treatment authorities, and water companies in the locality in which the proposed mining will take place of the application and provide a reasonable time for them to submit written comments. Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected or the officer or head of any federal, state, or local governmental agency or authority shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed initial or revised application for permit or major revision within 30 days of the applicant's published notice. If written objections are filed and an objector requests an informal conference, the department shall hold an informal conference in the locality of the proposed operation after adequate public notice. The department may arrange with the applicant upon request by any party to the administrative proceeding for access to the proposed mining area for the purpose of gathering information relevant to the proceeding. The department shall notify the applicant by certified or registered mail within 120 days after receipt of the complete application if it is or is not acceptable. The department may extend the 120 days an additional 120 days upon notification of the operator in writing. The department shall make written findings granting or denying the permit or revision application in whole or in part. If the application is not acceptable, the department shall set forth the reasons why it is not acceptable, and it may propose modifications, delete areas, or reject the entire application. A landowner, operator, or any person with an interest that is or may be adversely affected may by written notice request a hearing by the board. The hearing shall be held within 30 days of the request. No person who presided at the informal conference may either preside at the hearing or participate in the decision thereon. For purposes of the hearing, the board may order site inspections of the area pertinent to the application. The board shall notify the person by certified or registered mail and all other persons by regular mail within 20 days after the hearing of its decision. Every reclamation plan shall be subject to annual review and modification.

(3) In addition to the method of operation, grading, backfilling, subsidence stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, and reclamation requirements of this part and rules adopted under this part, the operator, consistent with the directives of subsection (1) of this section, shall:

(a) bury under adequate fill all toxic materials, shale, mineral, or any other material determined by the department to be acid producing, toxic, undesirable, or creating a hazard;

(b) as directed by rules seal off tunnels, shafts, or other openings or any breakthrough of water creating a hazard;

(c) impound, drain, or treat all runoff or underground mine waters so as to reduce soil erosion, damage to grazing and agricultural lands, and pollution of surface and subsurface waters;

(d) remove or bury all metal, lumber, and other refuse resulting from the operation;

(e) use explosives in connection with the operation only in accordance with department regulations designed to minimize noise, damage to adjacent lands, and water pollution and ensure public safety and for other purposes;

(f) adopt measures to prevent land subsidence unless the board approves a plan for inducing subsidence into an abandoned operation in a predictable and controlled manner with measures for grading, topsoiling, and revegetating the subsided land surface. In order for a controlled subsidence plan to be approved, the applicant must show that subsidence will not cause a direct or indirect hazard to any public or private buildings, roads, facilities, or use areas, constitute a hazard to human life or health, or constitute a hazard to domestic livestock or to a viable agricultural operation, or violate any other restrictions the board may consider necessary.

(g) stockpile and protect from erosion all mining and processing wastes until these wastes can be disposed of according to the provisions of this part;

(h) deposit as much stockpiled waste material as possible back into the mine voids upon abandonment in such manner as to prevent or minimize land subsidence. The remaining waste material shall be disposed of as provided by this part and the rules of the board.

(i) seal all portals, entryways, drifts, shafts, or other openings between the surface and underground mine workings when no longer needed;

(j) to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, minimize disturbances and adverse impacts of the operation on fish, wildlife, and related environmental values and achieve enhancement of such resources where practicable;

(k) minimize the disturbances to the prevailing hydrologic balance at the mine site and in associated offsite areas and to the quality and quantity of water in surface-water and ground-water systems both during and after strip- or underground-coal-mining operations and during reclamation by:

(i) avoiding acid or other toxic mine drainage by such measures as, but not limited to:

(A) preventing or removing water from contact with toxic-producing deposits;

(B) treating drainage to reduce toxic content which adversely affects downstream water upon being released to water courses;

(C) casing, sealing, or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts, and wells and keeping acid or other toxic drainage from entering ground and surface waters;

(ii) (A) conducting strip- or underground-mining operations so as to prevent, to the extent possible using the best technology currently available, additional contributions of suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area but in no event shall contributions be in excess of requirements set by applicable state or federal law;

(B) constructing any siltation structures pursuant to (ii)(A) of this subsection prior to commencement of strip- or underground-mining operations, such structures to be certified by a qualified registered engineer to be constructed as designed and as approved in the reclamation plan;

(iii) cleaning out and removing temporary or large settling ponds or other siltation structures from drainways after disturbed areas are revegetated and stabilized and depositing the silt and debris at a site and in a manner approved by the department;

(iv) restoring recharge capacity of the mined area to approximate premining conditions;

(v) avoiding channel deepening or enlargement in operations requiring the discharge of water from mines;

(vi) preserving throughout the mining and reclamation process the essential hydrologic functions of alluvial valley floors in the arid and semiarid areas of the country; and

(vii) such other actions as the department may prescribe;

(l) conduct strip- or underground-mine operations in accordance with the approved coal conservation plan;

(m) stabilize and protect all surface areas, including spoil piles, to effectively control air pollution;

(n) seal all auger holes with an impervious and noncombustible material in order to prevent drainage except where the department determines that the resulting impoundment of water in such auger holes may create a hazard to the environment or the public health and safety;

(o) develop contingency plans to prevent sustained combustion;

(p) refrain from construction of roads or other access ways up a streambed or drainage channel or in such proximity to such channel so as to seriously alter the normal flow of water;

(q) meet such other criteria as are necessary to achieve reclamation in accordance with the purposes of this part, taking into consideration the physical, climatological, and other characteristics of the site;

(r) with regard to underground mines, eliminate fire hazards and otherwise eliminate conditions which constitute a hazard to health and safety of the public;

(s) locate openings for all new drift mines working acid-producing or iron-producing coal seams in such a manner as to prevent a gravity discharge of water from the mine.

(4) An operator may not throw, dump, pile, or permit the dumping, piling, or throwing or otherwise placing any overburden, stones, rocks, mineral, earth, soil, dirt, debris, trees, wood, logs, or any other materials or substances of any kind or nature beyond or outside of the area of land which is under permit and for which a bond has been posted under 82-4-223, as amended, or place the materials described in this section in such a way that normal erosion or slides brought about by natural physical causes will permit the materials to go beyond or outside of that area of land. An operator shall

conduct the strip- or underground-mining operation in such a manner as to protect areas outside the permit area.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1043; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-232. Area mining required — bond — alternative plan. (1) Area strip mining, a method of operation which does not produce a bench or fill bench, is required where strip mining is proposed. All highwalls must be reduced and the steepest slope of the reduced highwall shall be no greater than 20 degrees from the horizontal. Highwall reduction shall be commenced at or beyond the top of the highwall and sloped to the graded spoil bank. Reduction, backfilling, and grading shall eliminate all highwalls and spoil peaks. The area of land affected shall be restored to the approximate original contour of the land. When directed by the department, the operator shall construct in the final grading such diversion ditches, depressions, or terraces as will accumulate or control the water runoff. Additional restoration work may be required by the department according to rules adopted by the board.

(2) In addition to the backfilling and grading requirements, the operator's method of operation on steep slopes may be regulated and controlled according to rules adopted by the board. These rules may require any measure whatsoever to accomplish the purpose of this part.

(3) For coal mining on prime farmlands, the board shall establish by rule specifications for soil removal, storage, replacement, and reconstruction, and the operator shall as a minimum be required to:

(a) segregate the A horizon of the natural soil, except where it can be shown that other available soil materials will create a final soil having a greater productive capacity; and if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by other acid or toxic material;

(b) segregate the B horizon of the natural soil, or underlying C horizon or other strata, or a combination of such horizons or other strata that are shown to be both texturally and chemically suitable for plant growth and that can be shown to be equally or more favorable for plant growth than the B horizon in sufficient quantities to create in the regraded final soil a root zone of comparable depth and quality to that which existed in the natural soil; and if not utilized immediately, stockpile this material separately from other spoil and provide needed protection from wind and water erosion or contamination by acid or toxic material;

(c) replace and regrade the root zone material described in (b) above with proper compaction and uniform depth over the regraded spoil material; and

(d) redistribute and grade in a uniform manner the surface soil horizon described in (a) above.

(4) All available topsoil shall be removed in a separate layer, guarded from erosion and pollution, and kept in such a condition that it can sustain vegetation of at least the quality and variety it sustained prior to removal, provided that the operator shall accord substantially the same treatment to any subsurface deposit of material that is capable, as determined by the department, of supporting surface vegetation virtually as well as the present topsoil. After the operation has been backfilled and graded, the topsoil or the best available subsurface deposit of material which is best able to support vegetation shall be returned as the top layer.

(5) As determined by rules of the board, time limits shall be established requiring backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water control, highwall reduction, topsoiling, planting, and revegetation to be kept current. All backfilling, subsidence stabilization, sealing, grading, and topsoiling shall be completed before necessary equipment is moved from the operation.

(6) When the backfilling, grading, subsidence stabilization, water controls, and topsoiling have been completed and approved by the department, the commissioner, after public notice and opportunity for hearing, may release so much of the bond which was filed for that portion of the operation as the commissioner may determine, provided that no less than $200 per acre shall be retained by the department until such time as the planting and revegetation is done according to law and approved by the department, at which time the commissioner shall release the bond in the remaining amount. No part of the bond or deposit may be released under this subsection so long as the lands to which the release would be applicable are contributing suspended solids to streamflow or runoff outside the permit area in excess of the requirements set by this part or until soil productivity for prime farmlands mined for coal has returned to equivalent levels of yield as nonmined land of the same soil type in the surrounding area under equivalent management practices as determined from the soil survey performed pursuant to this part. Where a silt dam is to be retained as a permanent impoundment, the portion of bond pertaining thereto may be released under this subsection so long as provisions for sound future maintenance by the operator or the landowner have been made with the department. Any person with a valid legal interest that might be adversely affected by release of the bond or the responsible head of any federal, state, or local governmental agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental, social, or economic impact involved in the operation or is authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards with respect to such operations shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed release with the department within 30 days of public notice. The hearing shall be held at the state capital or, if an objector so requests, in the locality of the proposed bond release. For purposes of the hearing, the board may order site inspections of the area for which bond release is sought and other strip- or underground-mining operations carried on by the applicant in the area. Without prejudice to the rights of the objectors or the applicant or to the responsibilities of the department, the department may establish an informal conference to resolve written objections.

(7) An operator may propose alternative plans other than backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, or seeding to a permanent diverse vegetative cover if the restoration will be consistent with the purpose of this part. These plans shall be submitted to the department, and after consultation with the landowner, if the plans are approved by the board and complied with within the time limits as may be determined by the board as being reasonable for carrying out the plans, the backfilling, grading, highwall reduction, topsoiling, or revegetation requirements of this part may be modified by the board. An operator who proposes alternative plans that will affect an existing permit shall comply with the notice requirement of 82-4-222(1)(k).

(8) If alternate revegetation is proposed, a management plan must be submitted showing how the area will be utilized and any data necessary to

show that the alternate postmining land use can be achieved. Any plan must require the operation as a minimum to:

(a) restore the land affected to a condition capable of supporting the use which it was capable of supporting prior to any mining operation or to a higher or better use of which there is a reasonable likelihood, if the use or uses do not present any actual or probable threat of water diminution or pollution, and if the permit applicant's proposed land use following reclamation is not deemed to be impractical, unreasonable, or inconsistent with applicable land use policies and plans, would not involve unreasonable delay in implementation, and would not violate federal, state, or local law; and

(b) prevent soil erosion to the extent achieved prior to mining.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1044; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-233. Planting of vegetation following grading of disturbed area. (1) After the operation has been backfilled, graded, topsoiled, and approved by the department, the operator shall prepare the soil and plant such legumes, grasses, shrubs, and trees as are necessary to establish on the regraded areas and all other lands affected a diverse, effective, and permanent vegetative cover of the same seasonal variety native to the area of land to be affected and capable of self-regeneration and plant succession at least equal in extent of cover to the natural vegetation of the area except that introduced species may be used in the revegetation process where desirable and necessary to achieve the approved postmining land use plan. The vegetative cover must be capable of:

(a) feeding and withstanding grazing pressure from a quantity and mixture of wildlife and livestock at least comparable to that which the land could have sustained prior to the operation;

(b) regenerating under the natural conditions prevailing at the site, including occasional drought, heavy snowfalls, and strong winds; and

(c) preventing soil erosion to the extent achieved prior to the operation.

(2) The seed or plant mixtures, quantities, method of planting, type and amount of lime or fertilizer, mulching, irrigation, fencing, and any other measures necessary to provide a suitable permanent diverse vegetative cover shall be defined by rules of the board.

(3) All underground shafts, tunnels, or other excavations are excluded from the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1045; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 172, L. 1979.

82-4-234. Commencement of reclamation. The operator shall commence the reclamation of the area of land affected by his operation as soon as possible after the beginning of strip mining or underground mining of that area in accordance with plans previously approved by the department. Those grading, backfilling, subsidence stabilization, topsoiling, and water management practices that are approved in the plans shall be kept current with the operation as defined by rules of the board, and a permit or supplement to a permit may not be issued if, in the discretion of the department, these practices are not current. A permittee may not, without department approval, disturb any area that has been seeded pursuant to 82-4-233.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1046; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 196, L. 1979.

82-4-235. Planting report. Inspection and evaluation for permanent diverse vegetative cover shall be made as soon as it is possible to determine if a satisfactory stand has been established. If the department determines that a satisfactory permanent diverse vegetative cover has been established, it shall release the remaining bond held on the area reclaimed after public notice and an opportunity for hearing as provided in 82-4-232(6). In no event shall such remaining bond be released prior to a period of 10 years after the last year of augmented seeding, fertilizing, irrigation, or other work required under this part for those operations or portions of operations that were seeded after February 2, 1978, or prior to a period of 5 years after initial planting for all exploration activities and all other operations.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1047; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 196, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 550, L. 1979.**

82-4-236. Vegetation as property of landowner. All legumes, grasses, shrubs, and trees which are planted or seeded on the area of land affected as required by this part or rules adopted under this part become the property of the landowner after complete release of the bond, unless the operator and the landowner agree otherwise.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1048.**

82-4-237. Operator to file annual reports. (1) An operator shall file an annual report with the department within 30 days of the anniversary date of each permit. Included within this report shall be:

(a) the name and address of the operator and permit number;

(b) a report in such detail as the department shall require, supplemented with maps, cross sections, or other material indicating the extent to which mining operations have been carried out, the progress of all reclamation work, including the type of planting or seeding, mixture and amount of seed, date of planting or seeding, and area of land planted, the extent to which expectations and predictions made in the original application have been fulfilled and any deviation therefrom, and the number of acres affected; and

(c) a revised schedule or timetable of operations and reclamation and an estimate of the number of acres to be affected during the next 1-year period.

(2) Upon receipt of the annual report, the department may make further inquiry and request further information and, if it does so, shall allow a reasonable opportunity for the operator to respond.

(3) When problem situations are revealed by review of new information or as a result of field inspections, the department may order such changes in the mining and reclamation plans as are necessary to insure compliance with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 441, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 352, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1039(2) thru (4); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 196, L. 1979.**

82-4-238. Successor operator. Where one operator succeeds another at an uncompleted operation, either by sale, assignment, lease, or otherwise, the department may release the first operator from all liability under this part as to that particular operation if both operators have been issued a permit and have otherwise complied with the requirements of this part, and the successor operator assumes, as part of his obligation under this part, all liability for the reclamation of the area of land affected by the former operator.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1051.**

82-4-239. Reclamation by board. (1) The board may have reclamation work done by its own employees or by employees of other governmental agencies, soil conservation districts, or through contracts with qualified persons. The board may construct, operate, and maintain plants for the control and treatment of water pollution resulting from mine drainage.

(2) Any funds or any public works programs available to the board shall be used and expended to reclaim and rehabilitate lands that have been subjected to strip mining or underground mining that have not been reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the standards of this part. The board shall cooperate with federal, state, and private agencies to engage in cooperative projects under this section.

(3) Agents, employees, or contractors of the department may enter upon any land for the purpose of conducting studies or exploratory work to determine whether such land has been strip- or underground-mined and not reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the requirements of this part and to determine the feasibility of restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of any adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. Upon request of the commissioner, the attorney general shall bring an injunctive action to restrain any interference with the exercise of the right to enter and inspect granted in this subsection.

(4) If the department makes a finding of fact that:

(a) land or water resources have been adversely affected by past coal-mining practices; and

(b) the adverse effects are at a stage where in the public interest action to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent should be taken; and

(c) the owners of the land or water resources where entry must be made to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices are not known or readily available or the owners will not give permission for the department or its agents, employees, or contractors to enter upon such property to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices;

then agents, employees, or contractors of the department, after giving notice by mail to the owner, if known, or, if not known, by posting notice upon the premises and advertising in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land lies, may enter upon property adversely affected by past coal-mining practices and any other property necessary for access to such mineral property to do all things necessary or expedient to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. This act is not an act of condemnation of property or of trespass but rather an exercise of the power granted by sections 1 and 2, Article IX of the Montana constitution.

(5) (a) Within 6 months after the completion of projects to restore, reclaim, abate, control, or prevent adverse effects of past coal-mining practices on privately owned land, the department shall itemize the money so expended and may file a statement thereof in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the land lies, together with a notarized appraisal by an independent appraiser of the value of the land before the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of adverse effects of past coal-mining practices if the money so expended shall result in a significant increase in property value. Such statement constitutes a lien upon the land. The lien may not exceed the amount determined by the appraisal to be the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. No lien may be filed against the property of any person, in accordance with this subsection, who owned the surface prior to May 2, 1977, and who neither consented to nor participated in nor exercised control over the mining operation which necessitated the reclamation performed under this part.

(b) The landowner may petition within 60 days of the filing of the lien to determine the increase in the market value of the land as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices. The amount reported to be the increase in value of the premises constitutes the amount of the lien and shall be recorded with the statement herein provided. Any party aggrieved by the decision may appeal as provided by law.

(c) The lien provided in this section shall be recorded at the office of the county clerk and recorder. The statement constitutes a lien upon the land as of the date of the expenditure of the money and has priority as a lien second only to the lien of real estate taxes imposed upon the land.

(6) The board may acquire the necessary property by gift or purchase or, if the property cannot be acquired by gift or purchase at a reasonable cost, proceedings may be instituted in the manner provided in Title 70, chapter 30, against all nonaccepting landholders if:

(a) the property is necessary for successful reclamation;

(b) the acquired land after restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices will serve recreation and historic purposes or conservation and reclamation purposes or provide open space benefits; and

(c) permanent facilities such as treatment plants or relocated stream channels will be constructed on the land for the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past strip- or underground-coal-mining practices; or acquisition of coal refuse disposal sites and all coal refuse thereon will serve the purposes of this part in that public ownership is desirable to meet emergency situations and prevent recurrences of the adverse effects of past coal-mining practices.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1053(part); amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 550, L. 1979.

82-4-240. Reclamation of lands after bond forfeited. In keeping with the provisions of this part, the board may reclaim any affected lands with respect to which a bond has been forfeited.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1054; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 31, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "and use moneys appropriated from the mining and reclamation fund for such purposes" from end of section.

82-4-241. Receipts paid into special fund — use of fund. Except for bond forfeiture moneys, all fees, penalties, and other moneys available or paid to the department under the provisions of this part shall be placed in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1052; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 31, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "general fund" for language dealing with a special agency account, the mining and reclamation fund, and its administration and substituted "penalties" for "forfeit funds".

82-4-242. Funds received by board. The board may receive any federal funds, state funds, or any other funds for the reclamation of land affected by strip mining or underground mining.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1053(part).

82-4-243 through 82-4-250 reserved.

82-4-251. Noncompliance — suspension of permits. (1) The commissioner or an authorized representative of the department shall, if he determines on the basis of an inspection that any condition or practices exist or that the permittee is in violation of any requirement of this part or any permit condition required by the part that creates an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or is causing or can reasonably be expected to cause significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, immediately order cessation of the operation or the portion thereof relevant to the condition, practice, or violation. The cessation order remains in effect until the commissioner or his authorized representative determines that the condition, practice, or violation has been abated or until modified, vacated, or terminated by the commissioner or his authorized representative pursuant to subsection (5). If the commissioner or his authorized representative finds that the ordered cessation of the operation, or any portion thereof, will not completely abate the imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or the significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, he shall in addition to the cessation order impose affirmative obligations requiring whatever steps the commissioner or his authorized representative considers necessary to abate the imminent danger or the significant environmental harm.

(2) When, on the basis of an inspection, the department determines that any permittee is in violation of any requirement of this part or any permit condition required by this part which does not create an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or cannot be reasonably expected to cause

significant and imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, the commissioner or authorized representative shall issue a notice to the permittee or his agent fixing a reasonable time, not exceeding 90 days, for the abatement of the violation and providing opportunity for public hearing. If, upon expiration of the period of time as originally fixed or subsequently extended, for good cause shown and upon the written finding of the commissioner or his authorized representative, the commissioner or his authorized representative finds that the violation has not been abated, he shall immediately order a cessation of the operation or the portion thereof relevant to the violation. Such cessation order remains in effect until the commissioner or his authorized representative determines that the violation has been abated or until modified, vacated, or terminated by the commissioner or his authorized representative pursuant to subsection (5). In the order of cessation issued under this subsection, the commissioner shall determine the steps necessary to abate the violation in the most expeditious manner possible and shall include the necessary measures in the order.

(3) When, on the basis of an inspection, the commissioner or his authorized representative determines that a pattern of violations of any requirements of this part or any permit conditions required by this part exists or has existed and if the commissioner or his authorized representative also finds that such violations are caused by the unwarranted failure of the permittee to comply with any requirements of this part or any permit conditions or that such violations are willfully caused by the permittee, the commissioner or his authorized representative shall forthwith issue an order to the permittee to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked and shall provide opportunity for a public hearing. If a hearing is requested, the commissioner shall inform all interested parties of the time and place of the hearing. Upon the permittee's failure to show cause as to why the permit should not be suspended or revoked, the commissioner or his authorized representative shall forthwith suspend or the board shall revoke the permit. When a permit has been revoked, the board may order the performance bond forfeited.

(4) Any additional permits held by an operator whose mining permit has been revoked shall be suspended and the operator is not eligible to receive another permit or to have the suspended permits reinstated until he has complied with all the requirements of this part in respect to former permits issued him. An operator who has forfeited a bond is not eligible to receive another permit unless the land for which the bond was forfeited has been reclaimed without cost to the state or the operator has paid into the reclamation account a sum together with the value of the bond the board finds adequate to reclaim the lands. The department may not issue any additional permits to an operator who has repeatedly been in noncompliance or violation of this part.

(5) Notices and orders issued pursuant to this section shall set forth with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation and the remedial action required, the period of time established for abatement, and a reasonable description of the portion of the operation to which the notice or order applies. Each notice or order issued under this section shall be given promptly to the permittee or his agent by the department or the commissioner or his authorized representative who issues the notice or order. All

such notices and orders must be in writing and be signed by the authorized representatives. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section may be modified, vacated, or terminated by the commissioner or his authorized representative, provided that any notice or order issued pursuant to this section that requires cessation of mining by the operator expires within 30 days of actual notice to the operator unless a public hearing is held at the site or within such reasonable proximity to the site that any viewings of the site can be conducted during the course of public hearing.

(6) A person issued a notice or an order of cessation pursuant to this section or any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected by an order or by modification, vacation, or termination of an order may apply to the department for review of that order within 30 days of its issuance or within 30 days of its modification, vacation, or termination. Upon receipt of the application, the department shall make an investigation. The investigation shall provide an opportunity for public hearing at the request of the applicant or the person having an interest who is or may be adversely affected to enable the applicant or the person to present information relating to the issuance and continuance of the notice or order or the modification, vacation, or termination of it. The filing of an application for review under this subsection may not operate as a stay of any order or notice. The department shall make findings of fact and issue a written decision incorporating an order vacating, affirming, modifying, or terminating the order.

(7) Whenever an order is issued under this section or as the result of any administrative proceeding under this part, at the request of any person, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of all costs, expenses, and attorney fees as determined by the department to have been reasonably incurred by such person for or in connection with his participation in such proceedings, including any judicial review of agency actions, may be assessed against either party as the court, resulting from judicial review, or the department, resulting from administrative proceedings, considers proper.

(8) In order to protect the stability of the land, the commissioner or his authorized representative shall order cessation of underground coal mining under urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities and adjacent to industrial or commercial buildings, major impoundments, or permanent streams if he finds imminent danger to inhabitants of the urbanized areas, cities, towns, and communities.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1050; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 437, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "the operation" for "strip- or underground-coal-mining and reclamation operations" in two places in (1); substituted "the operation" for "strip or underground mining and reclamation" in (2); substituted "the operation" for "strip or underground mining and reclamation" in (3); deleted "strip or underground mining or reclamation" in first sentence of (5); substituted "A person" for "An operator" at the beginning of (6); substituted "cessation" for "abatement" in the first sentence of (6).

82-4-252. Mandamus. (1) A resident of this state or any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected, with knowledge that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being enforced or implemented by a public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce or implement the requirement or rule, may bring the failure to enforce to the attention of the public officer or employee by a written statement under oath that shall state the specific facts of the failure to enforce the requirement or rule. Knowingly making false statements or charges in the affidavit subjects the affiant to penalties prescribed in 45-7-202.

(2) If the public officer or employee neglects or refuses for an unreasonable time after receipt of the statement to enforce or implement the requirement or rule, the resident or person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected may bring an action of mandamus in the district court of the first judicial district of this state, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, or in the district court of the county in which the land is located. The court, if it finds that a requirement of this part or a rule adopted under this part is not being enforced, shall order the public officer or employee whose duty it is to enforce the requirement or rule to perform his duties. If he fails to do so, the public officer or employee shall be held in contempt of court and is subject to the penalties provided by law.

(3) Any person having an interest that is or may be adversely affected may commence a civil action on his own behalf to compel compliance with this part against any person for the violation of this part or any rule, order, or permit issued hereunder. However, no such action may commence:

(a) prior to 60 days after the plaintiff has given notice in writing to the department and to the alleged violator; or

(b) if the department has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action to require compliance with the provisions of this part or any rule, order, or permit issued hereunder. Any person may intervene as a matter of right in any such civil action. Nothing in this section restricts any right that any person may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of this part or the rules adopted hereunder or to seek any other relief.

(4) Any person who is injured in his person or property through the violation by any operator of any rule, order, or permit issued pursuant to this part may bring an action for damages (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) only in the county in which the strip- or underground-coal-mining operation complained of is located. Nothing in this subsection affects the rights established by or limits imposed under chapter 71 of Title 39.

(5) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to subsection (3), may award costs of litigation (including attorney and expert witness fees) to any party whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 295, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1055(1), (2); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 201, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 192, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "or" for "in" before "any rule" in (3)(b).

82-4-253. Suit for damage to water supply. (1) An owner of an interest in real property who obtains all or part of his supply of water for domestic, agricultural, industrial, or other legitimate use from an underground source other than a subterranean stream having a permanent, distinct, and known channel may sue an operator to recover damages for contamination, diminution, or interruption of the water supply, proximately resulting from strip mining or underground mining.

(2) Prima facie evidence of injury in a suit under this subsection is established by the removal of coal or disruption of overlying aquifer from designated groundwater areas as prescribed in Title 85, chapter 2, part 5. If the area is not a designated groundwater area, a showing that the coal or overlying strata is an aquifer in that geographical location and that the coal or the overlying strata has been removed or disrupted shifts the burden to defendant (operator) to show that plaintiff's (owner's) water supply was not injured thereby.

(3) An owner of water rights adversely affected may file a complaint detailing the loss of his water in quality and quantity with the department. Upon receipt of this complaint the department shall:

(a) investigate the complaint using all available information including monitoring data gathered at the mine site;

(b) require the defendant (operator) to install such monitoring wells or other practices that may be needed to determine the cause of water loss, if there is a loss, in terms of quantity or quality;

(c) issue within 90 days a written finding specifying the cause of the water loss, if there is a loss, in terms of quantity or quality;

(d) order the mining operator in compliance with chapter 2 of Title 85 to replace the water immediately on a temporary basis to provide the needed water and within a reasonable time, replace the water in like quality, quantity, and duration, if the loss is caused by the surface coal mining operation; and

(e) order the suspension of the operator's permit for failure to replace the water, until such time as the operator provides substitute water.

(4) A servient tract of land is not bound to receive surface water contaminated by strip mining or underground mining on a dominant tract of land, and the owner of the servient tract may sue an operator to recover the damages proximately resulting from the natural drainage from the dominant tract of surface waters contaminated by strip mining or underground mining on the dominant tract.

(5) This section and 82-4-252 do not create, modify, or affect any right, liability, or remedy other than as expressly provided.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 325, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 295, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 441, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1055(3) thru (5).

82-4-254. Violation — penalty. (1) A person or operator who violates any of the provisions of this part, rules or orders adopted under this part, or term or condition of a permit and any director, officer, or agent of a corporation who willfully authorizes, orders, or carries out a violation shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $5,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $5,000 for each day during which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing such violations as hereinafter provided in this section. Any person or operator who fails to correct a violation within the period permitted by law, rule of the board or department, or order of the commissioner shall be assessed a penalty of not less than $750 for each day during which such failure or violation continues. The period permitted for correction of a violation shall not, in the case of any review proceeding under 82-4-251(6), end until entry of a final order suspending the abatement requirements or until entry of an order of court ordering suspension of the abatement requirements.

(2) The department shall notify the person or operator of the violation. The person or operator shall by filing a written request within 20 days of receipt of the notice of violation be entitled to a hearing on the issues of whether the alleged violation has occurred and whether the penalty proposed to be assessed is proper. The department shall issue a statement of proposed penalty no more than 10 days after notice of violation. After the hearing or after the time for requesting a hearing has expired, the board shall make findings of fact and shall issue a written decision as to the occurrence of the violation and the amount of penalty warranted and shall order the payment of a penalty in that amount. The person or operator shall remit the amount of the penalty within 30 days of the order. If the person or operator wishes to obtain judicial review of the assessment, he shall submit with the penalty a statement that the penalty is being paid under protest and the department shall hold the payment in escrow until judicial review is complete. Any person or operator who fails to request and submit testimony at the hearing provided for in this subsection or who fails to pay the assessed penalty under protest within 30 days of the order assessing the penalty forfeits his right to seek judicial review of the violation or penalty determinations. These penalties are recoverable in any action brought in the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district court of the first judicial district of this state, in and for the county of Lewis and Clark, or the district having jurisdiction over the defendant.

(3) The attorney general shall, upon request of the commissioner, sue for the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an action for a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person who:

(a) violates, threatens to violate, or fails or refuses to comply with any order or decision issued under this part;

(b) interferes with, hinders, or delays the department in carrying out the provisions of the part;

(c) refuses to admit an authorized representative of the department to the permit area;

(d) refuses to permit inspection of the permit area by an authorized representative of the department;

(e) refuses to furnish any information or report requested by the department in furtherance of the provisions of this part;

(f) refuses to permit access to and copying of such records as the department determines to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this part.

(4) Any relief granted by a court under subsection (3)(a) continues in effect until the completion or final termination of all proceedings for review of such under this part unless, prior thereto, the district court granting the relief sets it aside or modifies it.

(5) A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or any determination or order adopted under this part, or who willfully violates any

permit condition issued under this part is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $500 and not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. Each day on which the violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

(6) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification or knowingly fails to make any statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this part shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(7) Any person who except as permitted by law willfully resists, prevents, impedes, or interferes with the department or its agents in the performance of duties pursuant to this part shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(8) No employee of the department performing any function or duty under this part shall have a direct or indirect financial interest in any strip- or underground-coal-mining operation. Whoever knowingly violates the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $2,500 or by imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 325, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1056; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 550, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 437, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Reworded the language of subsection (1) to clarify that "term or condition" refers to a permit.

Part 3

Metal Mine Reclamation

Part Compiler's Comments

Interim Study: HJR 66 (1981) requested that an appropriate interim committee be assigned to determine the most effective means of responding to social and economic impacts resulting from the increased development of hard-rock minerals. The Legislative Council designated the Environmental Quality Council to conduct the study.

82-4-301. Legislative findings. The extraction of mineral by mining is a basic and essential activity making an important contribution to the economy of the state and the nation. At the same time, proper reclamation of mined land and former exploration areas not brought to mining stage is necessary to prevent undesirable land and surface water conditions detrimental to the general welfare, health, safety, ecology, and property rights of the citizens of the state. Mining and exploration for minerals take place in diverse areas where geological, topographical, climatic, biological, and sociological conditions are significantly different, and reclamation specifications must vary accordingly. It is not practical to extract minerals or explore for minerals required by our society without disturbing the surface or subsurface of the earth and without producing waste materials, and the very character of many types of mining operations precludes complete restoration of the land to its original condition. The legislature finds that land reclamation as provided in this part will allow exploration for and mining of valuable minerals while adequately providing for the subsequent beneficial use of the lands to be reclaimed.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1201.**

82-4-302. Purpose. (1) The purposes of this part are to provide:

(a) that the usefulness, productivity, and scenic values of all lands and surface waters involved in mining and mining exploration within the boundaries and lawful jurisdiction of the state will receive the greatest reasonable degree of protection and reclamation to beneficial use;

(b) authority for cooperation between private and governmental entities in carrying this part into effect;

(c) for the recognition of the recreational and aesthetic values of land as a benefit to the state of Montana; and

(d) priorities and values to the aesthetics of our landscape, waters, and ground cover.

(2) Although both the need for and the practicability of reclamation will control the type and degree of reclamation in any specific instance, the basic objective will be to establish, on a continuing basis, the vegetative cover, soil stability, water condition, and safety condition appropriate to any proposed subsequent use of the area.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1202.**

82-4-303. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Abandonment of surface or underground mining" may be presumed when it is shown that continued operation will not resume.

(2) "Board" means the board of land commissioners or such state employee or state agency as may succeed to its powers and duties under this part.

(3) "Department" means the department of state lands.

(4) "Disturbed land" means that area of land or surface water disturbed, beginning at the date of the issuance of the permit, and it comprises that area from which the overburden or minerals have been removed and tailings ponds, waste dumps, roads, conveyor systems, leach dumps, and all similar excavations or covering resulting from the operation and which have not been previously reclaimed under the reclamation plan.

(5) "Exploration" means all activities conducted on or beneath the surface of lands resulting in material disturbance of the surface for the purpose of determining the presence, location, extent, depth, grade, and economic viability of mineralization in those lands, if any, other than mining for production and economic exploitation, as well as all roads made for the purpose of facilitating exploration, except as noted in 82-4-305 and 82-4-310.

(6) "Mineral" means any ore, rock, or substance, other than oil, gas, bentonite, clay, coal, sand, gravel, phosphate rock, or uranium, taken from below the surface or from the surface of the earth for the purpose of milling, concentration, refinement, smelting, manufacturing, or other subsequent use or processing or for stockpiling for future use, refinement, or smelting.

(7) "Mining" commences at such time as the operator first mines ores or minerals in commercial quantities for sale, beneficiation, refining, or other processing or disposition or first takes bulk samples for metallurgical testing in excess of aggregate of 10,000 short tons.

(8) "Person" means any person, corporation, firm, association, partnership, or other legal entity engaged in exploration for or development or mining of minerals on or below the surface of the earth.

(9) "Reclamation plan" means the operator's written proposal, as required and approved by the board, for reclamation of the land that will be disturbed, which proposal shall include, to the extent practical at the time of application for an operating permit:

(a) a statement of the proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation;

(b) plans for surface gradient restoration to a surface suitable for the proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation is completed and the proposed method of accomplishment;

(c) the manner and type of revegetation or other surface treatment of disturbed areas;

(d) procedures proposed to avoid foreseeable situations of public nuisance, endangerment of public safety, damage to human life or property, or unnecessary damage to flora and fauna in or adjacent to the area;

(e) the method of disposal of mining debris;

(f) the method of diverting surface waters around the disturbed areas where necessary to prevent pollution of those waters or unnecessary erosion;

(g) the method of reclamation of stream channels and stream banks to control erosion, siltation, and pollution;

(h) such maps and other supporting documents as may be reasonably required by the department; and

(i) a time schedule for reclamation that meets the requirements of 82-4-336.

(10) (a) "Small miner" means a person, firm, or corporation that engages in the business of mining, that does not remove from the earth during any calendar year material in excess of 36,500 tons in the aggregate, that holds no operating permit under 82-4-335, and that conducts:

(i) operations resulting in not more than 5 acres of the earth's surface being disturbed and unreclaimed; or

(ii) two operations which disturb and leave unreclaimed less than 5 acres per operation if the respective mining properties are:

(A) the only operations engaged in by the person, firm, or corporation;

(B) at least 1 mile apart at their closest point; and

(C) not operated simultaneously except during seasonal transitional periods not to exceed 30 days.

(b) For the purpose of this definition only, the department shall, in computing the area covered by the operation, exclude access or haulage roads that are required by a local, state, or federal agency having jurisdiction over that road to be constructed to certain specifications if that public agency notifies the department in writing that it desires to have the road remain in use and will maintain it after mining or exploration ceases.

(11) "Surface mining" means all or any part of the process involved in mining of minerals by removing the overburden and mining directly from the mineral deposits thereby exposed, including but not limited to open-pit mining of minerals naturally exposed at the surface of the earth, mining by the auger method, and all similar methods by which earth or minerals exposed at the surface are removed in the course of mining. Surface mining

does not include the extraction of oil, gas, bentonite, clay, coal, sand, gravel, phosphate rock, or uranium or excavation or grading conducted for on-site farming, on-site road construction, or other on-site building construction.

(12) "Underground mining" means all methods of mining other than surface mining.

(13) "Unit of surface-mined area" means that area of land and surface water included within an operating permit actually disturbed by surface mining during each 12-month period of time, beginning at the date of the issuance of the permit, and it comprises and includes the area from which overburden or minerals have been removed, the area covered by mining debris, and all additional areas used in surface mining or underground mining operations which by virtue of such use are thereafter susceptible to erosion in excess of the surrounding undisturbed portions of land.

(14) "Vegetative cover" means the type of vegetation, grass, shrubs, trees, or any other form of natural cover considered suitable at time of reclamation.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 39, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 423, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1203; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

82-4-304. Exemption — works performed prior to promulgation of rules. No provision of this part shall be applicable to any exploration or mining work performed prior to the date of promulgation of the board's rules pursuant to 82-4-321.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1219; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 201, L. 1979.

82-4-305. Exemption — small miners — written agreement. (1) No provisions of this part shall apply to any small miner when the small miner annually agrees in writing:

(a) that he shall not pollute or contaminate any stream;

(b) that he shall provide protection for human and animal life through the installation of bulkheads installed over safety collars and the installation of doors on tunnel portals; and

(c) he shall provide a map locating his mining operations. Such map shall be to a size and scale as determined by the department.

(2) Failure to comply with the regulations stipulated in this section will constitute a misdemeanor, and this offense will subject the owners or operators of said project to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100, payable to the department of revenue of the state of Montana or any board, commission, or person authorized to collect said fine.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 391, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1220; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

82-4-306. Confidentiality of application information. Any and all information obtained by the board or by the director or his staff by virtue of applications for exploration licenses and all information obtained from small miners is confidential between the board and the applicant, except as to the name of the applicant and the county of proposed operation; provided that all activities conducted subsequent to exploration and other associated facilities shall be public information and conducted under an operating permit. It is further provided that any information obtained by the board or by the director or his staff by virtue of such applications is properly admissible in any hearing conducted by the director, the board, appeals board, or in any judicial proceeding to which the director and the applicant are parties and is not confidential when a violation of the part or rules has been determined by the department or by judicial order. Failure to comply with the secrecy provisions of this part shall be punishable by a fine of up to $1,000.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1221; amd. Sec. 193, Ch. 575, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "an operating permit" for "a development or an operating permit" at the end of the first sentence.

82-4-307. Review of existing files. Existing departmental files shall be reviewed, and their contents shall be segregated and available for public inspection to the same extent as new files under 82-4-306.

History: **En. 50-1221.1 by Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1221.1.**

82-4-308. Release by waiver. An applicant may release the board and department from the confidentiality requirements of this part by notarized waiver to that effect on forms to be provided by the department.

History: **En. 50-1221.2 by Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1221.2.**

82-4-309. Exemption — operations on federal lands. This part shall not be applicable to operations on certain federal lands as specified by the board, provided it is first determined by the board that federal law or regulations issued by the federal agency administering such land impose controls for reclamation of said lands substantially equal to or greater than those imposed by this part.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1223.**

82-4-310. Exemption — sample collectors. This part shall not be applicable to any person or persons collecting rock samples as a hobby or when the collection of rocks and minerals is offered for sale in any amount not exceeding $100 per year.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1224.**

82-4-311. Hard-rock mining account. All fees, fines, penalties, and other uncleared moneys which have been or will be paid to the department of state lands under the provisions of this part shall be placed in the earmarked revenue fund in the state treasury and credited to a special account to be designated as the hard-rock mining and reclamation account. This account shall be available to the department by appropriation and shall be expended for the research, reclamation, and revegetation of land and the rehabilitation of water affected by any mining operations. Any unencumbered and any unexpended balance of this account remaining at the end of a fiscal year shall not lapse but shall be carried forward for the purposes of this section until expended or until appropriated by subsequent legislative action.

History: **En. 50-1227 by Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1227.**

82-4-312 through 82-4-320 reserved.

82-4-321. Administration. The board is charged with the responsibility of administering this part. In order to implement its terms and provisions, the board shall from time to time promulgate such rules as the board shall deem necessary. The board may delegate such powers, duties, and functions to the department as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties as administrator of this part. The board shall employ experienced, qualified persons in the field of mined-land reclamation who, for the purpose of this part, are referred to as supervisors.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1204.

82-4-322. Investigations, research, and experiments. The board shall have the authority to conduct or authorize investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations in reclamation and to collect and disseminate nonconfidential information relating to mining.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1205.

82-4-323. Interagency cooperation — receipt and expenditure of funds. The board shall cooperate with other governmental and private agencies in this state and other states and agencies of the federal government and may reasonably compensate them for any services the board requests that they provide. The board may receive federal funds, state funds, and any other funds and, within the limits imposed by the grant, expend them for reclamation of land affected by mining or exploration and for purposes enumerated in 82-4-336.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1206.

82-4-324 through 82-4-330 reserved.

82-4-331. Exploration license required — employees included. (1) No person shall engage in exploration in the state without first obtaining an exploration license from the board to do so, such license to be issued for a period of 1 year from date of issue and to be renewable from year to year on application therefor filed at any time within the 30 days next preceding the expiration of the current license and payment of like fee as required for a new license, provided that the applicant for renewal is not then held by the board to be in violation of any provision of this law. Such license shall be subject to suspension and revocation as provided by this part.

(2) Employees of persons holding a valid license under this part shall be deemed included in and covered by such license.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1207(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

82-4-332. Exploration license. (1) An exploration license shall be issued to any applicant therefor who shall:

(a) pay a fee of $5 to the board;

(b) agree to reclaim any surface area damaged by the applicant during exploration operations, as may be reasonably required by the board;

(c) not be in default of any other reclamation obligation under this law.

(2) An application for an exploration license shall be made in writing, notarized, and submitted to the department in duplicate upon forms prepared and furnished by it. The application shall include an exploration map or sketch in sufficient detail to locate the area to be explored and to determine whether significant environmental problems would be encountered. The department shall by rule determine the precise nature of such exploration

map or sketch. The applicant must state what type of prospecting and excavation techniques will be employed in disturbing the land.

(3) Upon filing of any certificate of claim location as permitted by federal and state mining laws and regulations, the locator shall provide copies of the certificate to the board.

(4) Prior to the issuance of an exploration license, the applicant shall file with the department a reclamation and revegetation bond in a form and amount as determined by the department in accordance with 82-4-338.

(5) In the event that the holder of an exploration license desires to mine the area covered by the exploration license and has fulfilled all of the requirements for an operating permit, the department shall allow the postponement of the reclamation of the acreage explored if that acreage is incorporated into the complete reclamation plan submitted with the application for an operating permit. Any land actually affected by exploration or excavation under an exploration license and not covered by the operating reclamation plan shall be reclaimed within 2 years after the completion of exploration or abandonment of the site in a manner acceptable to the department.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1207(2); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 201, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

82-4-333. Repealed. Sec. 8, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1207(3), (4).

82-4-334. Exception — geological phenomena. Upon proper application by the holder of an exploration license, the board may excuse such holder from reclamation obligations with reference to any specified openings or excavations exposing geological indications or phenomena of especial interest, even though the licensee does not apply or have any intention to apply for an operating permit for the land in which such openings or excavations have been made.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1207(6); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 588, L. 1979.

82-4-335. Operating permit. (1) No person shall engage in mining or disturb land in anticipation of mining in the state without first obtaining an operating permit from the board to do so. A separate operating permit shall be required for each mine complex. Prior to receiving an operating permit from the board, any person must pay the basic permit fee of $25 and must submit an application on a form provided by the board, which shall contain the following information and any other pertinent data required by the rules:

(a) name and address of the operator and, if a corporation or other business entity, the name and address of its principal officers, partners, and the like and its resident agent for service of process, if required by law;

(b) minerals expected to be mined;

(c) a proposed reclamation plan;

(d) expected starting date of mining;

(e) a map showing the specific area to be mined and the boundaries of the land which will be disturbed, topographic detail, the location and names of all streams, roads, railroads, and utility lines on or immediately adjacent to the area, location of proposed access roads to be built and the names and addresses of the surface and mineral owners of all lands within the mining area, to the extent known to applicant;

(f) types of access roads to be built and manner of reclamation of road sites on abandonment; and

(g) a plan of mining which will provide, within limits of normal operating procedures of the industry, for completion of mining and associated land disturbances.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the permit provided for in subsection (1) for a large-scale mineral development as defined in 90-6-302 shall be conditioned to provide that mining may not commence until the hard-rock mining impact board approves the impact plan under 90-6-307 and until the permittee has provided a written guarantee to the department and to the hard-rock mining impact board of compliance within the time schedule with the commitment made in the impact plan approved by the hard-rock mining impact board, as provided in 90-6-307. If the permittee does not comply with that commitment within the time scheduled, the board, upon receipt of written notice from the hard-rock mining impact board, shall suspend the permit until it receives written notice from the hard-rock mining impact board that the permittee is in compliance.

(3) Compliance with 90-6-307 is not required for exploration and bulk sampling for metallurgical testing when the aggregate samples are less than 10,000 tons.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1208; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 588, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 617, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comment

1981 Amendment: Added subsections (2) and (3).

Severability: Section 15, Ch. 617, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 16, Ch. 617, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 18, 1981.

82-4-336. Reclamation plan and specific reclamation requirements. (1) The reclamation plan shall provide that reclamation activities, particularly those relating to control of erosion, to the extent feasible, shall be conducted simultaneously with mining and in any case shall be initiated promptly after completion or abandonment of mining on those portions of the mine complex that will not be subject to further disturbance by the mining operation. In the absence of an order by the board providing a longer period, the plan shall provide that reclamation activities shall be completed not more than 2 years after completion or abandonment of mining on that portion of mine complex.

(2) In the absence of emergency or suddenly threatened or existing catastrophe, an operator may not depart from an approved plan without previously obtaining from the department written approval of his proposed change.

(3) Provision shall be made to avoid accumulation of stagnant water in the mined area which may serve as a host or breeding ground for mosquitoes or other disease-bearing or noxious insect life.

(4) All final grading shall be made with nonnoxious, nonflammable, noncombustible solids unless approval has been granted by the board for a supervised sanitary fill.

(5) Where mining has left an open pit exceeding 2 acres of surface area and the composition of the floor or walls of the pit are likely to cause formation of acid, toxic, or otherwise pollutive solutions (hereinafter "objectionable effluents") on exposure to moisture, the reclamation plan shall include provisions which adequately provide for:

(a) insulation of all faces from moisture or water contact by covering to a depth of 2 feet or more with material or fill not susceptible itself to generation of objectionable effluents;

(b) processing of any objectionable effluents in the pit before their being allowed to flow or be pumped out of it to reduce toxic or other objectionable ratios to a level considered safe to humans and the environment by the board;

(c) drainage of any objectionable effluents to settling or treatment basins when the objectionable effluents must be reduced to levels considered safe by the board before release from the settling basin; or

(d) absorption or evaporation of objectionable effluents in the open pit itself; and

(e) prevention of entrance into the open pit by persons or livestock lawfully upon adjacent lands by fencing, warning signs, and such other devices as may reasonably be required by the board.

(6) Provisions for vegetative cover shall be required in the reclamation plan if appropriate to the future use of the land as specified in the reclamation plan.

(7) The reclamation plan shall provide for the reclamation of all disturbed land. Proposed reclamation need not reclaim the areas to a better condition or different use than that which existed prior to development or mining.

(8) A reclamation plan shall be approved by the board if it adequately provides for the accomplishment of the activities specified in this section.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1209.

82-4-337. Inspection — issuance of operating permit — modification. (1) (a) The board shall cause all applications for operating permits to be reviewed for completeness within 30 days of receipt. The board shall notify the applicant concerning completeness as soon as possible. An application is considered complete unless the applicant is notified of any deficiencies within 30 days of receipt.

(b) Unless the review period is extended as provided in this section, the board shall review the adequacy of the proposed reclamation plan and plan of mining within 30 days of the determination that the application is complete or within 60 days of receipt of the application if the board does not notify the applicant of any deficiencies in the application. If the applicant is not notified of deficiencies or inadequacies in the proposed reclamation plan and plan of mining within such time period, the operating permit shall be issued upon receipt of the bond as required in 82-4-338. The department shall promptly notify the applicant of the form and amount of bond which will be required. No permit may be issued until sufficient bond has been submitted pursuant to 82-4-338.

(c) (i) Prior to issuance of a permit, the department shall inspect the site unless the department has failed to act on the application within the time prescribed in subsection (1)(b). If the site is not accessible due to extended adverse weather conditions, the department may extend the time period prescribed in subsection (1)(b) by not more than 180 days to allow inspection of the site and reasonable review. The department must serve written notice of extension upon the applicant in person or by certified mail, and any such extension is subject to appeal to the board in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(ii) If the department determines that additional time is needed to review the application and reclamation plan for a major operation, the department and the applicant shall negotiate to extend the period prescribed in subsection (1)(b) by not more than 365 days in order to permit reasonable review.

(iii) Failure of the board to act upon a complete application within the extension period constitutes approval of the application, and the permit shall be issued promptly upon receipt of the bond as required in 82-4-338.

(2) The operating permit shall be granted for the period required to mine the land covered by the plan and shall be valid until the surface or underground mining authorized by the permit is completed or abandoned unless the permit is suspended or revoked by the board as provided in this part.

(3) The operating permit shall provide that the reclamation plan may be modified by the board, upon proper application of the permittee or department, after timely notice and opportunity for hearing, at any time during the term of the permit and for any of the following reasons:

(a) to modify the requirements so they will not conflict with existing laws;

(b) when the previously adopted reclamation plan is impossible or impracticable to implement and maintain;

(c) when significant environmental problem situations are revealed by field inspection.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 427, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1210(1), (2); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 588, L. 1979.**

82-4-338. Performance bond. (1) The applicant shall file with the department a bond payable to the state of Montana with surety satisfactory to the department in the penal sum to be determined by the department of not less than $200 or more than $2,500 for each acre or fraction thereof of the disturbed area, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements of this part and the rules of the board. In lieu of such bond, the applicant may file with the board a cash deposit, an assignment of a certificate of deposit, or other surety acceptable to the board. Regardless of the above limits, the bond shall not be less than the estimated cost to the state to complete the reclamation of the disturbed land. A public or governmental agency shall not be required to post a bond under the provisions of this part. A blanket performance bond covering two or more operations may be accepted by the board. Such blanket bond shall adequately secure the estimated total number of acres of disturbed land. When determined by the department that the set bonding level of a permit or license does not represent the present costs of reclamation, the department may modify the bonding requirements of that permit or license.

(2) No bond filed in accordance with the provisions of this part shall be released by the department until the provisions of this part, the rules adopted pursuant thereto, and this reclamation plan have been fulfilled.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1211.**

82-4-339. Annual report of activities by permittee — fee. Within 30 days after completion or abandonment of operations on an area under permit or within 30 days after each anniversary date of the permit, whichever is earlier, or at such later date as may be provided by rules of the board and each year thereafter until reclamation is completed and approved, the permittee shall pay the annual fee of $25 and shall file a report of activities completed during the preceding year on a form prescribed by the board which report shall:

(1) identify the permittee and the permit number;

(2) locate the operation by subdivision, section, township, and range and with relation to the nearest town or other well-known geographic feature;

(3) estimate acreage to be newly disturbed by operation in the next 12-month period; and

(4) update any maps previously submitted or specifically requested by the board. Such maps shall show:

(a) the permit area;

(b) the unit of disturbed land;

(c) the area to be disturbed during the next 12-month period;

(d) if completed, the date of completion of operations;

(e) if not completed, the additional area estimated to be further disturbed by the operation within the following permit year; and

(f) the date of beginning, amount, and current status of reclamation performed during the previous 12 months.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1212.

82-4-340. Successor operator. When one operator succeeds to the interest of another in any uncompleted mining operation by sale, assignment, lease, or otherwise, the board may release the first operator from the duties imposed upon him by this part as to such operation, provided that both operators have complied with the requirements of this part and the successor operator assumes the duty of the former operator to complete the reclamation of the land, in which case the board shall transfer the permit to the successor operator upon approval of the successor operator's bond as required under this part.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 427, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1210(3).

82-4-341. Compliance with reclamation plan — reclamation by board. (1) Following receipt of the permittee's report and at any other reasonable time the board may elect, the board shall cause the permit area to be inspected to determine if the permittee has complied with the reclamation plan and the board's rules.

(2) The permittee shall proceed with reclamation as scheduled in his approved reclamation plan. Following written notice by the board noting deficiencies, the permittee shall commence action within 30 days to rectify these deficiencies and shall diligently proceed until the deficiencies are corrected, provided that deficiencies that also violate other laws that require earlier rectification shall be corrected in accordance with the applicable time provisions of such laws. The board may extend performance periods referred to in this section and in 82-4-336 for delays clearly beyond the permittee's

control, but only when the permittee is, in the opinion of the board, making every reasonable effort to comply.

(3) Within 30 days after notification by the permittee and when, in the judgment of the board, reclamation of a unit of disturbed land area is properly completed, the permittee shall be notified in writing and his bond on said area shall be released or decreased proportionately to the acreage included within the bond coverage.

(4) If reclamation of disturbed land is not pursued in accordance with the reclamation plan and the permittee has not commenced action to rectify deficiencies within 30 days after notification by the board or if reclamation is not properly completed in conformance with the reclamation plan within 2 years after completion or abandonment of operation on any fraction of the permit area or such longer period as may have been authorized hereunder or if, after default by the permittee, the surety either refuses or fails to perform the work to the satisfaction of the board within the time required therefor, the board may, with the staff, equipment, and material under its control or by contract with others, take such actions as are necessary for required reclamation of the disturbed lands. Such work shall be let on the basis of competitive bidding. The board shall keep a record of all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the work or activity authorized under this section, including a reasonable charge for the services performed by the state's personnel and the state's equipment and materials utilized.

(5) The board shall notify the permittee and his surety by order. The order shall state the amount of necessary expenses incurred by the board in reclaiming the disturbed land and a notice that the amount is due and payable to the board by the permittee and the surety. If the amount specified in the order is not paid within 30 days after receipt of the notice, the attorney general, upon request of the board, shall bring an action on behalf of the state in district court. The surety shall be liable to the state to the extent of the bond. The permittee shall be liable for the remainder of the cost.

(6) In addition to the other liabilities imposed by this part, failure to commence action to remedy specific deficiencies in reclamation within 30 days after notification by the board or failure to satisfactorily complete reclamation work on any segment of the permit area within 2 years, or such longer period as the board may permit on permittee's application therefor or on the board's own motion, after completion or abandonment of operations on any segment of the permit area shall constitute sufficient grounds for cancellation of a permit or license and refusal to issue another permit or license to the applicant; provided, however, that such action shall not be effected while an appeal is pending from any ruling requiring the same.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1213.**

82-4-342 through 82-4-350 reserved.

82-4-351. Reasons for denial of permit. (1) A permit may be denied for any of the following reasons:

(a) the plan of development, mining, or reclamation conflicts with Title 75, chapter 2, as amended, Title 75, chapter 5, as amended, Title 75, chapter 6, as amended, or rules adopted pursuant to these laws;

(b) the reclamation plan does not provide an acceptable method for accomplishment of reclamation as required by this part.

(2) A denial of a permit shall be in writing and state the reasons therefor.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1214; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 174, L. 1979.

82-4-352. Reapplication with new reclamation plan. A permit may be denied and returned to the applicant with a request that the application be resubmitted with a different plan for reclamation. The person making application for a permit may then resubmit to the board a new plan for reclamation.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 252, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1215.

82-4-353. Administrative remedies — notice — parties. (1) Upon receipt of an application for an operating permit, the department shall provide notice of the application by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected by the operation. The notice shall be published once a week for 3 successive weeks.

(2) All hearings and appeal procedures shall be in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. Any person whose interests may be adversely affected as a result of an action taken pursuant to this part may become a party to any proceeding held hereunder upon a showing that such person is capable of adequately representing the interests claimed.

(3) As used in this section, "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 281, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 313, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 427, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1216.

82-4-354 through 82-4-360 reserved.

82-4-361. Violation — penalties. (1) A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or rules or orders adopted under this part shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violations and an additional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each day during which a violation continues and may be enjoined from continuing such violations as hereinafter provided in this section. These penalties shall be recoverable in any action brought in the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district court of the first judicial district of this state in and for the county of Lewis and Clark or in the district court having jurisdiction of the defendant.

(2) The attorney general shall, upon the request of the department, sue for the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an action for a restraining order, temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order adopted under this part.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 252, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1222.

82-4-362. Suspension of permits. (1) If any of the requirements of this part or the rules or the reclamation plan have not been complied with within the time limits set by the department or board or by this part, the department shall serve a notice of noncompliance on the licensee or permittee or, where found necessary, the commissioner shall order the suspension of the permit. The notice or order shall be handed to the licensee or permittee in person or served by certified or registered mail addressed to the permanent address shown on the application for a permit. The notice of noncompliance shall specify in what respects the operator has failed to comply with this part, the rules, or the reclamation plan.

(2) If the licensee or permittee has not complied with the requirements set forth in the notice of noncompliance or order of suspension within the time limits set therein, the permit may be revoked by order of the board and the performance bond forfeited to the department.

History: En. 50-1225 by Sec. 12, Ch. 281, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1225.

Part 4

Opencut Mining Reclamation

82-4-401. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Opencut Mining Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 326, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1501.

82-4-402. Policy. It is the policy of this state to provide for the reclamation and conservation of land subjected to opencut bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel mining. Therefore, it is the purpose of this part to preserve natural resources, to aid in the protection of wildlife and aquatic resources, to safeguard and reclaim through effective means and methods all agricultural, recreational, home, and industrial sites subjected to or which may be affected by opencut bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel mining to protect and perpetuate the taxable value of property, to protect scenic, scientific, historic, or other unique areas, and to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1502.

82-4-403. Definitions. When used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Affected land" means the area of land from which overburden is to be or has been removed and upon which the overburden is to be or has been deposited.

(2) "Board" means the state board of land commissioners.

(3) "Contract" means a mined land reclamation contract prepared by the board to meet the requirements of this part.

(4) "Final cut" means the last pit created in an opencut-mined area.

(5) "Highwall" means that side of the pit adjacent to unmined land.

(6) "Landowner" means the owner of land directly or indirectly affected by an opencut-mining operation.

(7) "Opencut mining" means the mining of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel by removing the overburden lying upon natural deposits thereof and mining directly from the natural deposits thereby exposed, including the removal of overburden for the purpose of determining the location, quality, or quantity of any natural deposit of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel.

(8) "Operator" means a person engaged in and controlling an opencut-mining operation.

(9) "Overburden" means all of the earth and other materials which lie above a natural deposit of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, or gravel. "Spoil" is the overburden disturbed from its natural state in the process of opencut mining.

(10) "Person" means a natural person or a firm, association, partnership, cooperative, or corporation or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the state or any governmental subdivision or any other entity whatever.

(11) "Progress report" means a report showing the land which the operator has affected by opencut mining during the year. The report shall show the number of acres of affected land and all reclamation accomplished.

(12) "Public notice" means notice given by publication in a newspaper in the general area where the affected land is located. The notice shall be given once a week for 3 successive weeks.

(13) "Reclamation" means the reconditioning of the area of land affected by opencut-mining operations to make the area suitable for productive use, including but not limited to forestry, agriculture, grazing, wildlife, recreation, or residential and industrial sites.

(14) "Reclamation plan" means the description of current land use, topographical data, water data, soils data, leased areas, intended mine areas, and an explanation of proposed reclamation of the land with appropriate maps.

(15) "Refuse" means all waste material directly connected with the opencut-mining operations.

(16) "Soils materials" are those horizons containing topsoil or other soils leached free of deleterious salts and capable of sustaining plant growth and recognized as such by standard authorities.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1504.

82-4-404. Exemption — operations covered by metal mine reclamation. Nothing in this part may be construed to be applicable to mining or exploration operations which are regulated under the provisions of part 3 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1516.

82-4-405. Inapplicability to state and local government. The provisions of this part relating to fees or bonds do not apply to the state of Montana, counties, cities, or towns.

History: En. 50-1516.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 81, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1516.1.

82-4-406. Exemption — operations on federal lands. This part is not applicable to operations on certain federal lands as specified by the board, provided it is first determined by the board that federal law or regulations issued by the federal agency administering the land impose controls for reclamation of those lands equal to or greater than those imposed by this part.

History: En. 50-1517 by Sec. 1, Ch. 219, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1517.

82-4-407 through 82-4-420 reserved.

82-4-421. Administration — delegation of functions. The board is the administrator of this part, and it has all the power necessary to implement and enforce it. The board may delegate to the commissioner of state lands such powers, duties, and functions under this part as it considers necessary for the performance of its duties.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1505.**

82-4-422. Powers, duties, and functions of board. The board has the following powers, duties, and functions to:

(1) enter into contracts where it is found on the basis of the information set forth in the application and an evaluation of the operation by the board that the requirements of the part or rules will be observed and that the operation and the reclamation of the affected area can be carried out consistently with the purpose of the part;

(2) prepare and adopt rules pertaining to opencut mining to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(3) conduct hearings and, for the purposes of conducting such hearings, administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel attendance of witnesses, hear evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, documents, or other records relevant or material to the inquiry;

(4) adopt uniform procedures for the filing of necessary records, the issuance of contracts, and for any other matters of administration not specifically enumerated in this part;

(5) reclaim any affected land with respect to which a bond has been forfeited; and

(6) make investigations or inspections which are considered necessary to insure compliance with any provision of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1506.**

82-4-423. Contracts for reclamation. The board is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with operators in the name of the state of Montana which will provide for the reclamation of lands on which opencut mining of bentonite, clay, scoria, phosphate rock, sand, and gravel has been or is to be conducted. The board is authorized to sue and be sued in the name of the state of Montana to enforce the provisions of any contract, and the board shall bring such court actions and take such other steps and actions as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of such contracts.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 209, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1503.**

82-4-424. Receipt and expenditure of funds. (1) The board may receive any federal funds, state funds, or any other funds for the reclamation of land affected by opencut mining. The board may cause the reclamation work to be done by its own employees or by employees of other governmental agencies, soil conservation districts, or through contracts with qualified persons.

(2) Any funds or any public works programs available to the board shall be expended and used to reclaim and rehabilitate any lands that have been subject to opencut mining that have not been reclaimed and rehabilitated in accordance with the standards of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1511.**

82-4-425. Inspection of opencut mining by board. The board or its accredited representatives may enter upon lands subjected to opencut mining at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection to determine whether the provisions of this part have been complied with.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1512.

82-4-426. Reclamation of land on which bond forfeited. In keeping with the provisions of this part, the board may reclaim any affected lands with respect to which a bond has been forfeited.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1514.

82-4-427. Board hearing. (1) A person who is aggrieved by a final decision of the commissioner of state lands is entitled to a hearing before the board.

(2) The Montana Administrative Procedure Act governs hearings before the board and judicial review of decisions of the board under this part.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1515.

82-4-428 through 82-4-430 reserved.

82-4-431. Contract for reclamation required. After March 16, 1973, no operator may conduct opencut-mining operations which will result in the removal of 10,000 cubic yards or more of product or overburden until he has entered into a contract with the board for the reclamation of the land affected. An operator conducting a number of operations, each of which results in the removal of less than 10,000 cubic yards of product or overburden but which result in the removal of 10,000 cubic yards or more of product or overburden in the aggregate, is subject to the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1507.

82-4-432. Application for contract — contents — issuance — amendment. (1) Applications for a contract shall be made upon a form furnished by the board, which form shall contain the following:

(a) the name of the operator and, if other than the owner of the land, the name and address of the owner;

(b) the type of operation to be conducted;

(c) the volume of earth to be removed, as accurately as the volume may then be estimated, and the volume which has been previously removed, if any;

(d) the location of the operation by legal subdivision, section, township and range, and county;

(e) the date when the operation was or will be commenced; and

(f) a statement that the applicant has the right and power by legal estate owned to mine by opencut mining the lands so described.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by:

(a) a bond or security meeting the requirements as set out in this part;

(b) a fee of $50; and

(c) the operator's plan of his operation and the method and manner of reclamation that will be used or followed.

(3) If, prior to applying for a contract, the operator notifies the board of his intention to submit a plan and requests the board to examine the area to be mined, the board shall cause the area to be examined and make recommendations to the operator regarding reclamation.

(4) Upon receipt of the application, bond or security, and fee due from the operator and upon agreement to the terms of the contract by the parties, the board may issue a contract to the applicant which entitles him to continue in or engage in opencut mining on the land therein described.

(5) An operator desiring to have his contract amended to cover additional contiguous or nearby land may file an amended application with the board. Upon receipt of the amended application and such additional bond as may be required and upon agreement to the terms of the amendment by the parties, the board may issue an amendment to the original contract covering the additional land described in the amended application without the payment of any additional fee.

(6) An operator may withdraw any land covered by contract, except affected land, by notifying the board thereof, in which case the penalty of the bond or security filed by the operator pursuant to the provisions of this part shall be reduced proportionately.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1508.**

82-4-433. Bond. (1) A bond required to be filed in this part by the operator shall be in such form as the board prescribes, payable to the state of Montana and conditioned upon the operator's full compliance with all requirements of this part and all rules of the board. The bond shall be signed by the landowner or operator, as appropriate, as principal, and by a good and sufficient corporate surety licensed to do business in the state of Montana, as surety. The penalty of the bond shall be in an amount not to exceed the costs of restoration required by this part as determined by the board but may not be less than $200 or more than $1,000 per acre.

(2) In lieu of the bond, the operator may deposit with the board cash and government securities or a bond with property sureties in an amount equal to that of the required bond on conditions as above prescribed. In the discretion of the board, surety bond requirements may be fulfilled by the operator's posting a bond with land and improvements and facilities thereon as security, in which event no surety may be required. The penalty of the bond or amount of cash and securities shall be increased or reduced from time to time as provided in this part. The bond or security remains in effect until the mined acreages have been reclaimed as provided under the contract and the reclamation has been approved and the bond or security has been released by the board. The bond or security shall cover only actual mined acreages and may be increased or reduced to cover only such acreages as remain unreclaimed.

(3) If the license of a surety upon a bond filed with the board pursuant to this part is suspended or revoked, the operator, within 30 days after receiving notice thereof from the board, shall substitute for that surety a good and sufficient surety licensed to do business in the state. Upon failure of the operator to make substitution of surety, the board may suspend the contract of the operator to conduct operations upon the land described in the contract until the substitution has been made.

(4) The board shall cause the reclamation of any affected land with respect to which a bond has been forfeited.

(5) Whenever an operator has completed all of the requirements under the provisions of this part as to any affected land, he shall notify the board thereof. If the board releases the operator from further obligation regarding such affected land, the penalty of the bond shall be reduced proportionately.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1509.

82-4-434. Reclamation plan part of contract — requirements. The contract shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The operator shall submit a reclamation plan to the board before commencing any opencut mining and may not commence mining before the plan receives approval from the board. The operator may request and receive a meeting with the board prior to submission of the plan. If the board does not notify the operator that it has approved or disapproved a plan within 30 days after the board has received the plan, the board is considered to have approved the plan. The board, however, for sufficient cause, may extend its period of consideration for an additional 30 days if it notifies the operator prior to the end of the original 30-day period. The board shall submit each reclamation plan or amendments to the reclamation plan to the landowner for his recommendations and shall consider those recommendations in deciding whether to approve or disapprove any plan or amendments. The board may seek technical help from any state or federal agency. The board shall submit the plan immediately to the director of the university of Montana statewide archaeological survey for evaluation of possible archaeological or historical values in the area to be mined. The board may approve a reclamation plan only if the board has found that the plan provides for the best possible reclamation procedures available under the circumstances at the time, so that after mining operations are completed the affected land will be reclaimed to a productive use. Once the reclamation plan is accepted in writing by the board, it shall become a part of the contract but is subject to annual review and modification by the board.

(2) The board may not approve any reclamation plan unless the plan provides:

(a) that the land will be reclaimed for one or more specified uses, including but not limited to forest, pasture, orchard, cropland, residence, recreation, industry, habitat for wildlife, including food, cover, or water, or other uses;

(b) that to the extent reasonable and practicable, the operator will establish vegetative cover commensurate with the proposed land use;

(c) whenever operations result in a need to prevent acid drainage or sedimentation on or in adjoining lands or streams, for the construction of earth dams or other reasonable devices to control water drainage, provided the formation of such impoundments or devices will not interfere with other landowners' rights or contribute to water pollution;

(d) that to accomplish practical utilization of soil materials, such material will be utilized for placement on affected areas, if required by the reclamation plan after completion or termination of that particular phase of the mining operations, at a depth sufficient for plant growth on slopes of 3:1 or less;

(e) that grading will be commensurate with the topography sought and land use designated;

(f) that metal and other waste will be removed or buried;

(g) that all access, haul, and other support roads will be located, constructed, and maintained in such a manner as to control and minimize channeling and other erosion;

(h) that the operator will submit a progress report annually to the board;

(i) that all operations will be conducted so as to avoid range and forest fires and spontaneous combustion and that open burning of carbonaceous materials will be in accordance with suitable practices for fire prevention and control;

(j) that archaeological and historical values in areas to be mined will be given appropriate protection;

(k) that except for rock faces, bench faces, and excavations used for water impoundments, each surface area of the mined premises which will be disturbed will be revegetated when its use for extractive purposes is no longer required;

(l) that seeding and planting will be done in a manner to achieve a permanent suitable vegetative cover for wildlife, livestock, and retardation of erosion and that all seed will be drilled unless otherwise provided in the plan;

(m) that reclamation will be as concurrent with mining operations as feasible and will be completed within a specified length of time.

(3) If reclamation according to the plan has not been completed in the time specified, the board after 30 days' written notice shall order the operator to cease mining and, if the operator does not cease, shall institute an action to enjoin further operation and may sue for damages for breach of contract, for payment of the performance bond, or for both.

(4) (a) At any time during the period of reclamation the operator may for good reason submit to the board a new reclamation plan or amendment to the existing plan, including extensions of time.

(b) The board may approve the proposed new reclamation plan or amendments to the existing plan if:

(i) the operator has in good faith carried on reclamation according to the existing plan and the proposed new plan or amendments to the existing plan will result in reclamation as or more desirable than the reclamation proposed under the existing plan; or

(ii) it is highly improbable reclamation will be successful unless the existing plan is replaced or amended.

(c) When accepted, the proposed new reclamation plan or the proposed amendments to the existing plan become a part of the contract.

(5) The operator shall provide a performance bond or an alternative acceptable to the board in an amount commensurate with the estimated cost of reclamation, but in no case may the bond be less than $200 per acre. The estimated cost of reclamation shall be set forth in the reclamation plan.

(6) The contract, reclamation plan, and amendments accepted by the board shall be a public record and open to inspection.

(7) The contract shall become effective when signed by the board and the operator and shall remain in force until terminated by mutual consent or by the board upon 6 months' notice.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1510.

82-4-435. Repealed. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 326, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1513.

82-4-436 through 82-4-440 reserved.

82-4-441. Penalty — enforcement. (1) A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or rules adopted thereunder shall pay a civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 for each day during which a violation continues following the service of notice of the violation, and the person may be enjoined from continuing such violation as provided in this section. These penalties are recoverable in an action brought in the name of the state of Montana by the attorney general in the district court having jurisdiction of the defendant or by mutual agreement of the parties involved, in the district court of the first judicial district. Penalty money shall be credited to the general fund.

(2) The attorney general shall, upon the request of the department, sue for the recovery of the penalties provided for in this section and bring an action for a restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction against an operator or other person violating or threatening to violate an order adopted under this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 113, L. 1981 (HB 277), read: "An act to provide for civil penalties for violation and enforcement by the attorney general of the Open Cut Mining Act; repealing section 82-4-435, MCA."

Codification Instruction: Section 3, Ch. 113, L. 1981, provided: "Section 1 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 82, chapter 4, part 4, and the provisions of Title 82, chapter 4, part 4, apply to section 1."

CHAPTERS 5 THROUGH 9

RESERVED

CHAPTER 10

OIL AND GAS — GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part 1 — Royalty Interests

Section
82-10-101. Action for accounting for royalty.
82-10-102. Remedy not exclusive.

Part 2 — Lease of Local Government Land

82-10-201. Authorization for lease and terms — land not subject to leasing.
82-10-202. Acreage pooling.
82-10-203. Interference with normal use of land prohibited.
82-10-204. Lease of acquired oil and gas interests.

Part 3 — Underground Gas Storage Reservoirs

82-10-301. Definitions.

82-10-302. Policy.
82-10-303. Use of eminent domain to acquire underground reservoirs.
82-10-304. Certificate of board required prior to use of eminent domain.
82-10-305. Proceedings.

Part 4 — Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells—Reclamation

82-10-401. Notice required before abandonment of well — owner's option.
82-10-402. Inventory of abandoned wells and seismic operations — reclamation procedures.

Part 5 — Surface Owner Damage and Disruption Compensation

82-10-501. Purpose — legislative findings.
82-10-502. Definitions.
82-10-503. Notice of drilling operations.
82-10-504. Surface damage and disruption payments.
82-10-505. Liability for damages to property.
82-10-506. Notification of injury.
82-10-507. Agreement — offer of settlement.
82-10-508. Rejection — legal action.
Sections 82-10-509 and 82-10-510 reserved.
82-10-511. Remedies cumulative.

Part 1

Royalty Interests

82-10-101. Action for accounting for royalty. (1) Whenever an owner of a royalty interest in or attaching to lands producing natural gas, oil, or other minerals or in or to the natural gas, oil, or other mineral production from said lands, whether said royalty is payable in kind out of the product of the lands or out of the money proceeds from the sale of the product of said lands, shall make a written demand upon the person or persons obligated to deliver or pay such royalty for an accounting of the natural gas, oil, or other minerals produced from said lands and makes written demand for delivery or payment of such owner's royalty as may then be due and the person or persons obligated for the delivery or payment of said royalty fail to make the accounting demanded and the payment or delivery of the royalty due within a period of 60 days following the date upon which said demand is made, then the owner of said royalty may file an action in the district court of the county wherein said lands are located to compel the accounting demanded and to recover the payment or delivery of the royalty due against the person or persons obligated as aforesaid.

(2) In said action the successful party or parties recovering judgment against the person or persons obligated shall, in addition to relief by way of accounting and recovery of the royalty due as hereinabove provided, also recover judgment for a sum of money by way of reasonable attorney's fees to be allowed by the court together with the costs allowed to successful parties by law in actions generally in said court.

(3) Whenever the same person or persons is or are obligated for delivery or payment of said royalty to separate owners of royalty in or to a tract of land or any portion of said land or the product of the whole or any part of

said land, then any number of said owners of royalty may join their separate causes of action as parties plaintiff in the action herein provided for, and in their complaint filed in said action, each cause of action of each of the several plaintiffs shall be set forth separately in said complaint, and the judgment given, made, and rendered upon said complaint shall adjudge the relief to one or more of the plaintiffs and deny relief to any one or more of said plaintiffs accordingly as the evidence may establish.

(4) If the defendant or defendants prevail in said action against any one or more of said plaintiffs, the court shall adjudge and allow to such defendant or defendants and against the unsuccessful plaintiff or plaintiffs recovery of a sum of money as reasonable attorney's fees to be allowed by the court and adjudge and allow costs to said defendant to be recovered from the said unsuccessful plaintiff or plaintiffs in said action, as provided for by law in actions generally in said court.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 60-501.

82-10-102. Remedy not exclusive. The remedy herein provided for is in the nature of a special remedy additional to and not a substitute for other remedies given by law to owners of royalties in lands of the character specified, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this part shall not apply in actions authorized and provided for by this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 60-502.

Part 2

Lease of Local Government Land

82-10-201. Authorization for lease and terms — land not subject to leasing. The governing body of any county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision within the state of Montana may, if in the best interests of the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision, lease any real property owned by the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision for oil and gas development purposes. Such leases shall be made upon the best terms obtainable, shall provide for such terms, except as hereinafter provided, as the governing body shall consider to be for the best interests of the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision, shall reserve a royalty of not less than 12 ½% which shall include any royalty payable to any person other than the lessor, and shall be for a period not exceeding 10 years and so long thereafter as oil, gas, or other hydrocarbons shall be produced from the premises embraced in the lease. However, nothing contained herein shall authorize the leasing of lands acquired by a county by tax deed except under the provisions of Title 7, chapter 8, part 25.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 131, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 60-701; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 201, L. 1979.

82-10-202. Acreage pooling. When deemed in the best interests of the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision, the governing body may enter into agreements for the pooling of acreage with others for unit operations for the production of oil or gas or both and for the apportionment of oil or gas royalties or both on an acreage or other equitable basis and may modify existing leases and leases hereafter entered into with respect to delay rentals, delay drilling penalties, and royalties in accordance with such pooling agreements and such unit plans of operation; provided, however, that such agreements shall not change the percentages of royalties to be paid to the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision from the percentages as fixed in its leases.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 131, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 60-702.**

82-10-203. Interference with normal use of land prohibited. In the event such real property is held or used for a specific purpose, any lease made under the provisions of this part shall contain such protective provisions as may be necessary to prevent any interference by the lessee with the normal use of such real property for such purpose by the county, city, town, school district, or incorporated political subdivision.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 131, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 60-703.**

82-10-204. Lease of acquired oil and gas interests. When in any deed or contract for sale a county has reserved or excepted an interest in oil and gas in and under any land acquired by tax deed, the board of county commissioners may lease such interest for oil and gas development purposes upon the same terms and conditions as are provided for the leasing of lands which have been acquired by tax deed, offered for sale and not sold or may ratify, confirm, and adopt any then-existing mineral or oil and gas lease insofar as it describes such land. All such leases, ratifications, confirmations, and adoptions heretofore executed by the board of county commissioners are declared to be valid and are ratified, approved, and confirmed.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 60-704.**

Part 3

Underground Gas Storage Reservoirs

82-10-301. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of oil and gas conservation provided for in 2-15-3303.

(2) "Native gas" means gas which has not been previously withdrawn from the earth.

(3) "Natural gas" means gas either while in its original state or after the same has been processed by removal therefrom of component parts not essential to its use for light and fuel.

(4) "Natural gas public utility" means any person, firm, or corporation authorized to do business in this state and engaged in the business of transporting or distributing natural gas by means of pipelines into, within, or through this state for ultimate public use.

(5) "Underground reservoir" means any subsurface sand, stratum, or formation of the earth suitable for the injection and storage of natural gas therein and the withdrawal of natural gas therefrom.

(6) "Underground storage" means the process of injecting and storing of natural gas within and withdrawing of natural gas from an underground reservoir.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 83, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-801.**

82-10-302. Policy. (1) The underground storage of natural gas which promotes conservation thereof, which permits the building of reserves for orderly withdrawal in periods of peak demand, which makes more readily available natural gas to the domestic, commercial, and industrial consumers of this state, or which provides a better year-round market to the various gas fields serves the public interest and welfare of this state.

(2) Therefore, in the manner hereinafter provided, the board and the court may find and determine that the underground storage of natural gas as hereinbefore defined is in the public interest.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 84, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-802.

82-10-303. Use of eminent domain to acquire underground reservoirs. (1) A natural gas public utility may acquire through the exercise of the right of eminent domain as provided in this part for its use for the underground storage of natural gas an underground reservoir which the board finds is suitable and in the public interest for the underground storage of natural gas, and in connection with the underground reservoir, the utility may acquire such other interests in property as may be required adequately to maintain and operate the underground reservoir facilities. The acquisition by the exercise of the right of eminent domain of underground reservoirs granted by this section is limited as follows:

(a) No sand, formation, or stratum which is producing or has produced or which is capable of producing oil is subject to appropriation under this section.

(b) No gas-bearing sand, formation, or stratum is subject to appropriation under this section, unless the recoverable volumes of native gas therein have all been produced or unless the sand, formation, or stratum has a greater value or utility as an underground reservoir for the purpose of insuring an adequate supply of natural gas for domestic, commercial, or industrial consumers of natural gas or for the conservation of natural gas than for the production of the remaining relatively small volumes of native gas as compared with the original volumes of natural gas therein. Gas, sand, formation, or stratum may not be acquired under this part when the gas in the underground reservoir is being used for the secondary recovery of oil, unless gas in necessary and required amounts is furnished to the operator of the secondary recovery operations for as long as oil is produced in paying quantities in the secondary operations for the recovery of oil at the same cost as the cost to the operator at the time of acquisition of the gas being used in the secondary operations, not exceeding, however, the quantity of the appropriated gas that remained recoverable from the sand, formation, or stratum at the time of its acquisition, if the operator was at that time entitled to the whole thereof or if the operator was at that time entitled to less than the whole thereof, then not to exceed the quantity thereof to which the operator was then entitled.

(c) Only the area of the underground sand, formation, or stratum as may reasonably be expected to be penetrated by gas displaced or injected into the underground gas storage reservoir may be appropriated.

(d) No rights or interests in existing underground gas reservoirs being used for the injection, storage, or withdrawal of natural gas owned or operated by a natural gas public utility other than the natural gas public utility seeking to acquire the same are subject to appropriation.

(2) The exercise of the right of eminent domain granted by this section shall be without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the lands or of other rights or interests therein to drill or bore into or through the underground reservoir so appropriated in a manner that complies with orders and rules of the board issued for the purpose of protecting the underground reservoir against pollution and against the escape of natural gas therefrom and shall be without prejudice to the rights of the owner of the lands or other rights or interests therein as to all other uses thereof. The additional cost of complying with those rules or orders in order to protect the storage reservoir shall be paid by the natural gas public utility.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 85, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-803.**

82-10-304. Certificate of board required prior to use of eminent domain. (1) A natural gas public utility desiring to exercise the right of eminent domain as to any property for use for underground storage of natural gas shall, as a condition precedent to the filing of its complaint in the district court, apply for and obtain from the board a certificate setting out the findings of the board:

(a) that the underground sand, stratum, or formation sought to be acquired is suitable for an underground reservoir for the storage of natural gas and that its use for such purposes is in the public interest;

(b) the amount of native gas, if any, remaining therein and the portion thereof recoverable; and

(c) that the applicant has in good faith sought to acquire the rights sought under this part.

(2) The board may not issue the certificate until after a public hearing is had on the application, pursuant to notice given to all persons known to have an interest in the property proposed to be acquired in the manner provided by the laws of the state for service of process in a civil action.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 86, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-804.**

82-10-305. Proceedings. Having first obtained a certificate from the board, a natural gas public utility desiring to exercise the right of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring property for the underground storage of natural gas shall do so in the manner provided in this section. The natural gas public utility shall present to the district court of the county wherein the land is situated a complaint setting forth the purpose for which the property is sought to be acquired, a description of the property sought to be appropriated, and the names of the owners thereof as shown by the records of the county. The plaintiff shall file the certificate of the board as a part of its complaint, and no order by the court granting the complaint shall be entered without the certificate being filed therewith. Subsequent proceedings shall follow the procedure provided by law in the exercise of the rights of eminent domain, Title 70, chapters 30 and 31.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 259, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-805.**

Part 4

Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells — Reclamation

82-10-401. Notice required before abandonment of well — owner's option. No person shall plug and abandon an oil or gas well located within this state without first giving reasonable notice of his intention to do so to the surface owner of record of the land on which said well is located. Upon receipt of notice to plug and abandon, the surface owner may, by written notice given within 15 days thereafter, direct that the well pipe for said well shall be buried to a depth of not less than 3 feet. The board of oil and gas conservation shall adopt regulations to implement this section.

History: En. 60-901 by Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1974, 60-901.

82-10-402. Inventory of abandoned wells and seismic operations — reclamation procedures. (1) The department of natural resources and conservation shall maintain a list of the abandoned oil or gas wells, injection wells, sumps, and seismographic shot holes in the state which disturb land, water, or wildlife resources to a degree not in compliance with plugging, pollution prevention, and reclamation rules of the board of oil and gas conservation. This list shall be compiled from petitions or written statements from the owners of surface rights or lessees.

(2) The board shall check the list supplied by the department under the preceding subsection against its drilling records and shall determine the name of the person who abandoned the well, sump, or hole, whenever this information is available. When a person so listed applies to the board for a new drilling permit, the board may issue the permit only after approving a plan by which the applicant will reclaim the land disturbed by his abandoned wells, sumps, or holes within 3 years.

(3) When the person who abandoned a well, sump, or hole cannot be identified or located under the preceding subsection, the board shall notify the department of natural resources and conservation. The department may then reclaim the disturbed land with funds available from the resource indemnity trust fund under 15-38-202, when available.

History: En. 60-149 by Sec. 3, Ch. 260, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-149.

Part 5

Surface Owner Damage and Disruption Compensation

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 199, L. 1981 (SB 16), read: "An act to require oil and gas developers or operators to give written notice to surface owners of intent to begin drilling operations; to require oil and gas developers and operators to compensate surface owners for damages caused by drilling and production operations; and to allow such compensation to be made in annual installments under certain conditions; and providing an effective date."

Source: This part is based on Title 38, chapter 11.1, North Dakota Century Code.

Severability: Section 10, Ch. 199, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 199, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on June 1, 1981."

82-10-501. Purpose — legislative findings. (1) The purpose of this part is to provide for the protection of surface owners of land underlaid with oil and gas reserves while allowing for the necessary development of those reserves.

(2) To carry out the purpose described in subsection (1), the legislature finds that:

(a) it is necessary to protect the economic well-being of individuals engaged in agricultural production;

(b) exploration for and development of oil and gas reserves in this state, while necessary, interferes with the use, agricultural or otherwise, of the surface of certain land; and

(c) owners of the surface estate should be justly compensated for use of their property and interference with the use of their property due to oil and gas development.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 199, L. 1981.

82-10-502. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural production" means the production of any growing grass, crops, or trees attached to the surface of the land or farm animals with commercial value.

(2) "Oil and gas operations" means the exploration for or drilling of an oil and gas well that requires entry upon the surface estate and is begun subsequent to June 1, 1981, and the production operations directly related to the exploration or drilling.

(3) "Oil and gas developer or operator" means the person who acquires the oil and gas lease for the purpose of extracting oil and gas.

(4) "Oil and gas estate" means an estate in or ownership of all or part of the oil and gas underlying a specified tract of land.

(5) "Surface owner" means the person who holds record title to or has a purchaser's interest in the surface of the land.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 199, L. 1981.

82-10-503. Notice of drilling operations. In addition to the requirements for geophysical exploration activities governed by Title 82, chapter 1, part 1, the oil and gas developer or operator shall give the surface owner written notice of the drilling operations that he plans to undertake. This notice shall be given to the record surface owner at his address as shown by the records of the county clerk and recorder at the time the notice is given. This notice shall sufficiently disclose the plan of work and operations to enable the surface owner to evaluate the effect of drilling operations on the surface owner's use of the property.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 199, L. 1981.

82-10-504. Surface damage and disruption payments. (1) The oil and gas developer or operator shall pay the surface owner a sum of money or other compensation equal to the amount of damages sustained by the surface owner for loss of agricultural production and income, lost land value, and lost value of improvements caused by drilling operations.

(2) The amount of damages may be determined by any formula mutually agreeable between the surface owner and the oil and gas developer or operator. When determining damages, consideration shall be given to the period of time during which the loss occurs.

(3) The surface owner may elect to be paid damages in annual installments over a period of time, except that the surface owner shall be compensated by a single sum payment for harm caused by exploration only.

(4) The payments contemplated by this section may only cover land directly affected by drilling operations and production. Payments under this

section are intended to compensate the surface owner for damage and disruption; no person may reserve or assign that compensation apart from the surface estate except to a tenant of the surface estate.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-505. Liability for damages to property. The oil and gas developer or operator is responsible for all damages to property, real or personal, resulting from the lack of ordinary care by the oil and gas developer or operator. The oil and gas developer or operator is responsible for damages to property, real or personal, caused by drilling operations and production.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-506. Notification of injury. To receive compensation under this part, a surface owner shall give written notice to the oil and gas developer or operator of the damages sustained by the surface owner within 2 years after the injury occurs or would become apparent to a reasonable man.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-507. Agreement — offer of settlement. Unless both parties provide otherwise by written agreement, within 60 days after the oil and gas developer or operator receives notice of damages pursuant to 82-10-506, he shall make a written offer of settlement to the person seeking compensation for the damages. The surface owner seeking compensation may accept or reject any offer.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-508. Rejection — legal action. If the person seeking compensation receives a written rejection, rejects the offer of the oil and gas developer or operator, or receives no reply, that person may bring an action for compensation in the district court of the county in which the damage was sustained.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

82-10-509 and 82-10-510 reserved.

82-10-511. Remedies cumulative. The remedies provided by this part do not preclude any person from seeking other remedies allowed by law.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 199, L. 1981.**

CHAPTER 11

OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION

Part 1 — Regulation by Board of Oil and Gas Conservation

Section
82-11-101. Definitions.
82-11-102. Oil or gas wells not public utilities.
82-11-103. Lands subject to law.
82-11-104. Construction — no conflict with board of land commissioners' authority.
Sections 82-11-105 through 82-11-110 reserved.
82-11-111. Powers and duties of board.
82-11-112. Intergovernmental cooperation.

82-11-113. Role of board in implementation of national gas policy.
82-11-114. Appointment of examiners.
82-11-115. Procedure to make determinations.
82-11-116. Public access.
Sections 82-11-117 through 82-11-120 reserved.
82-11-121. Oil and gas waste prohibited.
82-11-122. Notice of intention to drill or conduct seismic operations.
82-11-123. Requirements for oil and gas operations.
82-11-124. Requirements relating to waste prevention.
82-11-125. Availability of cores or chips, cuttings, and bottom-hole temperatures to board.
82-11-126. Availability of facilities to bureau of mines.
Sections 82-11-127 through 82-11-130 reserved.
82-11-131. Privilege and license tax.
82-11-132. Statements to treasurer and payment of tax.
82-11-133. Penalty for late payment.
82-11-134. Permit fees.
82-11-135. Money earmarked for board expenses.
Sections 82-11-136 through 82-11-140 reserved.
82-11-141. Administrative procedure.
82-11-142. Subpoena power — civil actions.
82-11-143. Rehearing.
82-11-144. Court review.
82-11-145. Injunction or restraining order.
82-11-146. Appeal.
82-11-147. Violations.
82-11-148. Penalties.

Part 2 — Unit Operations

82-11-201. Establishment of well spacing units.
82-11-202. Pooling of interest within spacing unit.
82-11-203. Pooling agreements not in violation of antitrust laws.
82-11-204. Hearing on operation of pool as unit.
82-11-205. Board order for unit operation — criteria.
82-11-206. Terms and conditions of plan for unit operations.
82-11-207. Approval of plan for unit operations by persons paying costs.
82-11-208. Board orders — amendment.
82-11-209. Units established by previous order.
82-11-210. Unit operations — less than whole of pool.
82-11-211. Operations considered as done by all owners in unit.
82-11-212. Property rights and operator's lien.
82-11-213. Contract not terminated by board order.
82-11-214. Title to oil and gas rights not affected by board order.
82-11-215. Unit operation not restraint of trade.
82-11-216. No creation of relationship between parties in unit.

Part 3 — Interstate Oil and Gas Conservation Compact

82-11-301. Authorization to join interstate compact for conservation of oil and gas.
82-11-302. Interstate oil and gas compact.
82-11-303. Extension of expiration date.
82-11-304. Governor as member of interstate oil compact commission.
82-11-305. Limitation on power of representative.
82-11-306. Expenses of representative.

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Rerefined Oil — Resolution: HJR 19 (1981) urged the state purchasing offices and the department of administration to purchase rerefined oil that meets quality specifications and directed the department of health and environmental sciences to study the feasibility of establishing a system for collecting used oil in the state of Montana.

Part 1

Regulation by Board of Oil and Gas Conservation

82-11-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of oil and gas conservation provided for in 2-15-3303.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(3) "Determinations" means those decisions delegated to the state by or under authority of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 or any successor or similar legislation relating to oil and gas.

(4) "Enhanced recovery" means the increased recovery from a pool achieved by artificial means or by the application of energy extrinsic to the pool; such artificial means or application includes pressuring, cycling, pressure maintenance, or injection into the pool of any substance or form of energy as is contemplated in secondary recovery and tertiary programs but does not include the injection in a well of a substance or form of energy for the sole purpose of aiding in the lifting of fluids in the well or stimulating of the reservoir at or near the well by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or explosive means.

(5) "Field" means the general area underlaid by one or more pools.

(6) "Gas" means all natural gases and all other fluid hydrocarbons as produced at the wellhead and not defined as oil in subsection (6) of this section.

(7) "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and other hydrocarbons regardless of gravity which are produced at the wellhead in liquid form by ordinary production methods and which are not the result of condensation of gas before or after it leaves the reservoir.

(8) "Owner" means the person who has the right to drill into and produce from a pool and to appropriate the oil or gas he produces therefrom either for himself or others or for himself and others, and the term includes all persons holding such authority by or through him.

(9) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, association, partnership, receiver, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, fiduciary, or other representative of any kind and includes any agency or instrumentality of the state or any governmental subdivision thereof.

(10) "Pool" means an underground reservoir containing a common accumulation of oil or gas or both; each zone of a structure which is completely separated from any other zone in the same structure is a pool, as that term is used in this chapter.

(11) "Producer" means the owner of a well or wells capable of producing oil or gas or both.

(12) "Waste" means:

(a) physical waste, as that term is generally understood in the oil and gas industry;

(b) the inefficient, excessive, or improper use of or the unnecessary dissipation of reservoir energy;

(c) the location, spacing, drilling, equipping, operating, or producing of any oil or gas well or wells in a manner which causes or tends to cause reduction in the quantity of oil or gas ultimately recoverable from a pool under prudent and proper operations or which causes or tends to cause unnecessary or excessive surface loss or destruction of oil or gas; and

(d) the inefficient storing of oil or gas. (The production of oil or gas from any pool or by any well to the full extent that the well or pool can be produced in accordance with methods designed to result in maximum ultimate recovery, as determined by the board, is not waste within the meaning of this definition.)

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 336, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-126(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1979.**

82-11-102. Oil or gas wells not public utilities. Nothing in this chapter shall in any manner be construed as constituting or attempting to constitute oil or gas wells as a public utility or utilities.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-143.**

82-11-103. Lands subject to law. This chapter applies to all lands in the state lawfully subject to its taxation and police powers. It applies to lands of the United States or to lands subject to the jurisdiction of the United States only to the extent that control and supervision of conservation of oil and gas by the United States on its lands fails to effect the intent and purposes of this chapter and otherwise applies to those lands to such extent as any officer of the United States having jurisdiction or his duly authorized representative approves any of the provisions of this chapter or an order of the board which affects those lands. This chapter also applies to any lands committed to a unit agreement approved by the secretary of the interior or his duly authorized representative, except that the board may, with respect to those unit agreements, suspend the application of this chapter or any part of this chapter so long as the conservation of oil and gas and the prevention of waste as provided in this chapter is accomplished under the unit agreements. The suspension does not relieve an operator or owner from making such reports as may be required by the board with respect to operations and production under the unit agreement, and the suspension does not relieve an operator or owner from the payment of taxes on his oil and gas production or payment for permit fees as required by this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 76, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-140.**

82-11-104. Construction — no conflict with board of land commissioners' authority. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to conflict with 77-3-430, granting the board of land commissioners the authority to enter into pooling and unitization agreements for the production of oil or gas with others.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 55, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 336, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-126(part).**

82-11-105 through 82-11-110 reserved.

82-11-111. Powers and duties of board. (1) The board shall make such investigations as it considers proper to determine whether waste exists or is imminent or whether other facts exist which justify any action by the board under the authority granted by this chapter with respect thereto.

(2) Subject to the administrative control of the department under 2-15-121, the board shall:

(a) regulate the disposal of salt water and oil field wastes;

(b) classify wells as oil or gas wells for purposes material to the interpretation or enforcement of this chapter;

(c) adopt and enforce rules and orders to effectuate the purposes and the intent of this chapter.

(3) The board shall determine and prescribe what producing wells shall be defined as "stripper wells" and what wells shall be defined as "wildcat wells" and make such orders as in its judgment are required to protect those wells and provide that stripper wells may be produced to capacity if it is considered necessary in the interest of conservation to do so.

(4) With respect to any pool from which gas was being produced by a gas well on or prior to April 1, 1953, this chapter does not authorize the board to limit or restrain the rate (daily or otherwise) of production of gas from that pool by any well then or thereafter drilled and producing from that pool to less than the rate at which the well can be produced without adversely affecting the quantity of gas ultimately recoverable by the well.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127(part).

82-11-112. Intergovernmental cooperation. The board may cooperate with any other state, interstate, or federal agency and other governmental agencies of the state to effect the objects and purposes of this chapter and expend such funds as may be reasonably necessary in connection therewith.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 77, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-141.

82-11-113. Role of board in implementation of national gas policy. The board is designated as the state jurisdictional agency for purposes of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 or any successor or similar legislation relating to oil and gas.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-114. Appointment of examiners. The board shall designate one or more examiners to make determinations as defined in 82-11-101. To be appointed as an examiner, an individual must possess a degree in petroleum engineering or geology.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-115. Procedure to make determinations. (1) The board shall adopt rules to govern the making of determinations. These rules shall be adopted pursuant to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, but the procedure to be employed in making determinations is not subject to the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. The rules may provide that testimony may only be submitted in writing and that no cross-examination is allowed.

(2) Any determination made by an examiner under this section and 82-11-114 shall be reviewed by the board upon request of two members of the board. The review by the board is subject to the notice and hearing but not the appeal provisions of the contested case procedures of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act. The request for review must be made within 20 days after an examiner makes a determination. If no request for a review

is made during this 20-day period, the examiner's determination is considered to be the determination of the board and the determination, together with the accompanying record, shall be forwarded to the federal energy regulatory commission for review. If a review by the board is requested, the board shall forward the final determination to the federal energy regulatory commission.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-116. Public access. All applications for a determination and all determinations made pursuant to 82-11-114 and 82-11-115 shall be made available for public inspection at the Billings and Helena offices of the board.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-117 through 82-11-120 reserved.

82-11-121. Oil and gas waste prohibited. Waste of oil and gas or either of them as waste is defined in this chapter is prohibited.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1953; Sec. 60-124, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 60-127.1 by Sec. 54, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127.1.

82-11-122. Notice of intention to drill or conduct seismic operations. It is unlawful to commence the drilling of a well for oil or gas without first filing with the board written notice of intention to drill and obtaining a drilling permit as provided in 82-11-134. It is unlawful to conduct seismic explorations with explosives without first giving the board a copy of the notice of intention to explore filed with the county under 82-1-103.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 57, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 260, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-128.

82-11-123. Requirements for oil and gas operations. Subject to the administrative control of the department under 2-15-121, the board shall require:

(1) identification of ownership of oil or gas wells, producing properties, and tanks;

(2) the making and filing of acceptable well logs, including bottom-hole temperatures, to facilitate the discovery of potential geothermal energy sources, reports on well locations, and the filing of directional surveys, if made; however, logs of exploratory or wildcat wells need not be filed for a period of 6 months following completion of those wells;

(3) the drilling, casing, producing, and plugging of wells in such manner as to prevent the escape of oil or gas out of one stratum into another, the intrusion of water into oil or gas stratum, blowouts, cavings, seepages, and fires and the pollution of fresh water supplies by oil, gas, salt, or brackish water;

(4) the restoration of surface lands to their previous grade and productive capability after a well is plugged or a seismographic shot hole has been utilized and necessary measures to prevent adverse hydrological effects from such well or hole, unless the surface owner agrees in writing, with the approval of the board or its representatives, to a different plan of restoration;

(5) the furnishing of a reasonable bond with good and sufficient surety, conditioned for performance of the duty to properly plug each dry or abandoned well;

(6) proper gauging or other measuring of oil and gas produced and saved to determine the quantity and quality thereof; and

(7) that every person who produces, transports, or stores oil or gas in this state shall make available within this state for a period of 5 years complete and accurate records of the quantities thereof, which records shall be available for examination by the board or its employees at all reasonable times, and that that person file with the board such reports as it may prescribe with respect to quantities, transportations, and storages of the oil or gas.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127(part).**

82-11-124. Requirements relating to waste prevention. Subject to the administrative control of the department under 2-15-121, the board shall, for the purpose of preventing waste:

(1) regulate the drilling, producing, and plugging of wells, the shooting and chemical treatment of wells, the spacing of wells, operations voluntarily entered into to increase ultimate recovery such as cycling of gas, the maintenance of pressure, and the introduction of gas, water, or other substances into producing formations; and

(2) fix, upon application made by any interested person after hearing, efficient gas-oil and water-oil ratios for any particular well or wells.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 93, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 260, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-127(part).**

82-11-125. Availability of cores or chips, cuttings, and bottom-hole temperatures to board. (1) An owner drilling a well for gas or oil shall make available to the board at its field offices representative cores or chips, when available, the cuttings from the well, and the bottom-hole temperatures of the wells, in order to facilitate the discovery of geothermal potential. However, cores, chips, or cuttings need not be so made available for a period of 6 months following completion or abandonment of the wells. The board may, however, relieve the owner of a well of the obligation to furnish cores, chips, or cuttings when, in the opinion of the board, the furnishing thereof would be unduly burdensome for the owner; however, the owner desiring relief must apply to and receive permission from the board to not so furnish.

(2) The owner of a stratigraphic test well drilled for the purpose of obtaining lithologic information useful in potential oil and gas operations, as such well is defined by the board's rules, shall within 6 months from the date of the cessation of the drilling of the well make available to the board complete sets of sample cuttings and representative cores or chips and well logs of the wells, which logs shall include among other information the size of casing used, the type and depth of water if any located, and bottom-hole temperatures for geothermal purposes. The cuttings, cores, chips, and logs shall be impounded and kept secure and confidential by the board until such time that the board desires to use the same; however, the board may not use the logs, chips, cores, and cuttings from stratigraphic test wells until a period of 3 years from the date of their impounding by the board has elapsed, unless the owner of the stratigraphic test well consents to their use by the board prior to the expiration of the 3-year period. The board, during the period of impoundment for any cores, cuttings, chips, or logs from any

stratigraphic test well, may not give any person access to the cores, chips, cuttings, or logs, and it may not disclose any information relating thereto or derived therefrom. The board shall require and the owner of a stratigraphic test well shall furnish, prior to the commencement of drilling of the well, a good and sufficient surety bond, to be approved prior to the commencement of the drilling, conditioned upon the proper plugging of the well prior to abandonment, the amount of the bond to be determined by the estimated depth as in the board's rules provided for oil and gas wells, and prior to abandonment, the wells shall be plugged by the owner thereof or by the surety should the owner be in default, the plugging to conform to the standards set down and determined by the board.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), bottom-hole temperatures furnished to the board by stratigraphic test well owners shall be public information immediately upon filing with the board.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 224, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 208, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-144.

82-11-126. Availability of facilities to bureau of mines. The board may make available to the authorized personnel or representatives of the bureau of mines and geology such facilities, equipment, records, and cores and cuttings or samples of cores and cuttings as are or may be required by the bureau in the furtherance of its oil and gas research and study. Bottom-hole temperatures of oil and gas wells shall be made available to the bureau of mines and geology by the board in order to facilitate the determination of possible geothermal energy sources.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 32, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 222, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 60-148.

82-11-127 through 82-11-130 reserved.

82-11-131. Privilege and license tax. (1) For the purpose of providing funds for defraying the expenses of the operation and enforcement of this chapter and expenses of the board, an operator or producer of oil and gas shall pay an assessment not to exceed 2/10 of 1% of the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum originally produced, saved and marketed, or stored within the state or exported from the state and the same rate on the market value of each 10,000 cubic feet of natural gas produced, saved and marketed, or stored within the state or exported therefrom.

(2) The board shall by order, without prior notice or hearing, fix the amount of the assessment and may from time to time, without prior notice or hearing, reduce or increase the amount thereof as, in its judgment, the expenses chargeable against the oil and gas conservation fund may require. However, the assessment fixed by the board may not exceed the limits prescribed in this section. The amount of the assessment shall be a percentage factor (not to exceed 100%) of the rate set forth in subsection (1) above, and the same percentage factor shall be applied by the board in fixing the amount of the assessment on each barrel of crude production and each 10,000 cubic feet of natural gas mentioned in that subsection. A producer of the crude petroleum and natural gas shall pay the assessment on each barrel of

crude petroleum and each 10,000 cubic feet of natural gas produced for himself, as well as for another, including a royalty holder, and the producer shall be reimbursed for the payments made on crude oil and natural gas produced for another in the same manner as he is reimbursed for net proceeds tax paid on crude petroleum or natural gas produced for another under 15-23-607.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(1) thru (3); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 201, L. 1979.

82-11-132. Statements to treasurer and payment of tax. (1) Each producer of crude petroleum in the state shall, not later than the last day of each of the calendar months of February, May, August, and November of each calendar year, render a true statement to the state treasurer and a duplicate thereof to the board, duly signed and sworn to, of all crude petroleum produced and marketed by him in this state during the preceding quarter and containing such other information as the board may require and shall accompany the statement with the payment to the state treasurer of the assessment provided for in 82-11-131(1) for the period covered by the statement.

(2) Each producer of natural gas in the state shall render like statements to the state treasurer of all natural gas produced and marketed by him in this state and shall make payment of the assessment provided for in 82-11-131(1) at such times and for such periods as may be prescribed by rule of the board.

(3) Any producer carrying on business at more than one place or location in this state may include all those places of business in one statement.

(4) The assessment imposed herein shall be due at the time the oil or natural gas is marketed. Oil or natural gas shall be deemed marketed when it is removed from the property from which it was produced.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(5).

82-11-133. Penalty for late payment. An assessment not paid within the time specified is delinquent, and a penalty of 25% thereof shall be added thereto, and the whole thereof shall bear interest at the rate of 1% per month from the date of delinquency until paid. Upon request of the board, the attorney general shall commence and prosecute to final determination in any court of competent jurisdiction an action at law to collect the same.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(6).

82-11-134. Permit fees. In addition to the privilege and license tax, before commencing the drilling of an oil or gas well or stratigraphic test well or core hole, a person shall secure from the board a drilling permit and shall pay to the board therefor the following amounts:

(1) for each well whose estimated depth is 3,500 feet or less, $25;

(2) from 3,501 feet to 7,000 feet, $75;

(3) 7,000 feet and deeper, $150.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(4).

82-11-135. Money earmarked for board expenses. All money collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund by the state treasurer and shall be used for the purpose of paying all expenses of the board and for no other purpose. All these moneys shall be used by the board subject to the approval of the department of administration and biennial appropriations by the legislature. Income and interest from investment of the board's moneys in the earmarked revenue fund shall be credited to the board.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 47, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 315, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 81, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 254, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-145(7).

82-11-136 through 82-11-140 reserved.

82-11-141. Administrative procedure. (1) Unless otherwise provided, the Montana Administrative Procedure Act applies to this chapter.

(2) An order or amendment thereof, except in an emergency, may not be made by the board without a public hearing upon at least 10 days' notice. The public hearing shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the board, and any interested person is entitled to be heard.

(3) When an emergency requiring immediate action is found to exist, the board may issue an emergency order without advance notice or hearing which shall be effective upon promulgation. An emergency order may not remain in effect more than 15 days.

(4) If notice is required by the chapter and the Montana Administrative Procedure Act does not apply, the notice shall be made by publication in one or more issues of a newspaper in general circulation in Helena and a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the land or some part thereon is situated, and the board may also cause publication to be made in a trade journal or bulletin of general circulation in the oil and gas industry in the state.

(5) Proof of service by publication under subsection (4) shall be made by the affidavit of the printer or publisher of the newspaper, trade journal, or bulletin in which the notice is published or by a foreman or principal clerk of the newspaper, bulletin, or trade journal.

(6) Except as provided otherwise in this chapter, the board may act upon its own motion or upon the petition of an interested person. On the filing of a petition concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of the board, the board shall promptly fix a date for a hearing thereon and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given. The hearing shall be held without undue delay after the filing of the petition. The board shall enter its order within 30 days after the hearing.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 213, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-132; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 19, L. 1979.

82-11-142. Subpoena power — civil actions. (1) If the Montana Administrative Procedure Act does not apply, the board may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and require the production of records, books, and documents for examination at any hearing or investigation conducted by it. Witnesses subpoenaed under this subsection shall be paid the same per diem and mileage as is provided to be paid to witnesses attending the district courts of this state.

(2) This chapter, a suit by or against the board, a violation charged or asserted against a person under this chapter, or a rule or order issued under this chapter does not impair, abridge, or delay a cause of action for damages or other civil remedy which a person may have or assert against a person violating this chapter or a rule or order issued under it. A person so aggrieved by the violation may sue for and recover such damages or relief as he otherwise may be entitled to receive. If the board fails to bring suit to enjoin a violation or threatened violation of this chapter or a rule or order of the board within 10 days after receipt of written request to do so by a person who is or will be adversely affected by the violation, the person making the request may bring the suit in his own behalf to restrain the violation or threatened violation in a court in which the board might have brought suit. The board shall be made a party defendant in the suit in addition to the person violating or threatening to violate this chapter or a rule or order of the board, and the action shall proceed and injunctive relief may be granted without bond in the same manner as if suit had been brought by the board.

(3) If a person fails or refuses to comply with the subpoena issued by the board or if a witness refuses to testify as to any material matter regarding which he may be interrogated, any district court in the state, upon good cause shown by the application of the board, may issue a warrant of attachment for the person and, if after hearing the court finds his failure or refusal to be unjustified, compel him to comply with the subpoena and to attend before the board and produce any subpoenaed records, books, and documents for examination and to give his testimony. The court may punish for contempt as in the case of disobedience to a like subpoena issued by the court or for refusal to testify therein.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 72, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-133.

82-11-143. Rehearing. A person adversely affected by a rule or order of the board may within 20 days after its effective date apply to the board in writing for a rehearing. The application for rehearing shall be acted upon within 10 days after its filing, and if granted, the rehearing shall be held without undue delay.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 73, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-134.

82-11-144. Court review. Any interested person adversely affected by any provision of this chapter or by any rule or order adopted by the board hereunder or by any act done or threatened thereunder may obtain court review and seek relief by a suit for an injunction against the board as defendant, which suit may be instituted in the district court of the county where the board keeps its principal office or in the district court of any county wherein the land involved or any part thereof is situated. The term "interested person", as used herein, shall be interpreted broadly and liberally, especially where the suit involves the right to drill a well or involves some other act which clearly affects the plaintiff even though the effect is indirect. If the act complained of involves a general order for a pool or the right to drill a well therein, a person who owns or has an interest in a well in the pool, which well is capable of producing oil or gas, shall be considered to be prima facie an interested person. The suit shall be given a preferential setting and shall be tried de novo and disposed of as an ordinary civil suit and not upon the record of any hearing before the board. The statute, rule, order, or decision involved in the suit shall be prima facie valid; however, the finding of fact, actual or presumed, made by the board in support of the rule, order, or decision involved in the suit is not binding on the court though supported by evidence introduced at a hearing before the board. The court shall decide all relevant questions of law, interpret constitutional and statutory provisions, and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of any board action. The court shall:

(1) compel board action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed;

(2) hold unlawful and set aside board action, findings, and conclusions found to be:

(a) arbitrary, unreasonable, capricious, and abuse of discretion or otherwise not in accordance with law;

(b) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;

(c) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations or short of statutory right;

(d) without observance of procedure required by law; or

(e) unwarranted by the facts; and

(3) consider all the evidence, pass on the credibility of witnesses and the weight to be given their testimony, and resolve such fact issues as may be necessary for decision in the case.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-135(1).**

82-11-145. Injunction or restraining order. (1) A temporary restraining order or temporary injunction of any kind may not be granted against the board and its members or against the attorney general or against an employee of the board, restraining the board and its members or employees or the attorney general from enforcing this chapter or any rule or order made thereunder, until it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the act done or threatened is probably without sanction of the law or that the provisions of this chapter or the rule or order complained of is probably invalid or unreasonable and that, if enforced against the complaining party, will probably cause an irreparable injury.

(2) With respect to an order or decree granting temporary injunctive relief, the nature and extent of the probable invalidity of the statute or of any provision of this chapter or of a rule or order thereunder involved in the suit must be recited in the order or decree granting the temporary relief, as well as a clear statement of the probable damage relied upon by the court as justifying temporary injunctive relief.

(3) A temporary restraining order or temporary injunction of any kind against the board or its members or its employees or the attorney general may not be effective until the plaintiff executes a bond with sufficient sureties in such amount and upon such conditions as the court directs. The bond

shall be made payable to the state of Montana, shall be approved by the judge of the court, and shall be for the use and benefit of all persons who may be injured by the acts done under the protection of the temporary restraining order or temporary injunction. A person claiming injury must bring suit within 6 months after the date of the final determination of the validity in whole or in part of the provisions of the chapter or the rule or order, the enforcement of which was enjoined; otherwise the right to bring such suit is forever barred.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-135(2), (3).

82-11-146. Appeal. An appeal to the supreme court may be taken from any final judgment, decree, or order in the action, as provided in the Montana Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 74, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-135(4).

82-11-147. Violations. Whenever it appears that a person is violating or threatening to violate this chapter or a rule or order of the board, the board shall bring suit against that person in the district court of any county where the violation occurs or is threatened to restrain the person from continuing the violation or from carrying out the threat of violation. In the suit, the court may grant to the board, without bond or other undertaking, such prohibitory and mandatory injunctions as the facts may warrant, including temporary restraining orders.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 75, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-136.

82-11-148. Penalties. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both the fine and imprisonment if that person willfully violates any lawful rule or order of the board or if that person, for the purpose of evading this chapter or any rule or order of the board, knowingly and willfully:

(1) makes or causes to be made a false entry or statement in a report required by this chapter or by a rule or order of the board or a false entry in a record, account, or memorandum required by this chapter or by a rule or order;

(2) omits or causes to be omitted from the record, account, or memorandum full, true, and correct entries as required by this chapter or by a rule or order; or

(3) removes from this state or destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies the record, account, or memorandum.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-142.

Part 2

Unit Operations

82-11-201. Establishment of well spacing units. (1) To prevent or to assist in preventing waste of oil or gas prohibited by this chapter, the board, upon its own motion or upon application of an interested person, after hearing, may by order establish well spacing units for a pool as to oil wells or as to gas wells or both, except in those pools which, prior to April 1, 1953, have been developed to such an extent that it would be impracticable or unreasonable to establish spacing units at the existing stage of development. Spacing units when established shall insofar as possible be of uniform size and shape for the entire pool.

(2) The size and the shape of spacing units shall be such as will result in the efficient and economic development of the pool as a whole, and the size shall be the area that can be efficiently drained by one well.

(3) Subject to this chapter, the order establishing spacing units shall direct that no more than one well may be drilled and produced from the common source of supply on any spacing unit and that the well shall be drilled at a location authorized by the order, with such exception as may be reasonably necessary where it is shown, upon application, notice, and hearing, and the board finds that the spacing unit is located on the edge of a pool or field and adjacent to a producing unit or, for some other reason, the requirement to drill the well at the authorized location on the spacing unit would be inequitable or unreasonable.

(4) An order establishing spacing units for a pool shall cover all lands then determined or then believed to be underlaid by the pool and may be modified after notice and hearing by the board from time to time to include additional areas subsequently determined to be underlaid by the pool. When found necessary for the prevention of waste, an order establishing spacing units in a pool may be modified after notice and hearing by the board to increase or decrease the size of spacing units in the pool or to permit the drilling of additional wells in the pool on a reasonably uniform plan.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 58, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-129.

82-11-202. Pooling of interest within spacing unit. (1) When two or more separately owned tracts are embraced within a spacing unit or when there are separately owned interests in all or a part of the spacing unit, then the persons owning those interests may pool their interests for the development and operation of the spacing unit. In the absence of voluntary pooling within the spacing unit, the board, upon the application of an interested person, may enter an order pooling all interests in the spacing unit for the development and operation thereof. The pooling order shall be made after hearing and shall be upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable and that afford to the owner of each tract or interest in the spacing unit the opportunity to recover or receive without unnecessary expense his just and equitable share of the oil or gas produced and saved from the spacing unit. Operations incident to the drilling of a well upon any portion of a spacing unit covered by a pooling order shall be considered, for all purposes, the conduct of the operations upon each separately owned tract in the spacing unit by the several owners thereof. That portion of the production allocated to each tract included in a spacing unit covered by a pooling order shall when produced be considered for all purposes to have been produced from the tract by a well drilled thereon.

(2) The pooling order shall provide for the drilling and operating of a well on the spacing unit and for the payment of the cost thereof, which cost may include a reasonable charge for supervision, handling, and storage. As to each owner who refuses to pay his share of the costs of drilling and operating the

well, the order shall provide for payment of his share of the cost out of and only out of production from the well allocable to his interest in the spacing unit, excluding royalty or other interest not obligated to pay any part of the cost thereof. If a dispute arises as to the cost; the board by order shall determine the proper cost. The order may provide in substance that the owners who agree to share in the cost of drilling and operating the well are, unless they agree otherwise, entitled to receive, subject to royalty or similar obligations, all of the production of the well until they have recovered all of the costs out of the production, and thereafter all of the owners in the spacing unit are entitled to receive their respective shares of the production of the well as their interest may appear after deducting their respective shares of current operating costs.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 59, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-130.**

82-11-203. Pooling agreements not in violation of antitrust laws. (1) An agreement for the unit or cooperative development and operation of a field or pool or any part of either or for conducting repressuring or pressure maintenance operations, cycling or recycling operations, including the extraction and separation of liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas in connection therewith, or any other method of unit or cooperative operation, including water flooding, is authorized and may be performed.

(2) Such an agreement does not violate any of the statutes of this state relating to trusts, monopolies, or contracts and combinations in restraint of trade if the agreement is approved by the board as being in the public interest and reasonably necessary to increase ultimate recovery or to prevent waste of oil or gas.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 238, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 60, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.**

82-11-204. Hearing on operation of pool as unit. (1) The board, upon the application of persons owning leasehold interests underlying 60% of the surface within the delineated area, shall hold a hearing to consider the need for the operation as a unit of one or more pools or parts thereof in a field for enhanced recovery purposes as to oil or oil and gas, to increase ultimate recovery, or to prevent waste of gas from pools or portions of pools where gas only is produced.

(2) At least 60 days prior to application, the applicant shall, by registered or certified mail, notify all known persons owning an interest in the oil and gas within the proposed unit area as disclosed by the records of the county or counties in which the proposed unit area is situated, at those persons' last known addresses, of the applicant's intention to make the application. At the same time producers shall be furnished with a plan of unit operations. Upon written request of an operator of a lease which is in whole or in part within the confines of the proposed delineated area, the applicant shall furnish the operator with copies of any exhibits to be submitted to the board at the time of hearing.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 61, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 336, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.1.**

82-11-205. Board order for unit operation — criteria. The board shall make an order providing for the unit operation of a pool or pools or part thereof if it determines, based on evidence presented at the hearing, that:

(1) such operation is reasonably necessary to increase the ultimate recovery of oil or gas;

(2) the value of the estimated additional recovery of oil or gas less royalties or, as to gas pools only, the value of the economies to be effected, exceeds the estimated additional cost incident to conducting such operations; and

(3) the full areal extent of the pool or pools or part thereof has been reasonably defined and determined by drilling operations.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 62, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.2.

82-11-206. Terms and conditions of plan for unit operations. The order shall be upon terms and conditions that are just and reasonable and shall prescribe a plan for unit operations that shall include:

(1) a description of the pool or pools or parts thereof to be so operated, termed the unit area, but only so much of a pool as has reasonably been defined and determined by drilling operations to be productive of oil or gas may be included within the unit area. If the unit is formed solely for production of gas, a spacing unit on which is located a well producing or capable of producing gas on March 1, 1971, may not be included in the unit area without the written consent of the majority in interest of the working interest owners of the spacing unit and well.

(2) a statement of the nature and purpose of the plan and operations contemplated, together with a copy of the proposed unit agreement and unit operating agreement;

(3) a plan for allocating to each tract in the unit area its fair share of the oil and gas produced from the unit area and not required or consumed in the conduct of the operation of the unit area or unavoidably lost. A plan may not be approved by the board until it has considered the relative value that the share of production bears to the relative value of all of the separately owned tracts in the unit area, exclusive of physical equipment utilized in unit operations. In considering this relative value, the board shall weigh the economic value of the gas to all persons affected as compared to the economic value of the oil to all persons affected.

(4) a provision for the credits and charges to be made in the adjustment among the owners in the unit area for their respective investments in wells, tanks, pumps, machinery, materials, and equipment contributed to the unit operations;

(5) a provision providing how the costs of unit operations, including overhead and capital investments, shall be determined and charged to the separately owned tracts, including a provision for carrying or otherwise financing any owner who has not executed the proposed unit operating agreement and who elects to be carried or otherwise financed, allowing an interest charge of the then current prime rate plus 2% for the service. Recovery of the money advanced plus interest shall be limited to and only shall be recoverable from the owners' share of production. The recovery shall be as follows:

(a) in the case of a field producing oil or oil and gas, during the period of depletion of the remaining estimated primary reserves from the unit, only from the production that is in excess of the owners' average actual rate of production during the 18 months immediately preceding the effective date of the unit; during the period subsequent to the depletion of the remaining estimated primary reserves from the unit, from 100% of the owners' share of production; for purposes of this subsection, the term "primary reserves" means the oil or gas which would be produced from the unitized pool or pools as a result of the natural energy therein and without the introduction of an enhanced recovery program;

(b) in the case of a field producing only gas, from 100% of the owners' share of production;

(c) in the case of any enhanced recovery program that is initiated subsequent to a secondary recovery program, the recovery shall be from 75% of the owners' increased share of production from such subsequent program;

(6) a provision for the supervision and conduct of the unit operations, in respect to which each owner shall have a vote with a value corresponding to the percentage of the costs of unit operations chargeable against the interest of the owner;

(7) a provision whereby the unit operator, after having operated for a minimum period of 2 years, can be challenged by any other owner in the unit, and the challenging owner may succeed to the unit operations upon a showing that:

(a) he can operate more efficiently and economically than the present operator;

(b) he is qualified and financially responsible;

(c) a majority of the other owners, both in number and in percentage and exclusive of the challenged operator, approved the challenging owner becoming unit operator; and

(d) the challenged operator does not initiate the conditions of operations of the challenging owner within 60 days of the challenged operator's receipt of the conditions of operations;

(8) the time when the unit operations shall commence and the manner in which and the circumstances under which the unit operations shall terminate; and

(9) such additional provisions that are found to be appropriate for carrying on unit operations and for the protection and adjustment of correlative rights.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 336, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.3.

82-11-207. Approval of plan for unit operations by persons paying costs. An order of the board providing for unit operations may not become effective unless and until the plan for unit operations prescribed by the board has been approved in writing by those persons who under the board's order will be required to pay at least 80% of the costs of the unit operations and also by the persons owning at least 80% of the production or proceeds thereof that will be credited to interests which are free of cost, such as royalties, overriding royalties, and production payments, and the board has made a finding, either in the order providing for unit operations or in a supplemental order, that the plan for unit operations has been so approved; however, if one owner who is obligated to pay costs of the unit operation owns 80% or more but less than 100%, the approval of that owner and at least one other such owner is required, and if one person entitled to production or proceeds thereof that will be credited to interests which are free of costs owns 80% or more but less than 100%, the approval of that person and at least one other such person is required. If the plan for unit operations has not been so approved at the time the order providing for unit operations is made, the board shall, upon application and notice, hold such supplemental hearings as may be required to determine if and when the plan for unit operations has been so approved. If the requisite number of owners and persons and the requisite percentage of interests in the unit area do not approve the plan for unit operations within a period of 6 months from the date on which the order providing for unit operations is made, the board shall revoke the order unless for good cause shown the board extends the time.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.4.**

82-11-208. Board orders — amendment. An order providing for unit operations may be amended by an order made by the board in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and notice as an original order providing for unit operations; however, if such an amendment affects only the rights and interests of the owners, the approval of the amendment by the persons owning interests which are free of costs, such as royalties, overriding royalties, and production payments, is not required, and an order of amendment may not change the percentage for the allocation of oil and gas as established for any tract by the original order, except with the consent of all persons owning oil and gas rights in the tract, or change the percentage for the allocation of cost as established for any tract by the original order, except with the consent of all owners in the tract.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.5.**

82-11-209. Units established by previous order. The board may provide by an order for the unit operation of a pool or pools or parts thereof that embrace a unit established by an order of the board made prior to February 13, 1969. The order, in providing for the allocation of unit production, shall first treat the unit area previously established as a single tract, and the portion of the unit production so allocated thereto shall then be allocated among the tracts included in the previously established unit area in the same proportions as those specified in the previous order. Any new owner whose interest by the order is added to the unit area and who becomes liable for his proportionate share of the costs of unit operations is not liable for any unit operating costs incurred prior to the person's entry in the unit. At the time the interest is included in the unit, an equipment inventory shall be made in order to charge the newly committed interest with its proportionate share of capital investment at its then value. An oil-in-storage inventory shall be taken immediately prior to adding the newly committed interest.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 150, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.6.**

82-11-210. Unit operations — less than whole of pool. An order may provide for unit operations on less than the whole of a pool where the unit area is of such size and shape as may be reasonably required for that purpose and the conduct thereof will have no adverse effect upon other portions of the pool.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 33, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.7.**

82-11-211. Operations considered as done by all owners in unit. (1) All operations, including but not limited to the commencement, drilling, or operation of a well upon any portion of the unit area, shall be considered for all purposes the conduct of those operations upon each tract in the unit area by the several owners thereof. The portion of the unit production allocated to a tract in a unit area shall, when produced, be considered for all purposes to have been actually produced from the tract by a well drilled thereon.

(2) Operations conducted pursuant to an order of the board providing for unit operations shall constitute a fulfillment of all the express or implied obligations of each lease or contract covering lands in the unit area to the extent that the obligations cannot be performed because of the order of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 67, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.8.**

82-11-212. Property rights and operator's lien. That portion of the unit production allocated to any tract and the proceeds from the sale thereof shall be the property and income of the several persons to whom or to whose credit the same are allocated or payable under the order providing for unit operations, except that the operator of the unit shall, subject to 82-11-206(5)(a), have a first and prior lien upon each owner's oil and gas rights and his share of unitized production to secure the payment of such owner's proportionate part of developing and operating the unit area. Such lien may be perfected and enforced in the same manner as provided in Title 71, chapter 3, part 5, as amended. Upon demand by any owner of working interest in any tract to which gas has been allocated, the unit operator shall deliver such allocated share of gas to the owner in kind; but the operator and the other owners of interest shall not be required to bear the cost of providing additional facilities for the delivery of such gas.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 150, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.9.**

82-11-213. Contract not terminated by board order. A division order or other contract relating to the sale or purchase or production from a tract may not be terminated by the order providing for unit operations but shall remain in force and apply to oil and gas allocated to the tract until terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 68, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.10.**

82-11-214. Title to oil and gas rights not affected by board order. Except to the extent that the parties affected so agree, an order providing for unit operations does not result in a transfer of all or any part of the title of any person to the oil and gas rights in any tract in the unit area. All property, whether real or personal, that may be acquired in the conduct of unit operations hereunder shall be acquired for the account of the owners within the unit area and shall be the property of those owners in the proportion that the expenses of unit operations are charged.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 69, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.11.**

82-11-215. Unit operation not restraint of trade. The formation of a unit as provided in 82-11-204 through 82-11-216 and the operation of the unit under order of the board shall not be in violation of any statute of this state relating to trusts, monopolies, contracts, or combinations in restraint of trade.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 33, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 70, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.12.

82-11-216. No creation of relationship between parties in unit. The formation of such a unit as herein provided will not create a relationship between the parties thereto which shall be deemed to be or constitute a joint endeavor, adventure, undertaking, association, or mining or other partnership.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 33, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 60-131.13.

Part 3

Interstate Oil and Gas Conservation Compact

82-11-301. Authorization to join interstate compact for conservation of oil and gas. The governor of the state of Montana is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of the state of Montana, to join with other states in the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas, which was heretofore executed in the city of Dallas, Texas, on February 16, 1935, and is now deposited with the department of state of the United States and which has been extended with the consent of congress to September 1, 1947.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-601.

82-11-302. Interstate oil and gas compact. The Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas referred to in the above section, and which it is hereby proposed to enter and to extend by agreement reads as follows:

AN INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS

Article I

This agreement may become effective within any compacting state at any time as prescribed by that state and shall become effective within those states ratifying it whenever any three of the states of Texas, Oklahoma, California, Kansas, and New Mexico have ratified and Congress has given its consent. Any oil-producing state may become a party hereto as hereinafter provided.

Article II

The purpose of this compact is to conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste thereof from any cause.

Article III

(1) Each state bound hereby agrees that within a reasonable time it will enact laws or if laws have been enacted, then it agrees to continue the same in force, to accomplish within reasonable limits the prevention of:

(a) the operation of any oil well with an inefficient gas-oil ratio;

(b) the drowning with water of any stratum capable of producing oil or gas or both oil and gas in paying quantities;

(c) the avoidable escape into the open air or the wasteful burning of gas from a natural gas well;

(d) the creation of unnecessary fire hazards;

(e) the drilling, equipping, locating, spacing, or operating of a well or wells so as to bring about physical waste of oil or gas or loss in the ultimate recovery thereof;

(f) the inefficient, excessive, or improper use of the reservoir energy in producing any well.

(2) The enumeration of the foregoing subjects shall not limit the scope of the authority of any state.

Article IV

Each state bound hereby agrees that it will, within a reasonable time, enact statutes or if such statutes have been enacted then that it will continue the same in force, providing in effect that oil produced in violation of its valid oil and/or gas conservation statutes or any valid rule, order, or regulation promulgated thereunder shall be denied access to commerce; and providing for stringent penalties for the waste of either oil or gas.

Article V

It is not the purpose of this compact to authorize the states joining herein to limit the production of oil or gas for the purpose of stabilizing or fixing the price thereof or create or perpetuate monopoly or to promote regimentation but is limited to the purpose of conserving oil and gas and preventing the avoidable waste thereof within reasonable limitations.

Article VI

(1) Each state joining herein shall appoint one representative to a commission hereby constituted and designated as the interstate oil compact commission, the duty of which said commission shall be to make inquiry and ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may be disclosed for bringing about conservation and the prevention of physical waste of oil and gas, and at such intervals as said commission deems beneficial, it shall report its findings and recommendations to the several states for adoption or rejection.

(2) The commission shall have the power to recommend the coordination of the exercise of the police powers of the several states within their several jurisdictions to promote the maximum ultimate recovery from the petroleum reserves of said states and to recommend measures for the maximum ultimate recovery of oil and gas. Said commission shall organize and adopt suitable rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

(3) No action shall be taken by the commission except:

(a) by the affirmative votes of the majority of the whole number of the compacting states, represented at any meeting; and

(b) by a concurring vote of a majority in interest of the compacting states at said meeting, such interest to be determined as follows: Such vote of each state shall be in the decimal proportion fixed by the ratio of its daily average production during the preceding calendar half year to the daily average production of the compacting states during said period.

Article VII

No state by joining herein shall become financially obligated to any other state, nor shall the breach of the terms hereof by any state subject such state to financial responsibility to the other states joining herein.

Article VIII

(1) This compact shall expire September 1, 1947. But any state joining herein may, upon 60 days' notice, withdraw herefrom.

(2) The representatives of the signatory states have signed this agreement in a single original which shall be deposited in the archives of the department of state of the United States, and a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the governor of each of the signatory states.

(3) This compact shall become effective when ratified and approved as provided in Article I. Any oil-producing state may become a party hereto by affixing its signature to a counterpart to be similarly deposited, certified, and ratified.

(4) Done in the city of Dallas, Texas, this sixteenth day of February, 1935.

(Originally signed by the representatives of the following states: Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, California, Arkansas, and Kansas.)

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-602.

82-11-303. Extension of expiration date. The governor of Montana is further authorized and empowered, for and in the name of the state of Montana, to execute agreements for the further extension of the expiration date of the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas and to determine if and when it shall be for the best interest of the state of Montana to withdraw from said compact upon 60 days' notice as provided by its terms. In the event he shall determine that the state should withdraw from said compact, he shall have full power and authority to give necessary notice and to take any and all steps necessary and proper to effect the withdrawal of the state of Montana from said compact.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-603.

82-11-304. Governor as member of interstate oil compact commission. The governor shall be the official representative of the state of Montana on the interstate oil compact commission, provided for in the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas, and shall exercise and perform for the state of Montana all the powers and duties as a member of the interstate oil compact commission; provided that he shall have the authority to appoint an assistant representative who shall act in his stead as the official representative of the state of Montana as a member of said commission. Said assistant representative shall take the oath of office prescribed by The Constitution of the State of Montana, which shall be filed with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-604.

82-11-305. Limitation on power of representative. Nothing in this part shall be construed as granting any power to the representative of the state of Montana in his private or official capacity or to the interstate oil compact commission to prorate, allocate, regulate, or control oil or gas production or refined products thereof within the state of Montana or the markets therefor and shall not have the effect or be construed as in any manner surrendering to the federal government any rights over or in the production, sale, or transportation of oil or gas or the refined products thereof in the state of Montana; nor shall anything in this part be understood or construed to bind or obligate the state of Montana to enact any new legislation or to amend or alter any laws heretofore enacted and now in force pertaining to the oil and gas industries in Montana.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 121, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 60-605.

82-11-306. Expenses of representative. The representative or the assistant representative appointed by the governor of the state of Montana to the oil compact commission shall be allowed and paid his reasonable expenses while engaged in the performance of his official duties, and his expenses and all other expense incurred in connection with the interstate oil compact and the interstate oil compact commission shall be paid out of the board of oil and gas conservation revenue fund in accordance with the provisions of 82-11-135, as amended.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 121, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 39, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-606.

CHAPTERS 12 THROUGH 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

REGULATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Part 1 — Regulation of Manufacture and Distribution

Section
82-15-101. Definitions.
82-15-102. Enforcement of part — rules.
82-15-103. Standards for petroleum products.
82-15-104. Department authorized to employ laboratory for testing.
82-15-105. Licenses and fees.
82-15-106. Refusing, suspending, and revoking licenses — hearing required.
82-15-107. Inspections, sampling, and tests by department to insure compliance with part.
82-15-108. Approved measure required for part delivery.
82-15-109. Full compartment sales — approval of meter.
82-15-110. Unlawful acts.
82-15-111. Penalty for violations.
82-15-112. Injunction against violations.

Part 2 — Price Discrimination

82-15-201. Standard petroleum product defined.
82-15-202. Purpose.
82-15-203. Discrimination in price of petroleum products.

82-15-204. Investigation of complaints — revocation of license.
82-15-205. County attorney to prosecute violations.
82-15-206. Penalty.
82-15-207. Liability for civil and exemplary damages.

Part 1

Regulation of Manufacture and Distribution

82-15-101. Definitions. As used in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the petroleum business and includes petroleum dealers and liquefied petroleum dealers.

(2) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 18.

(3) "Liquefied petroleum dealer" means a dealer engaged, directly or indirectly, in the business of delivering or distributing to a consumer or of selling or offering or advertising for sale or refining or manufacturing or keeping for sale in this state any petroleum product composed predominately of any of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures thereof: propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes but excluding prepackaged liquefied petroleum products.

(4) "Mislabeled" means a package label or dispensing device of a product which bears any statement, design, or device regarding the same or regarding ingredients or substances therein or regarding the properties, quality, or kind of such products, which is false or misleading in any manner.

(5) "Person" means an individual, trust, estate, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, firm, agency, association, or any receiver appointed by law.

(6) "Petroleum dealer" means a dealer engaged, directly or indirectly, in the business of delivering or distributing to a consumer or offering or advertising for sale, refining, manufacturing, or keeping for sale in this state any gasoline, kerosene, distillate, road oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil, or greases or any oil or gas or oil and gas product except prepackaged petroleum products and except as otherwise defined as a liquefied petroleum dealer in subsection (3).

(7) "Sell" and "sale" includes barter and exchange.

History: En. 60-234 by Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-234; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of business regulation" in (2).

82-15-102. Enforcement of part — rules. This part shall be enforced by the department. It may adopt necessary and reasonable rules for the implementation of the provisions and intent of this part, and those rules have the effect of law.

History: En. 60-235 by Sec. 2, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-235.

82-15-103. Standards for petroleum products. The standards and specifications for petroleum products, including but not limited to gasoline, fuel oils, diesel fuel, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gases, shall be determined by the department and shall be based upon nationally recognized standards and specifications such as are published from time to time by the American society for testing materials. When so determined by the department and adopted as rules, such standards and specifications are the standards and specifications for such products sold in this state and official tests of such products shall be based upon them.

History: **En. 60-236 by Sec. 3, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-236.**

82-15-104. Department authorized to employ laboratory for testing. The department may employ a laboratory having sufficient facilities to make tests of petroleum products as required and pay reasonable compensation for the analyses and tests made by it.

History: **En. 60-237 by Sec. 4, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-237.**

82-15-105. Licenses and fees. (1) A petroleum dealer or liquefied petroleum dealer may not do business in this state until a license has been issued to him by the department. The license shall be obtained by the dealer by making application to the department upon blank forms provided by the department. A dealer who has not been issued a license and who is found selling, offering for sale, delivering, or distributing petroleum products shall upon conviction be punished as provided by this part.

(2) The fee for this license shall be determined as follows and depends upon the number of devices utilized by the dealer:

(a) each gasoline pump, diesel pump, or fuel oil pump measuring device—$3;

(b) each petroleum vehicle tank meter or bulk petroleum meter of 2 inches (5.08 centimeters) and under—$10;

(c) each bulk petroleum meter over 2 inches (5.08 centimeters)—$15;

(d) each liquefied petroleum liquid meter—$15;

(e) each vapor meter—$3;

(f) each petroleum and liquefied petroleum vehicle tank up to and including 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters)—$20;

(g) each petroleum and liquefied petroleum vehicle tank over 2,000 gallons (7,570 liters)—$20 plus $4 for each additional 1,000 gallons (3,785 liters).

(3) All licenses are annual and nontransferable as to person or location and expire on December 31 of each year. There is an additional charge of 50% on all license fees that are not paid before March 1 of each year in which the vehicle tank, meter, or measuring device is in use. If the fee is not paid, the equipment shall be sealed and removed from service by the department. It is unlawful for anyone to use a device so removed from service or to break the seal until all fees have been paid.

History: **En. 60-238 by Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-238.**

82-15-106. Refusing, suspending, and revoking licenses — hearing required. The department may refuse to grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted for due cause after hearing noticed for not less than 10 days. Violation of any provision of this part or any lawful order or rule of the department is cause for which the department may suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue a license. The suspension, revocation, or refusal may be conditioned on those terms which the department considers just and proper.

History: **En. 60-239 by Sec. 6, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-239.**

82-15-107. Inspections, sampling, and tests by department to insure compliance with part. (1) For the purpose of obtaining information regarding suspected violation of this part, the department has access to all places where the commodities subject to regulation under this part are sold, offered for sale or kept for sale, manufactured, transported, or stored or where the books, papers, records, or documents relative to those transactions are kept and may inspect and copy them at any place in this state.

(2) The department may sample, inspect, and test any of the commodities subject to this part upon tendering payment for them, whether they originate at points outside the state or otherwise and whether they are in transport or at rest in places where they are to be sold.

History: **En. 60-240 by Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-240.**

82-15-108. Approved measure required for part delivery. Part of a compartment delivery may be made only by an approved, calibrated, and sealed meter or an approved measure. Gauge stick measurement is not permitted. All tank markers must be positioned and sealed as provided by the department. The department shall fix by rule fees for retesting meters or measuring devices or vehicle tanks used for distribution by petroleum or liquefied petroleum dealers and for any other special service rendered.

History: **En. 60-241 by Sec. 8, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-241.**

82-15-109. Full compartment sales — approval of meter. Full compartment sales or deliveries may only be made in a manner that shall be provided by the department by rule. All other sales or deliveries may only be made through a meter which has been approved, calibrated, and sealed by the department or by weight, unless otherwise provided by the department.

History: **En. 60-242 by Sec. 9, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-242.**

82-15-110. Unlawful acts. It is unlawful to:

(1) use any meter or mechanical device for the measurement of gasoline or liquid fuels unless the same has been approved by the department and sealed as correct;

(2) change or in any way tamper with the department's seal without written consent from the department;

(3) make hose delivery from petroleum vehicle tanks unless the tanks have been calibrated by the department under 82-15-108;

(4) sell or deliver liquefied petroleum to a consumer as a liquid or vapor except as provided by 82-15-109;

(5) sell or offer for sale or deliver liquefied petroleum to a consumer as a liquid or vapor the measurement of which has not been temperature corrected to 60 degrees F by means of an automatic compensating device which has been approved, calibrated, and sealed by the department, unless otherwise provided by the department;

(6) sell, offer, or expose for sale any petroleum product for which standards or minimum specifications have been set by the department unless the commodities in all respects meet the tests and standards prescribed;

(7) sell, offer, or expose for sale any petroleum product which is adulterated, mislabeled, or misrepresented with respect to the use for which it is reasonably intended.

History: En. 60-243 by Sec. 10, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-243.

82-15-111. Penalty for violations. A person who violates any of the provisions of this part or any rule promulgated by the department is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $1,000 and shall be punished for any subsequent offense by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $5,000, by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 1 year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

History: En. 60-244 by Sec. 11, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-244.

82-15-112. Injunction against violations. The department may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person for violating any provision of this part or any rule promulgated by the department pursuant to this part.

History: En. 60-245 by Sec. 12, Ch. 77, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 60-245.

Part 2

Price Discrimination

82-15-201. Standard petroleum product defined. The term "standard petroleum product" as used herein refers to and includes gasoline, fuel oil, distillates, greases, and lubricating oils.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-402.

82-15-202. Purpose. This part is intended to compel a person, firm, company, association, or corporation doing business in the state of Montana and engaged in the selling of and dealing in standard petroleum products to treat a customer in one part of the state of Montana on an equal basis with a customer in another part of the state or in the nearest adjoining state and to promote the uniform application of the law of the state of Montana providing a tax on gasoline used by a motor vehicle when traveling over a public highway. This part shall be liberally construed to accomplish those purposes.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-403; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 201, L. 1979.

82-15-203. Discrimination in price of petroleum products. (1) Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation, either domestic or foreign, doing business in the state of Montana and engaged in the selling of any standard petroleum product that shall demand or collect from any person or customer a higher price for any standard petroleum product in one part of the state of Montana than the price being demanded or collected at substantially the same time by such person, firm, company, association, or corporation from other persons or customers in another part of the state of

Montana or in the nearest adjoining state for a like article of standard petroleum product shall be guilty of discrimination which is hereby declared to be a fraud and the agents or officers of such person, firm, company, association, or corporation participating, guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) In the trial of an action under the provisions of this part, in the determination of the justification of the price demanded or collected by a person, firm, company, association, or corporation charged with a violation of the provisions of this part, transportation, quantity of sales, emergencies, cost of doing business, or similar differences under the respective conditions may be offered as a matter of defense or justification for the differences in price demanded or collected. When competent evidence is offered in the trial of any action under this part of a demand for or the receipt of a higher price for any standard petroleum product in the state of Montana by any person, firm, company, association, or corporation than such person, firm, company, association, or corporation demanded, collected, or received at substantially the same time for the same or a similar article of standard petroleum product in another part of the state of Montana or in the nearest adjoining state, the burden of proof shall then be upon such person, firm, company, association, or corporation or agents or officers on trial to prove that the difference in the price demanded or collected was justified.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-401.**

82-15-204. Investigation of complaints — revocation of license. If complaint shall be made to the attorney general that any person, firm, company, association, or corporation is guilty of discrimination as defined by this part, he shall forthwith investigate such complaint, and for that purpose he shall subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and require the production of books or other documents, and if, in his opinion, sufficient grounds exist therefor, he shall prosecute an action in the name of the state in the proper court to annul the charter or revoke the permit or license of such person, firm, company, association, or corporation, as the case may be, and to permanently enjoin such person, firm, company, association, or corporation from doing business in this state. If in such action the court shall find that such person, firm, company, association, or corporation is guilty of discrimination as defined by this part, such court shall annul the charter or revoke the permit or license of such person, firm, company, association, or corporation and may permanently enjoin it or them from transacting business in this state.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-404.**

82-15-205. County attorney to prosecute violations. If any person shall present to the county attorney of any county in the state of Montana, in which county such discriminatory acts of any person, firm, company, association, or corporation shall have been committed, a sworn written statement of the price paid, the date, and the parties selling and buying and reasonably reliable information of the price demanded or collected by such person, firm, company, association, or corporation for a corresponding or similar article of standard petroleum product sold or offered for sale in another part of the state of Montana or in the nearest adjoining state by such person, firm, company, association, or corporation, then it shall be the duty of such county attorney to promptly investigate and either commence and prosecute an action or furnish the informant with a written statement of his reasons for not commencing and prosecuting an action under this part.

History: En. Sec. 4-A, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-405.

82-15-206. Penalty. Any person, firm, company, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding $500.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-406.

82-15-207. Liability for civil and exemplary damages. In addition to the penalty above prescribed, any customer of such person, firm, company, association, or corporation may bring a civil action in any county in which such offending person, firm, company, association, or corporation may be doing business and recover therein not only actual damages for violation of this part but also exemplary damages for such reasonable sum as the jury may deem proper punishment for the unlawful practice of discrimination as herein defined.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 111, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 4193.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 60-407.

TITLES 83 AND 84

RESERVED

TITLE 85

WATER USE

Ch.
1. Water Resources.
2. Surface and Groundwater.
3. Atmospheric Water — Weather Modification.
Chapter 4 reserved.
5. Water Commissioners.
6. Water Users' Associations.
7. Irrigation Districts.
8. Drainage Districts.
9. Conservancy Districts.
Chapters 10 through 14 reserved.
15. Dams and Reservoirs.
16. Wharves and Docks.
Chapters 17 through 19 reserved.
20. Yellowstone River Compact.

CHAPTER 1

WATER RESOURCES

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
85-1-101. Policy considerations.
85-1-102. Definitions.
85-1-103. Interpretation of title.
Sections 85-1-104 through 85-1-110 reserved.
85-1-111. Public ways.
85-1-112. Navigable waters.
Sections 85-1-113 through 85-1-120 reserved.
85-1-121. Out-of-state use of water.
85-1-122. Clark Fork River.

Part 2 — Administration

85-1-201. Rules of board.
85-1-202. Department actions subject to board approval.
85-1-203. State water plan.
85-1-204. Department powers over state waters.
85-1-205. Acquisition of water in Fort Peck Reservoir.
85-1-206. Construction of works by department.
85-1-207. Determination of costs of works.
85-1-208. Construction across streams, highways, or other obstacles.
85-1-209. Acquisition of property by department.
85-1-210. Disposal of property by department.
85-1-211. Management of property — water contracts.
85-1-212. Settlement of disputes over water contracts.
85-1-213. Institution of court actions by department.
85-1-214. Exercise of department powers — scope of jurisdiction.
85-1-215. Department duties — records and operations.
85-1-216. Limitations on liabilities and obligations.
85-1-217. Restoration and repair of damaged property.
85-1-218. Employment of county surveyors.

Sections 85-1-219 and 85-1-220 reserved.
85-1-221. Contracts with the United States.
85-1-222. Conformity to federal regulations authorized.
85-1-223. Negotiations with other states by the department.
85-1-224. Contracts with state agencies and counties.

Part 3 — Finance

85-1-301. Water conservation revenue bonds.
85-1-302. Limitations on state liability.
85-1-303. Procedure in case of insufficient bond proceeds.
85-1-304. Lien upon bond proceeds.
85-1-305. Use of trust indenture to secure bonds.
85-1-306. Provisions for protecting bondholders.
85-1-307. Provisions to secure payment of bonds.
85-1-308. Provisions for conveyance in trust or mortgage.
85-1-309. Actions by trustee and bondholders.
85-1-310. Refunding revenue bonds.
Sections 85-1-311 through 85-1-320 reserved.
85-1-321. Funds in general.
85-1-322. Construction funds.
85-1-323. Sinking funds.
Sections 85-1-324 through 85-1-330 reserved.
85-1-331. Acceptance and use of appropriations and contributions.
85-1-332. Disposition of moneys collected.
85-1-333. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 505, L. 1981.
85-1-334. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Part 4 — Special Projects

85-1-401. Legislative finding.
85-1-402. Definitions.
85-1-403. Disposition of project.
85-1-404. Abandonment of project.
85-1-405. Operation and maintenance.
85-1-406. Entry on land.
85-1-407. Writeoff accounts receivable.
85-1-408. Other laws and rules superseded.
85-1-409. Advisory council.

Part 5 — Power Generation at Projects

85-1-501. Survey of power generation capacity.
85-1-502. Lease of sites to public utilities or electric cooperatives — first option.
85-1-503. Receipt of applications.
85-1-504. Determinations by the board.
85-1-505. Lease conditions.
85-1-506. Compliance with federal law.
85-1-507. Duration of lease.
85-1-508. Duties of the department.
85-1-509. Power generation by department authorized.
85-1-510. Sale of power.
85-1-511. Determination by the public service commission.
85-1-512. Standards for the determination.
85-1-513. Purchase of power by electric cooperative not agreeing to be bound by public service commission determination.

Part 6 — Water Development Program

85-1-601. Purpose and policies.
85-1-602. Objectives.
85-1-603. Water development sinking account created — coal severance tax allocated.
85-1-604. Water development earmarked account created — revenues allocated — limitations on appropriations from account.

85-1-605. Grants and loans to state and local governments.
85-1-606. Grants and loans to private persons.
85-1-607. Division of funds between water development projects and activities.
85-1-608. Applications for grants and loans to private persons.
85-1-609. Eligibility for a loan or grant to a private person.
85-1-610. Evaluation of grants and loans to private persons.
85-1-611. Department to solicit views.
85-1-612. Rulemaking authority.
85-1-613. Limits on loans.
85-1-614. Limits on grants from water development earmarked account.
85-1-615. Security interests.
85-1-616. Administration of loans and grants.
85-1-617. Issuing bonds.
85-1-618. Bond proceeds only for loans.
85-1-619. Sinking fund account — pledge and administration of sufficient balance.
85-1-620. Water development refunding bonds.
85-1-621. Report to the legislature.
85-1-622. Penalty.
85-1-623. Authorization of water development bonds.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-1-101. Policy considerations. It is hereby declared as follows:

(1) The general welfare of the people of Montana, in view of the state's population growth and expanding economy, requires that water resources of the state be put to optimum beneficial use and not wasted.

(2) The public policy of the state is to promote the conservation, development, and beneficial use of the state's water resources to secure maximum economic and social prosperity for its citizens.

(3) The state, in the exercise of its sovereign power, acting through the department of natural resources and conservation, shall coordinate the development and use of the water resources of the state so as to effect full utilization, conservation, and protection of its water resources.

(4) The development and utilization of water resources and the efficient, economic distribution thereof are vital to the people in order to protect existing uses and to assure adequate future supplies for domestic, industrial, agricultural, and other beneficial uses.

(5) The water resources of the state must be protected and conserved to assure adequate supplies for public recreational purposes and for the conservation of wildlife and aquatic life.

(6) The public interest requires the construction, operation, and maintenance of a system of works for the conservation, development, storage, distribution, and utilization of water, which construction, operation, and maintenance is a single object and is in all respects for the welfare and benefit of the people of the state.

(7) It is necessary to coordinate local, state, and federal water resource development and utilization plans and projects through a single agency of state government, the department of natural resources and conservation.

(8) The greatest economic benefit to the people of Montana can be secured only by the sound coordination of development and utilization of

water resources with the development and utilization of all other resources of the state.

(9) Any attempt to gain control of or speculate on large quantities of ground water of the state of Montana is not in the interest of the people and is to be restricted.

(10) To achieve these objectives and to protect the waters of Montana from diversion to other areas of the nation, it is essential that a comprehensive, coordinated multiple-use water resource plan be progressively formulated, to be known as the "state water plan".

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 119, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-101.2; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 631, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Effective date. Sec. 5, Ch. 631, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 7, 1979.

85-1-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of natural resources and conservation provided for in 2-15-3302.

(2) "Cost of works" means the cost of construction; the cost of all lands, property, rights, easements, and franchises acquired which are deemed necessary for the construction; the cost of all water rights acquired or exercised by the department in connection with those works; the cost of all machinery and equipment, financing charges, interest prior to and during construction and for a period not exceeding 3 years after the completion of construction; cost of engineering and legal expenses, plans, specifications, surveys, estimates of cost, and other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of any project; administrative expense; and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing herein authorized and the construction of the works and the placing of the same in operation.

(3) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(4) "Owner" means all individuals, irrigation districts, drainage districts, flood control districts, incorporated companies, societies, or associations having any title or interest in any properties, rights, easements, or franchises to be acquired.

(5) "Private person" means any individual, association, partnership, corporation, or other nongovernmental entity not eligible for loans and grants under 85-1-605 but does not include a governmental entity such as an agency, local government, or political subdivision of the state, the United States, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental entity.

(6) "Project" means any one of the works herein defined or any combination of such works which are physically connected or jointly managed and operated as a single unit.

(7) "Public benefits" means those benefits that accrue from a water development project or activity to persons other than the private grant or loan recipient and that enhance the common well-being of the people of Montana. Public benefits include but are not limited to recreation, flood control, erosion reduction, agricultural flood damage reduction, water quality

enhancement, sediment reduction, access to recreation opportunities, and wildlife conservation.

(8) "Water development clearance account" means a separate account created by 85-1-617 within the bond proceeds and insurance clearance fund of the state treasury to finance loans under the provisions of the water development program to agencies, local governments, and political subdivisions of the state, private persons, and any other eligible recipients from proceeds of bonds issued under part 6 of this chapter.

(9) "Water development activity" means an action or program to protect and enhance water-based recreation or to protect or enhance water resources for the benefit of agriculture, flood control, or other uses, including but not limited to such purposes as the promotion of efficient use of water in agriculture, the improvement of water quality in agriculture and other nonpoint source uses, the protection and enhancement of water-based recreation, the control of erosion of streambanks and control of sedimentation of rivers and streams, and providing greater local and state control of Montana water resources. Water development activities may provide any combination of marketable and nonmarketable benefits.

(10) "Water development earmarked account" means a separate account created by 85-1-604 within the earmarked revenue fund of the state treasury for the purposes of the water development program as set forth in 85-1-604.

(11) "Water development project" means a project as defined in subsection (6), except that water development projects are not limited to projects owned or operated by the department.

(12) "Water development sinking account" means a separate account created by 85-1-603 within the sinking fund of the state treasury to be used as provided in 85-1-619.

(13) "Works" means all property, rights, easements, and franchises relating thereto and deemed necessary or convenient for their operation and all water rights acquired or exercised by the department in connection with those works and includes all means of conserving and distributing water, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, reservoirs, dams, diversion canals, distributing canals, waste canals, drainage canals, dikes, lateral ditches and pumping units, mains, pipelines, and waterworks systems and includes all such works for the conservation, development, storage, distribution, and utilization of water, including without limiting the generality of the foregoing, works for the purpose of irrigation, flood prevention, drainage, fish and wildlife, recreation, development of power, watering of stock, supplying of water for public, domestic, industrial, or other uses and for fire protection.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102(part); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsections (5) and (7) through (12).

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

85-1-103. Interpretation of title. The object of this title is to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people of Montana through the sound management of the state's water resources, and its provisions are to be given a liberal interpretation.

History: En. Sec. 66, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7262, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7262, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2109.

85-1-104 through 85-1-110 reserved.

85-1-111. Public ways. Navigable waters and all streams of sufficient capacity to transport the products of the country are public ways for the purposes of navigation and such transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to affect or impair, in any manner, any rights acquired prior to July 1, 1901, by any person, association of persons, or corporation. The right of any person, association of persons, or corporation to take and use any water, as now provided by law, from any stream or streams for the purpose of irrigation or any beneficial or industrial pursuit shall not be abridged.

History: En. Sec. 2570, Pol. C. 1895; amd. Sec. 1, p. 126, L. 1901; re-en. Sec. 1326, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 1604, R.C.M. 1921; Cal. Pol. C. Sec. 2348; re-en. Sec. 1604, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-501.

85-1-112. Navigable waters. (1) All lakes wholly or partly within this state which have been meandered and returned as navigable by the surveyors employed by the government of the United States and all lakes which are navigable in fact are hereby declared to be navigable and public waters, and all persons shall have the same rights therein and thereto that they have in and to any other navigable or public waters.

(2) All rivers and streams which have been meandered and returned as navigable by the surveyors employed by the government of the United States and all rivers and streams which are navigable in fact are hereby declared navigable.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 95, L. 1933; re-en. Secs. 3717.1, 3717.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-336, 26-337.

85-1-113 through 85-1-120 reserved.

85-1-121. Out-of-state use of water. None of the waters in the state of Montana shall ever be appropriated, diverted, impounded, or otherwise restrained or controlled while within the state for use outside the boundaries thereof, except pursuant to a petition to and an act of the legislature of the state of Montana permitting such action. Any appropriation, diversion, impounding, restraining, or attempted appropriation, diversion, impounding, or restraining contrary to the provisions of this section shall be null and void. All officers, agents, agencies, and employees of the state are prohibited from knowingly permitting, aiding, or assisting in any manner such unauthorized appropriation, diversion, impounding, or other restraint. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation, directly or indirectly, personally or through agents, officers, or employees, either to attempt to so appropriate, divert, impound, or otherwise restrain or control any of the waters within the boundaries of this state for use outside thereof, except in accordance with the terms of this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7135, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7135, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-846.

85-1-122. Clark Fork River. The waters of the Clark Fork River may be impounded or restrained within the state of Montana for a distance not exceeding 25 miles from the Idaho-Montana boundary line by a dam located on said river in the state of Idaho and constructed by any person, firm, partnership, or corporation authorized to do business in the state of Montana. Any present or future appropriations of water in the watershed in the state of Montana for irrigation and domestic use above said dam shall have priority over water for power use at said dam.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 3, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 89-856.**

Part 2

Administration

85-1-201. Rules of board. The board may adopt from time to time, as necessary or expedient, suitable rules for the administration of this chapter.

History: **En. 89-102.1 by Sec. 121, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102.1.**

85-1-202. Department actions subject to board approval. The department may not acquire by appropriation or otherwise a water right or interest therein and may not acquire real property or an interest therein (except rights of access for the purpose of construction, operation, or maintenance of works) or mortgage or otherwise create a lien on the same or dispose of in any manner water rights or real property or interest therein without prior approval of the board. The department may not construct or cause to be constructed or contract for the construction of works or projects without prior approval of the board. The department may not loan funds to a person or water user association for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works without prior approval of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 279, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 122, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-103.2.**

85-1-203. State water plan. (1) The department shall gather from any source reliable information relating to Montana's water resources and prepare therefrom a continuing comprehensive inventory of the water resources of the state. In preparing this inventory, the department may conduct studies; adopt studies made by other competent water resource groups, including federal, regional, state, or private agencies; perform research or employ other competent agencies to perform research on a contract basis; and hold public hearings in affected areas at which all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to appear.

(2) The department shall formulate and, with the approval of the board, adopt and from time to time amend, extend, or add to a comprehensive, coordinated multiple-use water resources plan known as the "state water plan". The state water plan may be formulated and adopted in sections, these sections corresponding with hydrologic divisions of the state. The state water plan shall set out a progressive program for the conservation, development, and utilization of the state's water resources and propose the most effective means by which these water resources may be applied for the benefit of the people, with due consideration of alternative uses and combinations

of uses. Before adoption of the state water plan or any section thereof, the department shall hold public hearings in the state or in an area of the state encompassed by a section thereof if adoption of a section is proposed. Notice of the hearing or hearings shall be published for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general county circulation in each county encompassed by the proposed plan or section thereof at least 30 days prior to the hearing.

(3) The department shall submit to each general session of the legislature the state water plan or any section thereof or amendments, additions, or revisions thereto which the department has formulated and adopted.

(4) The department shall prepare a continuing inventory of the groundwater resources of the state. The groundwater inventory shall be included in the comprehensive water resources inventory described in subsection (1) above but shall be a separate component thereof.

(5) The department shall publish the comprehensive inventory, the state water plan, the groundwater inventory, or any part of each, and the department may assess and collect a reasonable charge for these publications.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 138, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-132.1(1) thru (5).

85-1-204. Department powers over state waters. (1) The department, with the approval of the board, may sell, lease, and otherwise dispose of all waters which may be impounded under this chapter, and the water may be sold for the purpose of irrigation, development of power, watering of stock, or any other purpose. To the extent that it may be necessary to carry out this chapter and subject to a compliance with the other provisions of this chapter, the department has full control of all the water of the state not under the exclusive control of the United States and not vested in private ownership, and it shall take such steps as may be necessary to appropriate and conserve the same for the use of the people. The authority of the department conferred by this chapter extends and applies to rights to the natural flow of the waters of this state which it may acquire, with the approval of the board, by condemnation, purchase, exchange, appropriation, or agreement.

(2) For the purpose of regulating the diversion of those waters, the department may enter upon the means and place of use of all appropriators for making surveys of respective rights and seasonal needs.

(3) The department may take into consideration the decrees of the courts of this state having jurisdiction which purport to adjudicate the waters of a stream or its tributaries, and a fair, reasonable, and equitable reconciliation shall be made between the claimants asserting rights under different decrees and between decreed rights and asserted rights of appropriation not adjudicated by any court.

(4) The department, at its discretion, may hold hearings relating to the rights of respective claimants after first giving such notice as it considers appropriate and make findings of the date and quantity of appropriation and use of all claimants which the department will recognize and observe in diverting the waters which it owns. The department may police and distribute to the owner of the recognized appropriation the waters due him upon request and under terms agreed upon.

(5) The department, when engaged in controlling and dividing the natural flow of a stream under the authority granted by this chapter, is exercising

a police power of the state, and water commissioners appointed by any court may not deprive the department of any of the waters owned or administered under agreement with respective owners. The owner of a prior right contending that the department is not recognizing and respecting the appropriation may resort to a court for the purpose of determining whether or not the rights of the claimant have been invaded, and the department shall observe the terms of the final decree.

(6) When the department impounds or acquires the right of appropriation of the waters of a stream it may divert or authorize the diversion at any point on the stream or any portion thereof when it is done without injury to a prior appropriator.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 21, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.22, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 136, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-125, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.15, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-118, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-118(part), 89-125(1) thru (6).

85-1-205. Acquisition of water in Fort Peck Reservoir. The department may acquire water by purchase option or agreement with the federal government from the Fort Peck Reservoir for the purpose of sale, rent, or distribution for industrial use. In such cases, the department is not required to construct any diversion or appropriation facilities or works, and it may sell, rent, or distribute such water at such rates and under such terms and conditions as it considers appropriate.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.22, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 136, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-125(7).

85-1-206. Construction of works by department. (1) Subject to the approval of the board, the department may construct works, the cost of the construction to be paid wholly by means of or with the proceeds of revenue bonds hereinafter authorized or of a grant to aid in financing the construction from the United States or any instrumentality or agency thereof and other funds provided for the construction. Before constructing a project, the department shall estimate the cost of the project, the cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating it, and the revenues to be derived therefrom. A project may not be constructed unless, according to the estimates, the revenues to be derived will be sufficient to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating it and to pay the principal and interest of revenue bonds which may be issued for the cost of the project; however, in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds, the failure of the department to make the estimates required by this section or to make them in proper form does not affect the validity or enforceability of those bonds or of the trust indenture, resolution, or other security therefor.

(2) Should the bid of the lowest responsible bidder on any capital improvement associated with public works exceed the department estimates of the cost of the improvements by more than 5%, the department shall obtain approval from the water user association, whenever an association is involved, before the bid is accepted; however, capital improvements of an emergency nature necessary to protect life or property or to supply immediate needs for water do not require such approval.

(3) A purpose of this chapter is to meet, so far as possible, a statewide need for the conservation and use of water through the construction and

operation of projects designed for those purposes. The projects to be finally constructed shall qualify as parts of the statewide program and shall be approved by the board upon the showing of their prospective ability to meet, through the sale of water or other services, the cost of operation, maintenance, and repair and the amortization of the cost of the construction. The failure of the board to determine the prospective ability of a project does not affect the validity or enforceability of the bonds or of the trust indenture, resolution, or other security therefor.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 278, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-105(1) thru (3).

85-1-207. Determination of costs of works. The department, in determining the cost of works, may make nonreimbursable allowances for costs of public benefits, including but not limited to irrigation, recreation, flood prevention, fish and wildlife, and stream stabilization.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102(part).

85-1-208. Construction across streams, highways, or other obstacles. (1) The department may construct irrigation works across any stream of water, watercourse, streets, avenues, highways, railways, canals, ditches, or flumes in such manner as to afford security to life and property. The department shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former state, as near as may be, so as not to destroy its usefulness. A company whose railroads are intersected or crossed by the works shall unite with the department in forming the intersection and crossing. If the railroad company and the department or the owners and controllers of the property, thing, or franchise so to be crossed cannot agree upon the amount to be paid therefor or the points or the manner of the crossing or intersections, the amount shall be ascertained and determined in all respects as herein provided in respect to taking of land for public use.

(2) This section does not require the payment to the state or any subdivision thereof of a sum for the right to cross a public highway with the works. A right-of-way is hereby given, dedicated, and set apart to locate, construct, and maintain the works over and through the lands which are the property of this state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 125, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-106.

85-1-209. Acquisition of property by department. (1) The department, subject to the approval of the board under 85-1-202, may acquire by purchase or exchange upon terms and conditions and in a manner it considers proper and acquire by condemnation, in accordance with laws applicable to the condemnation of property for public use, any land, rights, water rights, easements, franchises, and other property considered necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of works. Title to property purchased or condemned shall be taken in the name of the department. The department is under no obligation to accept and pay for any property condemned under this chapter except from the funds provided by this chapter. In any proceedings to condemn, orders may be made by the court having jurisdiction of the suit, action, or proceeding as may be warranted by law and the facts.

(2) In condemnation proceeding brought under the powers of eminent domain for the purpose of carrying out this chapter, all persons interested in the title of or holding liens upon the property sought to be acquired as disclosed by the public records shall be made parties, and the court in the action shall partition and distribute the damages awarded, if any, among those persons as their rights appear. If there is controversy between them, the court may direct the amount of the damage awarded to be paid into court to abide the result of further appropriate proceedings either at law or in equity.

(3) The taking possession of the property sought to be condemned may not be delayed by reason of any dispute between the rival claimants or the failure to join any of them as a party to the proceedings in condemnation.

(4) If water rights are acquired or exercised by the department in connection with two or more works or projects, the department by order shall apportion or allocate to each of the works or projects such part of those water rights as it may determine. Upon the adoption of the order, those water rights shall be considered a part of each of the works or projects to the extent that the water rights have been so apportioned or allocated thereto respectively.

History: (1) thru (3)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 123, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-104, R.C.M. 1947 (4)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 3, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 158, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 120, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-102, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-102(7), 89-104.

85-1-210. Disposal of property by department. In addition to the powers conferred upon the department to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of waters for the purpose of irrigation, development of power, watering of stock, or other purposes, the department, with the approval of the board, may sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of waters from its waterworks systems for public, domestic, industrial, and other uses and for fire protection. The department, with the approval of the board, may sell or otherwise dispose of a water project, after the discharge of all of the bonds issued by the board to finance the construction or acquisition thereof, if any, and of all interest thereon and costs and expenses incurred in connection with any action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders of the bonds. The department shall make a determination of the market value of the water project prior to its sale or other disposition.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.24, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 137, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-127; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "with the approval of the board" after "The department" in the second sentence; substituted "water project" for "waterworks system which is not operated for the purpose of irrigation or development of power" near the beginning of the second sentence; substituted "The department shall make a determination of the market value of the water project prior to its sale or other disposition" for "however, no such sale or other disposition may be made except to a municipality, political subdivision, authority, or other public body of the state" at the end of the section.

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 156, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 26, 1981.

85-1-211. Management of property — water contracts. (1) Subject to this chapter, the department may fix and establish the prices, rates, and charges at which the resources and facilities made available under this chapter may be sold and disposed of and enter into contracts and agreements and do those things which in its judgment are necessary, convenient, or expedient for the accomplishment of the purposes and objects of this chapter, under such general rules and upon such terms, limitations, and conditions as it prescribes.

(2) The department shall enter into the contracts and fix and establish the prices, rates, and charges so as to provide at all times funds which will be sufficient to pay all costs of operation and maintenance of the works authorized by this chapter, together with necessary repairs thereto, and which will provide at all times sufficient funds to meet and pay the principal and interest of all bonds or loans as they severally become due and payable.

(3) This chapter does not authorize any change, alteration, or revision of those rates, prices, or charges as established by any contract entered into under this chapter except as provided by the contract.

(4) A contract made by the department for the sale of water, use of water, water storage, or other service or for the sale of any property or facilities shall provide that, in the event of a failure or default in the payment of moneys specified in the contract to be paid to the department, the department may, upon notice as is prescribed in the contract, terminate the contract and all obligations thereunder. The act of the department in ceasing on default to furnish or deliver water, use of water, water storage, or other service under the contract does not deprive the department of or limit any remedy provided by the contract or by law for the recovery of moneys due or which may become due under the contract.

(5) Subject to the approval of the board under 85-1-202, the department may sell, transfer to water user associations, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any rights-of-way, easements, or property or lease or rent the same or otherwise take and receive the income or profit and revenue therefrom. A determination shall be made by the department as to the market value of rights-of-way, easements, or property to be sold, transferred, abandoned, or otherwise disposed of.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 459, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-115(1), (3), (5); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 156, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "when it determines that they are no longer needed for the purposes of this chapter" after "the department may sell . . . easements, or property" in (5).

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 156, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 26, 1981.

85-1-212. Settlement of disputes over water contracts. (1) A person aggrieved by a decision of the department to terminate any contract under 85-1-211(4) may appeal to the board and be heard thereon by filing written notice of the appeal with the department within 10 days after receiving notice of termination of the contract from the department. The termination of the contract is stayed if an appeal is taken.

(2) If a dispute arises between the department and another party regarding amounts owing or the terms and conditions under a water marketing or

water purchase contract or under a contract for the construction or repair of works, that party may appeal to the board for a hearing thereon and a resolution of the dispute by filing written notice of the appeal with the department within 30 days after the final decision of the department regarding the dispute.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 459, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-115(4).

85-1-213. Institution of court actions by department. The department may institute in any court any actions, suits, and special proceedings necessary to enable it to acquire, own, and hold title to lands for dam sites, reservoir sites, water rights, rights-of-way for diversion and distributing canals, and lateral ditches and other means of distribution of water and may also in any court institute, maintain, and prosecute to final determination actions, suits, and special proceedings necessary to have the water rights adjudicated upon any stream or source of water supply from which is derived the water for the reservoir, diversion and distributing canals, lateral ditches, and other means of distribution of the water. The department may join owners of waters appropriated by a person, association, or corporation from the streams of the state so that adjudication may be had of all surplus water upon all the streams and sources of water supply of a project constructed by the department. All costs and expenses of the actions, suits, or special proceedings shall be paid by the department out of funds provided under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.15, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-118(2).

85-1-214. Exercise of department powers — scope of jurisdiction. The department may exercise any of its powers in:

(1) an adjoining state, unless the exercise of that power is not permitted under the laws of that state or of the United States;

(2) a national forest or public domain of the United States adjoining or located in the state of Montana, unless the exercise of those powers is not permitted under the laws of the United States;

(3) an adjoining country, unless the exercise of those powers is not permitted under the laws of that country or of the United States or under the treaties between that country and the United States.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 278, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 124, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-105(4).

85-1-215. Department duties — records and operations. The department shall keep full and complete accounts concerning all matters and things relating to the works and annually shall prepare balance sheets and income and profit and loss statements showing the financial condition of each project and file copies thereof with the secretary of state. All books and papers pertaining to all matters provided for in this chapter shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any party interested or any citizen of the state. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the department has full charge and control of the construction, operation, and maintenance of the works and the collection of all rates, charges, and revenues of whatsoever character therefrom. The department shall proceed immediately with the construction of the works upon funds being made available therefor and shall prosecute the works to completion as rapidly as possible.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.15, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 132, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-118(part).

85-1-216. Limitations on liabilities and obligations. No liability or obligation shall be incurred under this chapter beyond the extent to which money is provided under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-120(part).

85-1-217. Restoration and repair of damaged property. All public or private property damaged or destroyed in carrying out the powers granted under this chapter shall be restored or repaired and placed in their original condition, as nearly as practicable, or adequate compensation made therefor out of funds provided by this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-120(part).

85-1-218. Employment of county surveyors. Whenever deemed practical the department may employ county surveyors in the assistance and preparation of surveys and investigations conducted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.64, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 154, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-402(part).

85-1-219 and 85-1-220 reserved.

85-1-221. Contracts with the United States. The department may enter into contracts and leases with the United States, its instrumentalities or agencies, for the purpose of financing the construction of any works authorized by this chapter and may in those contracts or leases authorize the United States, its instrumentalities, or agencies to supervise and approve the construction, maintenance, and operation of the works or any project or portion thereof, until such times as any money expended, advanced, or loaned by said United States, its instrumentalities, or agencies and agreed to be repaid thereto by the department is fully repaid. It is a purpose and intent of this chapter that the department may accept cooperation from the United States, its instrumentalities, and agencies in the construction, maintenance, and operation and in financing the construction of any works authorized by this chapter, and the department may do all things necessary in order to avail itself of that aid, assistance, and cooperation under federal legislation now or hereafter enacted by congress.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.14, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 131, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-117.

85-1-222. Conformity to federal regulations authorized. For the purpose of obtaining financial aid from the United States of America, the department may adjust the plans and operation of a project, created under this chapter, to conform to the laws and regulations of the federal government and the supervision of any agency constituted under that authority and may exercise those powers whenever conferred.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 135, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-124.

85-1-223. Negotiations with other states by the department. The department may negotiate with the duly constituted authorities or agencies of other states and of the United States in the preparation of interstate compacts or agreements governing the use, distribution, and allocation of the water of any stream or streams flowing from Montana into such other states or flowing from such other states into Montana. It shall cooperate with other states and with the United States in making the necessary studies and obtaining the data necessary to the preparation of the compacts. This authority and the duties hereby imposed are limited to the preparation and proposal of the compact and the compact or agreement is not binding upon the state of Montana until approved by the legislature of Montana and the legislatures of the other state or states involved in the compact.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 1956.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 280, L. 1965; Sec. 81-2009, R.C.M. 1947; amd. and redes. 89-142 by Sec. 112, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-142.

85-1-224. Contracts with state agencies and counties. (1) A state agency or the boards of county commissioners having jurisdiction over any lands which may require the use of any water or water rights owned or controlled by the department or the United States or its agencies may enter into:

(a) such contracts as are necessary with the department, the United States, or agencies of the United States or others for the purchase of water or water rights needed for those lands; and

(b) any contracts as necessary or expedient, similar to contracts executed by individuals or others, to secure for the state, state institutions, counties, and state school and county lands the benefits of the water or water rights, which obligations may be similar to those of persons who become stockholders in corporations or who may agree to purchase and pay for water for irrigation purposes.

(2) These contracts may include agreements that the state and counties shall be subject to the same charges and payments as are other water users within the projects; however, none of those charges, payments, or costs shall constitute a lien against the state's interest in the lands.

(3) The obligations provided for in this section to be incurred upon behalf of the counties and the state shall not be in the nature of general obligations by either said counties or the state of Montana but shall constitute liens only upon such water or water rights purchased for the benefit of such lands.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.37, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 139, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-140, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 97, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.38, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-141, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-140, 89-141.

Part 3

Finance

85-1-301. Water conservation revenue bonds. (1) The board is hereby authorized to provide, by resolution, at one time or from time to time, for the issuance of water conservation revenue bonds of the state for the purpose of paying the cost, as hereinabove defined, of any one or more such public works, the principal and interest of which bonds shall be payable solely from the special fund herein provided for such payment. Such bonds shall mature at such time or times, not more than 40 years from their date or dates, as may be fixed by such resolution but may be made redeemable before maturity at the option of the state, to be exercised by the board, at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the board prior to the issuance of the bonds. The board shall determine the rate of interest such bonds shall bear; the time or times of payment of such interest; the form of the bonds and the interest coupons to be attached thereto; and the manner of executing the bonds and coupons and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest thereof, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without the state.

(2) Provisions may be made for the registration of any of the bonds in the name of the owner as to principal alone or as to both principal and interest. The bonds authorized under the provisions of this section and 85-1-303 may be issued and sold from time to time and in such amounts as may be determined by the board, and the board may sell the bonds in such manner and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interests of the state. The proceeds of such bonds shall be used solely for the payment of the cost of the works and shall be checked out in such manner and under such restrictions, if any, as the board may provide.

(3) Each resolution providing for the issuance of bonds shall set forth the project or projects for which the bonds are to be issued, and the bonds authorized by each such resolution shall constitute a separate series. The bonds of each series shall be identified by a series letter or letters and may be sold and delivered at one time or from time to time.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-156, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 89-109(1), (3), (5); amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "not exceeding 6% per annum" after "bonds shall bear" near the middle of (1); deleted language in (2) relating to sale of the bonds at less than a price which would yield 6% per annum to the purchaser.

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

85-1-302. Limitations on state liability. All bonds issued under 85-1-301 and 85-1-303 shall contain a statement on their face that the state shall not be obligated to pay the same or the interest thereon except from the special fund hereinafter set forth. In case any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officers before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. All such bonds shall be fully negotiable, as provided by the Uniform Commercial Code—Investment Securities. Such bonds shall not constitute or be a debt, liability, or obligation of the state and shall be secured only by the revenues of such works and the funds received from the sale or disposal of water and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of the works, property, and facilities to be acquired out of the proceeds of such bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-156, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 89-109(2).**

85-1-303. Procedure in case of insufficient bond proceeds. If the proceeds of the bonds, by error of calculation or otherwise, shall be less than the cost of the works, additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of such deficit and, unless otherwise provided in the trust indenture hereinafter mentioned or in the resolution authorizing the bonds, shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund, without preference or priority of the bonds first issued for the same works. If the proceeds of bonds issued for any such works shall exceed the cost thereof, the surplus shall be paid into the fund hereinafter provided for the payment of principal and interest of such bonds. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the board may, under like restrictions, issue temporary bonds with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds have been executed and are available for delivery. Such bonds may be issued without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions, and things which are specified and required by this chapter or by the constitution of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11-156, Ch. 264, L. 1963; R.C.M. 1947, 89-109(4).**

85-1-304. Lien upon bond proceeds. All moneys received from any bonds issued pursuant to 85-1-301 and 85-1-303 shall be applied solely to the payment of the cost of the works or to the appurtenant sinking fund and to the "administration fund", as hereinafter provided, and there shall be and hereby is created and granted a lien upon such moneys, until so applied, in favor of the holders of the bonds or the trustee hereinafter provided for in respect of such bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; R.C.M. 1947, 89-110.**

85-1-305. Use of trust indenture to secure bonds. In the discretion of the board, a series of the bonds may be secured by a trust indenture by and between the board and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or outside of the state. Each trust indenture or an executed counterpart thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state of Montana. The filing of a trust indenture or an executed counterpart thereof in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the property covered by the trust indenture is located is constructive notice of its contents to all persons from the time of the filing, and the recording of the trust indenture or its contents is not necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-111(1).**

85-1-306. Provisions for protecting bondholders. Either the resolution providing for the issuance of bonds or the trust indenture may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as are reasonable, proper, and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the state, the board, and the department in relation to the acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, operation, repair, and insurance of the works and the custody, safeguarding, and application of all moneys. It may provide that the works shall be acquired, constructed, or partly acquired and partly constructed and paid for under the supervision and approval of consulting engineers employed or designated by the department and satisfactory to the original purchasers of the bonds issued therefor, their successors, assigns, or nominees, who may be given the right to require that security given by contractors and by any depositary of the proceeds of the bonds or receipts and revenues of the works or other moneys pertaining thereto shall be satisfactory to the purchasers, successors, assigns, or nominees. The resolution or indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and trustee, restricting the individual rights of action of bondholders as is customary in trust indentures, deeds of trusts, and mortgages securing bonds or debentures of corporations. No enumeration of particular powers hereby granted shall be construed to impair any general grant of power herein contained. All expenses incurred in carrying out the trust indenture may be treated as a part of the cost of maintenance, operation, and repairs of the works affected by the indenture.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-111(2).

85-1-307. Provisions to secure payment of bonds. In connection with the issuance of the bonds for the purpose of paying in whole (or as supplemented by a grant from the United States or any instrumentality or agency thereof) the cost of the works or project or in order to secure the payment of the bonds, the board may:

(1) pledge all or any part of the income, profit, and revenue of the works or project and all moneys received from the sale or disposal of water, use of water, water storage, or other service and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of all or any part of the works or project and covenant to pay the income, profit, and revenue into the appropriate water fund and sinking fund;

(2) covenant against pledging all or any part of the income, profit, and revenue of the works or project and all moneys received from the sale or disposal of water, use of water, water storage, or other service and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of all or any part of the works or project;

(3) covenant against mortgaging all or any part of the works or project or against permitting or suffering any lien thereon;

(4) covenant to fix and establish such prices, rates, and charges for water and other services made available in connection with the works or project so as to provide at all times funds which will be sufficient to:

(a) pay all costs of operation and maintenance of the works or project, together with necessary repairs thereto;

(b) meet and pay the principal and interest of all the bonds as they severally become due and payable; and

(c) create such reserves for the principal and interest of all the bonds and for the meeting of contingencies in the operation and maintenance of the works or project as the board determines;

(5) make such further covenants as to such prices, rates, and charges as the board determines;

(6) create special funds, in addition to those required by this chapter, for moneys reserved for principal and interest on bonds or for the meeting of contingencies in the operation and maintenance of the works or project and determine the manner in which and the depositary or depositaries in which those funds shall be deposited and the manner in which they shall be secured, and it is lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the state to act as that depositary and to furnish such indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as required by the board;

(7) provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds;

(8) covenant against extending the time for the payment of the principal or interest on any of the bonds, directly or indirectly, by any means or in any manner;

(9) prescribe and covenant as to the events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of the bonds shall become or may be declared due before maturity and as to the terms and conditions upon which the declaration and its consequences may be waived;

(10) covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers, and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation;

(11) vest in a trustee or trustees the right to enforce any covenant made to secure or to pay the bonds or to foreclose any trust indenture in relation thereto, provide for the powers and duties of the trustee or trustees, limit the liabilities thereof, and provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them may enforce the covenant or exercise the right of foreclosure;

(12) make such covenants and do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure the bonds or, in the absolute discretion of the board, to make the bonds more marketable, notwithstanding that the covenants, acts, or things may not be enumerated or expressly authorized herein;

(13) do all things in the issuance of the bonds and provide for their security not inconsistent with the constitution of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 126, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-111(3).

85-1-308. Provisions for conveyance in trust or mortgage. In the discretion of the board, any trust indenture executed by it as security for a series of such bonds may contain provisions for conveying in trust or mortgaging the works, the project, or any part of such works or project, including all water rights which are a part thereof, constructed with the proceeds of such bonds or with such proceeds as supplemented by the proceeds of a grant to aid in financing such construction from the United States of America or any instrumentality or agency thereof. The trust indenture may be in such form and with such rights, remedies, and provisions as is customary in trust indentures, deeds of trust, and mortgages securing bonds and/or debentures of corporations. Any purchaser at any sale of any works or project pursuant to a judgment or decree in an action to foreclose a trust indenture conveying in trust or mortgaging any works or project shall obtain title to such works or project free from any trust or other obligation of the board, the state of Montana, or the public thereof as to its operation, maintenance, use, or disposition except the obligation to use all water impounded in such works or project for sale, rental, distribution, or other beneficial use.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 95, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-112.**

85-1-309. Actions by trustee and bondholders. (1) Any holder of any bonds issued under 85-1-301 or 85-1-303 or any of the coupons attached thereto and the trustee, if any, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by resolution passed before the issuance of the bonds or by the trust indenture, may:

(a) either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus, or other proceeding, including proceedings for the appointment of a receiver, protect and enforce any and all rights granted hereunder or under the resolution or trust indenture; and

(b) enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this chapter or by the resolution or trust indenture to be performed by the board or the department.

(2) While any bonds issued by the board remain outstanding, the powers, duties, or existence of the board or any official or agency of the state shall not be diminished or impaired in any manner that will affect adversely the interests and rights of the holders of the bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.16, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 133, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-119.**

85-1-310. Refunding revenue bonds. The board may issue refunding revenue bonds under the provisions of Title 7, chapter 7, part 46. For this purpose, in Title 7, chapter 7, part 46, references to "governing body" means the "board" and references to "municipality" means the "board".

History: **En Sec. 11, Ch. 212, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Codification. Sec. 12, Ch. 212, L. 1979, provided: "It is intended that section 11 be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 1, part 3, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 1, apply to section 11."

85-1-311 through 85-1-320 reserved.

85-1-321. Funds in general. The board shall create a fund to be known as the "administration fund" and shall also create three separate funds in respect of the bonds of each series, one fund to be known as the "construction fund, series ....", another fund to be known as the "water fund, series ....", and another fund to be known as the "sinking fund, series ....", each fund to be identified by the same series letter or letters as the bonds of the series. The moneys in each fund shall be deposited in such depository or depositories and secured in such manner as determined by the board. It is lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state to act as the depository and to furnish such indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the board. A separate account shall be kept in each construction fund and in each water fund for each project. All expenditures not properly chargeable to the construction fund account or to the water fund account of any one project shall be charged by the department in such proportions as it shall determine to the construction fund accounts or to the water fund accounts, as the case may be, of the projects in respect of which the expenditures were incurred.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.10, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 127, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-113.**

85-1-322. Construction funds. The proceeds of the bonds of each series issued under 85-1-301 and 85-1-303 shall be placed to the credit of the appropriate construction fund, which fund shall at all times be kept segregated and set apart from all other funds. There shall also be credited to the appropriate construction fund all accrued interest upon the bonds and the interest received upon the deposits of moneys in the fund and moneys received by way of grant from the United States or from any other source for the construction of the works. The moneys in each construction fund shall be paid out or disbursed in such manner as may be determined by the department, subject to this chapter, to pay the cost of the works. Any surplus which may remain in any construction fund after providing for the payment of the cost of the works shall be added to and become a part of the appropriate sinking fund hereinafter provided for.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.11, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 128, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-114.**

85-1-323. Sinking funds. (1) The board shall provide, in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of each series of bonds or in the trust indenture securing the same, for the paying into the appropriate sinking fund at stated intervals all moneys then remaining in the water fund after paying all costs of operation, maintenance, and repairs of the works. All moneys in each sinking fund shall be pledged for the payment of and used only for the purpose of paying:

(a) the interest upon the bonds as such interest shall fall due;

(b) the necessary fiscal agency charges for paying bonds and interest;

(c) the principal of the bonds as they fall due; and

(d) any premiums upon bonds retired by call or purchase as herein provided.

(2) Prior to the issuance of the bonds of each series, the board may provide by resolution or by such trust indenture for using the sinking fund or any part thereof in the purchase of any of the outstanding bonds payable therefrom at the market price thereof but not exceeding the price, if any, at which the same shall at the next interest date be payable or redeemable, and all bonds redeemed or purchased shall forthwith be canceled and no bonds shall be issued in place thereof. The moneys in each sinking fund, less such reserve as may be provided for in the resolution authorizing the bonds or in the trust indenture for the payment of interest and/or principal, if not used within a reasonable time for the purchase of bonds for cancellation as provided above, shall be applied to the redemption of bonds then subject to redemption at the redemption price then applicable.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-116.**

85-1-324 through 85-1-330 reserved.

85-1-331. Acceptance and use of appropriations and contributions. The department may receive and accept appropriations and contributions from any source of either money or property or other things of value to be held, used, and applied for the purposes in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.17, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 79, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 134, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-120(2).

85-1-332. Disposition of moneys collected. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter and such other water resource authority, powers, and duties as are conferred upon the department by law, the following moneys shall be deposited in the water development earmarked account created by 85-1-604:

(1) all sums of money donated or contributed by the federal government or any department or agencies thereof;

(2) all gifts, donations, bequests, and devises made to the state therefor and proceeds of the sale thereof; and the proceeds of the sale or redemption of and the interest earned by the securities purchased or acquired with money received under this subsection;

(3) all reimbursements for money advanced for the payment of the assessments upon state, school-granted, and other public lands for the improvement thereof as provided by law;

(4) all reimbursements for money advanced for the investigation and survey of reclamation, electrification, and rehabilitation systems or projects proposed to be financed in whole or in part by the reclamation of lands and diking, drainage, and diking and drainage dams for conservation of water to be used in reclamation of land or stock reservoirs or for the construction, maintenance, and operation of plants or projects for the manufacture or distribution of electric current;

(5) all reimbursements for costs of surveys and investigations for moneys advanced to counties, cities, or towns or their proportion of the cost thereof or from any other sources;

(6) except as otherwise provided by law, all income or profit and revenue of the works and all money received from the sale or disposal of water, use of water, water storage, or other service and from the operation, lease, sale, or other disposition of the works, property, and facilities acquired under this chapter; and

(7) except as otherwise provided by law, all sums received by the department for the use of electricity in excess of the maintenance and operation of the electrification system or project.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.63, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 241, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 153, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-401; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "water development earmarked account created by 85-1-604" for "earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department" in the first sentence; after subsection (5), deleted the lead-in to former subsection (2) that read "The following shall be deposited in the state general fund"; renumbered former subsections (2)(a) and (2)(b) as (6) and (7); and inserted "except as otherwise provided by law" at the beginning of (6) and (7).

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

85-1-333. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 349.64, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 80, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 154, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-402(part).

85-1-334. Repealed. Sec. 52, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 78, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 130, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-116.1.

Part 4

Special Projects

85-1-401. Legislative finding. (1) The legislature finds that the Daly ditch water project:

(a) would need extensive and costly repairs if operation of the project were to continue;

(b) has been historically operating at a loss since the state has owned and operated the project;

(c) would require increasing subsidization from the general fund for future operation of the project; and

(d) is, therefore, financially unsound.

(2) The legislature finds further that:

(a) the useful life of the Daly ditch water project to the state of Montana is at an end; and

(b) the Daly ditch water project should be disposed of by the state of Montana.

(3) Therefore, the legislature directs the department to dispose of the project as provided in 85-1-403 and to cancel and write off accounts receivable carried on the books of the department. If the department is not able to dispose of the project as provided in 85-1-403, then the project shall be abandoned as provided in 85-1-404.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Severability. Sec. 10, Ch. 534, L. 1979, was a severability section.

Effective date. Sec. 11, Ch. 534, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 10, 1979.

85-1-402. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 the following definitions apply:

(1) "Daly ditch water project" or "project" means the irrigation water project located in Ravalli County, Montana, and owned and operated by the state of Montana.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(3) "Person" means any individual, group, firm, partnership, corporation, cooperative, association, government subdivision, government agency, local government, or other organization or entity.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-403. Disposition of project. (1) Prior to July 1, 1982, the department may dispose of the Daly ditch water project by transfer, sale, or other legal conveyance to a person legally qualified to enter into contracts and operate and maintain the project. Preference shall be given to an organization of project water users formed to operate the project.

(2) Upon conveyance of the project, the department shall transfer all water rights, real property, personal property, equipment, fixtures, headgates, structures, canals, dikes, lateral ditches, dams, and reservoirs related to the project.

(3) If the department has entered into an agreement to transfer the project prior to July 1, 1982, but the actual transfer has not been effectuated prior to July 1, 1982, the department shall not abandon the project as provided in 85-1-404 until December 31, 1982.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-404. Abandonment of project. (1) If the project is not disposed of as provided in 85-1-403, the department shall abandon the project no later than December 31, 1982.

(2) The department shall publish notification of intent to abandon the project once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the Hamilton, Montana, area.

(3) A person to whom project properties revert, if any, may notify the department that he desires to take possession of the abandoned property in its present condition within 30 days after the last date of publication.

(4) The department shall not publish notification of intent to abandon until it has attempted to dispose of the project by transfer, sale, or other legal conveyance.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-405. Operation and maintenance. The department shall operate and maintain the project until July 1, 1982, or until the project is disposed of or abandoned as provided in 85-1-401 through 85-1-409.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-406. Entry on land. Any employee or agent of the department authorized by the director may enter upon any land to carry out the purposes of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409, including but not limited to entry to make inspections the department considers necessary of the project, entry to salvage or remove project property, and entry to make physical alterations to project property. The department shall give reasonable notice to the landowner of its intention to enter upon the land. The department is responsible for actual damages done to any property.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-407. Writeoff accounts receivable. Upon abandonment or disposition of the project, the department shall cancel and write off accounts receivable carried on the books of the department. The department shall establish procedures for canceling and writing off accounts receivable, and the procedures shall include the reporting of the canceling and writing off of the accounts receivable to the next session of the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 534, L. 1979.

85-1-408. Other laws and rules superseded. Sections 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 supersede other laws and rules. If any provision of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 is in conflict with any other law of this state or any rule adopted thereunder, 85-1-401 through 85-1-409 govern and control and the other law or rule is superseded for the purpose of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

85-1-409. Advisory council. (1) The department shall appoint an advisory council comprised of three legislators from Ravalli County and three representatives of the Daly ditch water users. In addition, the department may appoint one additional legislator to serve on the advisory council.

(2) The advisory council shall make recommendations concerning the disposition of the project pursuant to the provisions of 85-1-401 through 85-1-409, repair of the project, and all questions of operation and maintenance.

(3) The advisory council shall be created as provided in 2-15-122.

(4) The advisory council terminates no later than December 31, 1982.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 534, L. 1979.**

Part 5

Power Generation at Projects

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 503, L. 1981 (SB 229), read: "An act to provide for hydroelectric power generation at appropriate department of natural resources and conservation water projects; providing for the lease of such projects for the purpose of power generation; specifically authorizing the construction and operation of such facilities by the department if no lease is consummated; and establishing the method of sale of power generated at such facilities."

Preamble: The preamble to Ch. 503, L. 1981 (SB 229), provided: "WHEREAS, the availability of energy from traditional sources is diminishing; and

WHEREAS, the demand for energy from the state's citizens is increasing, due to population growth and economic expansion; and

WHEREAS, because of newly developing technology and increasing energy costs, small-scale hydroelectric power generation is becoming an economically feasible additional source of energy; and

WHEREAS, the state of Montana currently owns and controls many water projects which may have potential capacity for the small-scale generation of hydroelectric energy; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the people of Montana to utilize Montana's water resources to the fullest extent possible."

Codification Instruction: Section 14, Ch. 503, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 1 through 13 [85-1-501 through 85-1-513] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 1, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 1, apply to sections 1 through 13."

85-1-501. Survey of power generation capacity. The department shall study the economic and environmental feasibility of constructing and operating a small-scale hydroelectric power generating facility on each of the water projects under its control and shall periodically update such studies as the cost of the electrical energy increases. In determining whether small-scale hydroelectric generation may be economically feasible on a particular project, the department shall consider:

(1) the estimated cost of construction of a facility;

(2) the estimated cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the facility;

(3) the estimated cost of tying into an existing power distribution channel;

(4) the ability of public utilities or rural electric cooperatives to lease and operate such a facility;

(5) the debt burden to be serviced;
(6) the revenue expected to be derived; and
(7) the likelihood of a reasonable rate of return on the investment.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-502. Lease of sites to public utilities or electric cooperatives — first option. (1) If after completion of the feasibility study of a particular project the board determines that hydroelectric power generation at the project would be feasible and in the best interest of the people of the state of Montana, it shall publish notice and make the site available for lease for the purpose of small-scale hydroelectric power generation pursuant to 85-1-502 through 85-1-508.

(2) In issuing a notice of availability of a site for lease under this section, the board shall include in the notice any reasonable conditions it may find necessary in order to protect the interests of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-503. Receipt of applications. (1) Applications for lease may be submitted by any public utility, as defined in 69-3-101, or electric cooperative, organized under Title 35, chapter 18, that sells power to Montana customers or by any Montana corporation proposing to use a substantial portion of the electricity to be generated in its own operation.

(2) The board shall consider only applications received within 180 days after the final publication of the notice.

(3) Applications must include a statement of the capability of the applicant to achieve the annual production output estimated by the department, the estimated time to make the project operational, the bid amount of the royalty, and any other information that the board requests.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-504. Determinations by the board. (1) Within a reasonable time following the conclusion of the lease application period, the board shall hold a hearing to examine all applications that have been received for the lease of the project.

(2) Within 180 days following the conclusion of the lease application period, the board must reject any or all applications or must award a lease to the party whose offer, considered in its totality, is the most advantageous to the state.

(3) The decision must include a determination that the potential developer will provide an adequate royalty payment, is capable of carrying out the proposed development, can provide efficient and reliable service, and intends in good faith without unnecessary delay to proceed with the development.

(4) If all lease applications are rejected, the department may negotiate with all applicants on an equal basis in an effort to arrive at an acceptable application.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-505. Lease conditions. (1) The lessee must pay a royalty to the state as required in the lease.

(2) The board may authorize provisions in the lease that offer economic incentives for rapid development of the project or impose economic penalties for delays in development, which may include cancellation of the lease.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-506. Compliance with federal law. If the project must hold a license, permit, or exemption under federal law, the license, permit, or exemption shall be held by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-507. Duration of lease. The term of the lease may not exceed the term of the license, permit, or exemption held by the department under 85-1-506 and may in no event exceed 55 years.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-508. Duties of the department. The department has primary responsibility for supervision of any such lease. Any disputes that arise between the department and the lessee may be appealed to the board, upon written petition of either party.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-509. Power generation by department authorized. (1) If no lease applications are received under 85-1-503 or if the board rejects all lease applications under 85-1-504, the department may proceed to obtain any necessary license, permit, or exemption under federal law and commence construction and operation of a small-scale hydroelectric generation facility pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Construction may not commence until such time as the department has clear and convincing evidence that construction is economically feasible and is the most practical means by which the facility could be developed.

(2) Financing of construction and operation of the facility shall be accomplished in a manner determined by the board to be most feasible.

(3) The department may not sell power generated at a facility except to a public utility, a rural electric cooperative, or a federal power-marketing agency organized in Montana and selling power to Montana customers.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-510. Sale of power. If the operator of a small-scale hydroelectric generation facility under this chapter and a public utility or an electric cooperative are unable to mutually agree to a contract for the sale of electricity or a price for the electricity purchased by the utility or electric cooperative, the public service commission shall require the utility or electric cooperative to purchase the power under rates and terms established as provided in 85-1-511 through 85-1-513.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-511. Determination by the public service commission. A determination of the rates and terms under which the power must be purchased shall be made by the public service commission upon petition of the facility operator or a public utility or electric cooperative or during a rate proceeding involving the review of rates paid for electricity purchased from the facility. The commission shall render a decision within 120 days from receipt of the petition or before the completion of the rate review proceeding. The rate and terms of the determination must be according to the standards specified in 85-1-512.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-512. Standards for the determination. (1) The standards for the determination provided for in 85-1-511 by the public service commission shall include the following:

(a) Long-term contracts for the purchase of electricity by the utility or electric cooperative from a small-scale hydroelectric facility under this chapter shall be encouraged in order to enhance the economic feasibility of such facilities.

(b) The rates paid by a utility or electric cooperative to a small-scale hydroelectric facility may not exceed, over the term of the purchase contract, the incremental cost to the utility or electric cooperative of the electricity that, but for the purchase from the small-scale hydroelectric facility, the utility or electric cooperative would generate or purchase from another source.

(c) The rates to be paid by a utility or an electric cooperative for power purchased from a small-scale hydroelectric facility shall be established with consideration of the availability and reliability of the power produced.

(2) The commission may set these rates by use of any of the following methods:

(a) the levelized avoided cost over the term of the contract;

(b) the cost of production for the small-scale hydroelectric facility plus a just and reasonable return; or

(c) any other method that will promote the development of small-scale hydroelectric facilities.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

85-1-513. Purchase of power by electric cooperative not agreeing to be bound by public service commission determination. If any electric cooperative wishing to purchase power from a small-scale hydroelectric facility under this chapter refuses to submit to the ratemaking authority of the public service commission established in 85-1-511, then the rate for such cooperative may be determined by the federal energy regulatory commission upon proper petition. The facility shall sell power in accordance with such determination, so long as the rates and terms so established will allow the facility a reasonable return.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 503, L. 1981.**

Part 6

Water Development Program

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 505, L. 1981 (SB 409), read: "An act to create a water development program; establishing a loan and grant program for water development projects and activities; establishing an earmarked water development account; allocating a portion of the coal severance tax proceeds; allocating a portion of the interest income from the resource indemnity trust account; creating authority for water development bonds; creating authority for coal severance tax trust fund bonds; requiring a limited appropriation of income and interest from the coal severance tax trust; lifting the interest ceiling on water conservation revenue bonds; amending sections 15-35-108, 15-38-202, 85-1-102, 85-1-301, 85-1-332, 90-2-101, 90-2-111, and 90-2-124, MCA; repealing sections 85-1-333 and 85-1-334, MCA; and providing effective dates."

Codification Instruction: Section 50, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 1, 2, and 4 through 23 are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 1, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 1, apply to sections 1, 2, and 4 through 23."

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

Coal Severance Tax Bonds — Tongue River Dam: HB 846 (1981) appropriated funds to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation for the rehabilitation of the Tongue River Dam and approved the issuance of state of Montana coal severance tax bonds for a state-federal cost share of the Tongue River Dam rehabilitation construction costs.

Temporary Water Resources Oversight Committee: Chapter 609, L. 1981, provided:

"Section 1. **Water resources oversight committee — establishment — appointment — organization.** (1) There is established a water resources oversight committee.

(2) The speaker of the house and the committee on committees of the senate shall each appoint four members of their respective house to serve on the committee. No more than two members from each house may be from the same party.

(3) Committee members shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among their number.

(4) Committee members are entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in 5-2-302.

Section 2. **Function of the committee.** (1) The water resources oversight committee shall work with and oversee the efforts of state agencies charged with the responsibility of developing and managing the state's water resources, including the water development program created under Senate Bill 409 in the 47th legislature. The committee shall keep informed of water development projects and activities requested under the water development program. The committee may study any other issues related to water development and conservation as its members consider important to the people of the state.

(2) The committee may make such recommendations to agencies and the legislature relating to water development and conservation programs and requests for grants and loans for projects and activities under Senate Bill 409 as it considers necessary. Such recommendations may include proposals for legislation.

(3) The committee may continue the work of the previous interim's water resources and adjudication oversight committee of overseeing the implementation of the water rights adjudication system provided for in Title 85, chapter 2.

Section 3. **Committee assistance.** The committee may arrange with the legislative council to receive support services subject to the limitations of funds available for that purpose.

Section 4. **Appropriation.** There is appropriated from the renewable resource development clearance fund account $15,000 to the legislative council for the biennium ending June 30, 1983, for the purpose of supporting the activities of the water resources oversight committee.

Section 5. **Effective and expiration date.** This act is effective on July 1, 1981, and expires June 30, 1983."

85-1-601. Purpose and policies. (1) The legislature finds and declares that in order that the people of Montana may enjoy the full economic and recreational benefits of the state's water resources, the state must establish this long-term water development program providing financial and administrative assistance to private, local, and state entities for water resource development projects and activities.

(2) The purpose of the water development program is to further the state's policies, set forth in 85-1-101, regarding the conservation, development, and beneficial use of water resources.

(3) The legislature recognizes that water is one of the most valuable and important renewable resources in Montana; therefore, it is appropriate that a portion of the taxes on the removal of nonrenewable resources be dedicated to the conservation, development, and beneficial use of water resources.

(4) The development of water resources is of a high priority because a large portion of Montana's present and future economy is based either directly or indirectly on the wise use of water.

(5) This water development program is an integral part of the implementation and development of the comprehensive, coordinated, multiple-use water resources plan known as the "state water plan".

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-602. Objectives. The department shall administer a water development program to accomplish such objectives as rehabilitation of state-owned water projects and works; promotion of private, local government, and state water development; development of water-based recreation and the protection of water resources for the benefit of agriculture, flood control, and other uses; development of offstream and tributary storage; and development of state-tribal, state-federal, and state-tribal-federal water projects. The storage of water for existing and future beneficial uses shall be given the highest priority unless a water development project or activity designed to accomplish another objective is demonstrated to be more beneficial to a greater number of people. The water development program is the key implementation portion of the state water plan and shall be administered to accomplish the objectives of the plan.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-603. *(Effective July 1, 1983)* **Water development sinking account created — coal severance tax allocated.** (1) There is created a water development sinking account within the sinking fund established in 17-2-102.

(2) The state pledges and allocates and directs to be credited to the water development sinking account, as received, 1 ¼ % of all money from time to time received from the coal severance tax collected under Title 15, chapter 35, and remaining after allocation of such tax to the trust fund established under Article IX, section 5, of The Constitution of the State of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

85-1-604. Water development earmarked account created — revenues allocated — limitations on appropriations from account. (1) There is created a water development earmarked account within the earmarked revenue fund established in 17-2-102.

(2) There shall be paid into the water development earmarked account:

(a) all revenues of the works and other money as provided in 85-1-332;

(b) 30% of the interest income of the resource indemnity trust account as provided in and subject to the conditions of 15-38-202;

(c) the excess of the coal severance tax proceeds allocated by 85-1-603 to the water development sinking account above debt service requirements as provided in and subject to the conditions of 85-1-619.

(3) Appropriations may be made from the water development earmarked account for the following purposes and subject to the following conditions:

(a) An amount less than or equal to that paid into the account under 85-1-332 and only that amount may be appropriated for the operation and maintenance of state-owned projects and works. If the amount of money available for appropriation under this subsection (3)(a) is greater than that necessary for operation and maintenance expenses, the excess may be appropriated as provided in subsection (3)(b).

(b) An amount less than or equal to that paid into the account from the resource indemnity trust account plus any excess from subsection (3)(a) and only that amount may be appropriated from the account for:

(i) the rehabilitation of state-owned projects and works, including the rehabilitation of spillways of state-owned dams;

(ii) the formulation of downstream emergency warning and evacuation plans for state-owned dams;

(iii) the development of the hydropower potential of state-owned dams;

(iv) assistance in the implementation of the water reservations established under 85-2-316 of conservation districts;

(v) the promotion of the development of offstream and tributary storage;

(vi) the promotion of joint state-tribal, state-federal, and state-tribal-federal water development;

(vii) administrative expenses, including but not limited to the salaries and expenses of personnel, equipment, office space, and other necessities incurred in the administration of the water development program except the administration of loans and grants; and

(viii) any other expenditures that meet the policies and objectives of the state water development program.

(c) An amount less than or equal to that paid into the account from the water development sinking account and only that amount may be appropriated from the account for loans and grants for water development projects and activities and for administrative expenses, including but not limited to the salaries and expenses of personnel, equipment, office space, and other necessities incurred in administering the loans and grants.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-605. Grants and loans to state and local governments. (1) The department may recommend to the legislature that grants and loans be made from coal severance tax proceeds deposited in the water development earmarked account and loans be made from water development bond proceeds deposited in the water development clearance account to a department, agency, board, commission, or other division of state government or to a city, county, or other political subdivision or local government body of the state. The legislature may approve by appropriation or other appropriate means those grants and loans it finds consistent with the policies and purposes of the program.

(2) The grants and loans provided for by this section may be made for the purchase, lease, development, or construction of water development projects and activities for the conservation, management, use, development, or protection of the water and related agricultural, land, fish, wildlife, and water recreation resources in the state; for the purpose of feasibility and design studies for such projects; for development of plans for and the rehabilitation, expansion, and modification of water development projects; for other water development projects and activities that will enhance the water resources of the state; and for similar purposes approved by the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-606. Grants and loans to private persons. (1) To encourage the construction and development of water development projects and activities, the department may make grants and loans to private persons from funds appropriated from the water development earmarked account and may make loans to private persons from the water development clearance account.

(2) The department shall publicize the statutes and rules governing grants and loans to private persons for water development projects and activities, set and publicize application deadlines, and accept applications for grants and loans.

(3) The department shall review, evaluate, and select water development projects and activities for which grants or loans may be awarded.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-607. Division of funds between water development projects and activities. (1) The department shall recommend, to the extent possible, that water development projects and water development activities be funded equally when making recommendations to the legislature on loans and grants for state and local water development under 85-1-605.

(2) The department shall, to the extent possible, in approving grants and loans to private persons fund water development projects and water development activities equally.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-608. Applications for grants and loans to private persons. (1) A private person may apply for a grant or loan to finance a water development project or activity to be constructed, developed, and operated in Montana.

(2) An application for a loan or grant must be in the form prescribed by the board and contain or be accompanied by any information necessary to adequately describe the proposed project or activity and necessary for evaluation of the proposed project or activity under the criteria set out in 85-1-609 and 85-1-610.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-609. Eligibility for a loan or grant to a private person. The department may not award a grant or loan to a private person unless the department finds, based on the application and the department's investigation and evaluation of the proposal, that:

(1) the proposed water development project or activity:

(a) will promote, enhance, or advance the purpose, policies, and objectives of the water development program;

(b) will be constructed, developed, and operated within the state of Montana;

(c) will be economically feasible. (A project or activity is economically feasible if the project benefits exceed the project costs. The department shall consider only tangible benefits and costs in calculating economic feasibility.)

(d) will be an efficient use of natural resources including water, energy, land, and air. (An efficient use is one that minimizes waste.)

(e) will provide multipurpose facilities to the extent practicable;

(f) will comply with statutory and regulatory standards protecting the quality of resources such as air, water, land, fish, wildlife, and recreational opportunities;

(g) will provide associated public benefits in addition to any private benefits the project or activity may provide; and

(h) is needed to accomplish the purpose for which the water development project or activity is proposed;

(2) the applicant has adequate financial resources to construct, operate, and maintain the water development project or activity. The department shall consider financial resources from any source for which the applicant has qualified, including a water development grant or loan.

(3) the applicant holds or can acquire all necessary lands, other than public lands, and interests therein and water rights necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed water development project or activity;

(4) if the application is for a loan, the applicant is credit-worthy and able and willing to enter into a contract with the department for loan repayment and construction or development of the proposed water development project or activity; and

(5) if the application is for a grant, the applicant is able and willing to enter into a contract with the department for construction or development of the proposed water development project or activity.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-610. Evaluation of grants and loans to private persons. The department shall consider the following criteria and preferences in evaluating applications and selecting the recipients of grants and loans for water development projects and activities that are eligible for funding under 85-1-609:

(1) The extent and desirability of the public benefits that will be provided must be considered.

(2) A water development project or activity that will be used as part of a family farm shall be given preference. A family farm is one devoted primarily to agriculture under the ownership and operation of a resident Montana family.

(3) A water development project or activity that will utilize or develop water reserved under 85-2-316 shall be given preference.

(4) The department, to the extent practicable, shall attempt to achieve geographic balance in the promotion of water development projects and activities through the awarding of loans and grants to private persons.

(5) The extent to which the water development project or activity will fully utilize water resources and promote the conservation and efficient use of the water resource shall be evaluated and considered.

(6) Projects or activities that could not be accomplished without the assistance of a loan or grant shall be given preference.

(7) The department shall give due consideration to any other factor that, in the department's judgment, is important to the evaluation of the water development project or activity in light of the purposes, policies, and objectives of the water development program.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-611. Department to solicit views. The department shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects and activities the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, commissions, and other subdivisions of the state, including local political subdivisions, of the federal government, and of other interested and affected persons.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-612. Rulemaking authority. The board shall adopt rules:

(1) prescribing the form and content of applications for grants and loans;

(2) governing the application of the criteria for awarding loans and grants to private persons;

(3) providing for the servicing of loans including arrangements for obtaining security interests and the establishment of reasonable fees or charges to be made; and

(4) describing the terms and conditions for making grants and loans, the security instruments, and the agreements necessary.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to SB 409 (Ch. 505, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for this bill because it delegates rulemaking authority to the Board of Natural Resources and Conservation in section 13.

The intent is to provide the Board with the authority to adopt those rules necessary to administer the loan and grant portion of the water development program. The authority is limited by section 13 to prescribing the form and content of applications for grants and loans, to adopting rules governing the application of the criteria for awarding loans and grants to private persons, to adopting rules providing for the servicing of loans including arrangements for obtaining security interests and the establishment of reasonable fees or charges to be made, and to prescribing the terms and conditions for making grants and loans, the security instruments, and the agreements necessary."

85-1-613. Limits on loans. (1) No loan for a water development project or activity may be made from the water development earmarked or clearance account that exceeds the least of $100,000, 10% of the estimated total funds potentially available for loans in the water development earmarked and clearance accounts in the biennium in which the loan will be made, or 80% of the fair market value of the security given therefor. In determining the fair market value for the security given for a loan, the department shall consider appraisals made by qualified appraisers and other factors it considers important.

(2) The period for repayment of loans may not exceed 30 years.

(3) The board shall from time to time establish the interest rate at which loans may be made under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-614. Limits on grants from water development earmarked account. The maximum grant awarded to a private person may not exceed 5% of the estimated total funds potentially available in the water development earmarked account for grants in the biennium in which the grant will be made or 25% of the total project cost, whichever is less.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-615. Security interests. The state has a lien upon a project constructed with money from the water development earmarked or clearance account for the amount of the loan and interest due the state. This lien may attach to any project facilities, equipment, easements, real property, and property of any kind or nature owned by the debtor, including all water rights. The department shall file with the county clerk and recorder of each county in which a part of the project is located either a financing statement or a real estate mortgage covering the loan, its amount, terms, and a description of the security. The county clerk and recorder shall record and index the lien as other liens are required by law to be recorded and indexed. The lien shall be valid until paid in full or otherwise discharged. The lien shall be foreclosed in accordance with applicable state law governing foreclosure of mortgages and liens.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-616. Administration of loans and grants. The department shall:

(1) administer the loan and grant program established by this part;

(2) service loans made or contract and pay for the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security interests; and

(3) collect reasonable fees or charges for the servicing of loans, including arrangements for obtaining security interests.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 505, L. 1981.**

85-1-617. Issuing bonds. (1) When authorized by the legislature and within the limits of the authorization and within the further limitations established in this section, the board of examiners may issue and sell water development bonds of the state in the amount and manner it considers necessary and proper to finance the water development loan program. The full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state are pledged for the prompt and full payment of all bonds so issued and interest and redemption premiums payable thereon according to their terms.

(2) Each series of water development bonds may be issued by the board of examiners, upon request of the board of natural resources and conservation, at public or private sale, in such denominations and forms, whether payable to bearer with attached interest coupons or registered as to principal or as to both principal and interest, with such provisions for conversion or exchange and for the issuance of notes in anticipation of the issuance of definitive bonds, bearing interest at such rate or rates, maturing at such rate or rates, maturing at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from date of issue, subject to optional or mandatory redemption at such earlier times and prices and upon such notice, with such provisions for payment and discharge by the deposit of funds or securities in escrow for that purpose, and payable at the office of such banking institution or institutions within or outside the state, as the board of examiners shall determine subject to the limitations contained in this section.

(3) In the issuance of each series of water development bonds, the interest rates and the maturities and any mandatory redemption provisions thereof shall be established in such manner that the funds then specifically pledged and appropriated by law to the water development sinking account will in the judgment of the board of examiners be received in an amount sufficient in each year to pay all principal, redemption premiums, and interest

due and payable in that year with respect to that and all prior series of such bonds, except outstanding bonds as to which the obligation of the state has been discharged by the deposit of funds or securities sufficient for their payment in accordance with the terms of the resolutions by which they are authorized to be issued.

(4) In all other respects, the board of examiners is authorized to prescribe the form and terms of the bonds and shall do whatever is lawful and necessary for their issuance and payment. Such bonds and any interest coupons appurtenant thereto must be signed by the members of the board of examiners, and the bonds must be issued under the great seal of the state of Montana. The bonds and coupons may be executed with facsimile signatures and seal in the manner and subject to the limitations prescribed by law. The state treasurer shall keep a record of all such bonds issued and sold.

(5) There is created a water development clearance account within the bond proceeds and insurance clearance fund established in 17-2-102.

(6) All proceeds of bonds issued under this section, other than refunding bonds, must be deposited in the water development clearance account established in subsection (5), except that any principal and accrued interest received in repayment of a loan made from the proceeds of bonds issued under this section must be deposited in the water development sinking account and must be applied to the payment, redemption premiums, and interest on the particular bond issue from whose proceeds the loan was made. All proceeds of refunding bonds must be deposited in the water development sinking account and applied to the payment and redemption of outstanding bonds issued under this section as directed by the board, whether at maturity or on any earlier date on which they may be prepaid according to their terms.

(7) All actions taken by the board of examiners under this section or 85-1-619 must be authorized by a vote of a majority of the members of the board of examiners.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Coordination: Subsection (3), sec. 53, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "(3) The bonds authorized under section 18 [85-1-617] may not be issued unless a bill authorizing the debt created by the sale of the bonds and appropriating the funds pledged for their repayment is passed and approved by two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature." HB 851 (Ch. 507, L. 1981) was passed and approved with the required majority and authorized the creation of state debt of $5 million for funding for water development bonds.

85-1-618. Bond proceeds only for loans. Water development bond proceeds may be used only for the purpose of making loans as provided in the water development program.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-619. Sinking fund account — pledge and administration of sufficient balance. (1) The legislature may levy, impose, assess, and pledge and appropriate to the water development sinking account any tax, charge, fee, rental, or other income from any designated source. The state reserves the right to modify from time to time the nature and amount of special taxes and other revenues pledged and appropriated to the water development sinking account, provided that the aggregate resources so pledged and appropriated are determined by the legislature to be sufficient for the prompt and full payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premiums when due on all bonds payable from that account and provided that the pledge of the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state for the security of all such bonds shall be and remain irrevocable until they are fully paid.

(2) Money in the water development sinking account must be used first, to pay interest, principal, and redemption premiums when due and payable with respect to water development bonds; second, to accumulate a reserve for the further security of such payments, to the amount required each month to meet those payments due within 12 months thereafter; and third, to restore the reserve to this amount after each payment.

(3) After the reserve provided for in subsection (2) has been accumulated in the water development sinking account, money at any time received in the water development sinking account in excess of that amount must be transferred by the treasurer to the water development earmarked account. If the balance on hand at any time in the water development sinking account is not sufficient to accumulate required reserves under subsection (2) and is not restored to the required amount within 3 months thereafter from funds specifically pledged and appropriated to the water development sinking account, the treasurer in accordance with the pledge of the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state shall transfer an amount sufficient to restore the required balance from the general fund to the water development sinking account.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-620. Water development refunding bonds. (1) The board of examiners may issue refunding bonds at such times and in such amounts, if any, as may be necessary to pay principal or interest due that cannot be paid from funds then on hand in the water development sinking account. The board of examiners may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding bonds before maturity for the purpose of extending the maturities thereof so far as determined by the board of examiners to be necessary to assure that the funds then pledged to the water development sinking account will be sufficient for payment of principal and interest due in subsequent years. The board of examiners may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding bonds before maturity for the purpose of reducing the interest cost or the total amount of principal and interest payable thereon.

(2) No refunding bonds may be issued and sold more than 3 months before all bonds refunded thereby mature or are called for redemption unless the proceeds thereof, with any other funds in the water development sinking account that are needed and available for the purpose or securities purchased from such proceeds and other funds, are deposited with a suitable banking institution within or outside the state, in escrow, for the retirement of the refunded bonds at maturity or at a prior date or dates on which they have been called for redemption in accordance with their terms, in an amount and in a manner sufficient under the provisions securing the refunded bonds, so that the state's obligation to pay the same, from sources other than the escrow fund, is discharged.

(3) No new debt may be created by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with this section, but such refunding bonds shall evidence the debt previously created and shall be secured by the pledge of the full faith

and credit and taxing powers of the state and by the further provisions of this part in the same manner as the bonds refunded thereby.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-621. Report to the legislature. The department shall prepare a biennial report to the legislature describing the status of the water development program. The report must describe ongoing projects and activities and those which have been completed during the biennium. The report must also describe proposed projects and activities for the coming biennium and recommendations for necessary appropriations. A copy of the report shall be submitted to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house and to such other members as may request a copy.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-622. Penalty. No member, officer, attorney, or other employee of the board or the department may, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of or receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business under this part other than the salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as a member, officer, attorney, or employee. A person convicted of violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $2,000 or be imprisoned for not to exceed 2 years, or both.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

85-1-623. Authorization of water development bonds. The legislature, through the enactment of this section by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house, authorizes the creation of state debt in an amount not to exceed $5 million and the issuance and sale of water development bonds in this amount for the purpose of providing funds appropriated to the water development clearance fund account for loans as provided in the water development program.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 507, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to HB 851 (Ch. 507, L. 1981) read: "An act authorizing the issuance of and creating a state debt for water development bonds in an amount not to exceed $5 million; and providing a contingent effective date."

Contingent Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 507, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective if, and only if, Senate Bill No. 409 is passed and approved." SB 409 (Ch. 505, L. 1981) was approved April 23, 1981. Section 54 of Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided that the act was to be effective July 1, 1981.

Codification Instruction: Section 2, Ch. 507, L. 1981, provided: "Section 1 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 1, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 1, apply to section 1."

CHAPTER 2

SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section

85-2-101. Declaration of policy and purpose.
85-2-102. Definitions.
85-2-103. Measurement of water.
85-2-104. Slurry transport of coal.

Sections 85-2-105 through 85-2-110 reserved.
85-2-111. Department powers.
85-2-112. Department duties.
85-2-113. Board powers and duties.
85-2-114. Prevention of waste.
85-2-115. Entry on land.
85-2-116. Legal assistance.
Sections 85-2-117 through 85-2-120 reserved.
85-2-121. Administrative proceedings.
85-2-122. Penalties.
85-2-123. Deposit of fees and penalties.
85-2-124. Fees for environmental impact statements.
85-2-125. Recovery of attorney fees by prevailing party.
Sections 85-2-126 through 85-2-130 reserved.
85-2-131. Application for change of watercourse name.
85-2-132. Change of watercourse name — public notice.
85-2-133. Change of watercourse name — hearing.
85-2-134. Change of watercourse name — judgment to be filed with county clerk.

Part 2 — Adjudication of Water Rights

85-2-201 through 85-2-210. Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 697, L. 1979.
85-2-211. Petition by attorney general.
85-2-212. Order by supreme court.
85-2-213. Notice of order.
85-2-214. Commencement of action.
85-2-215. Consolidation of matters.
85-2-216. Venue for water rights determinations.
85-2-217. Suspension of adjudication.
Sections 85-2-218 through 85-2-220 reserved.
85-2-221. Filing of claim of existing water right.
85-2-222. Exemptions.
85-2-223. Public recreational uses.
85-2-224. Statement of claim.
85-2-225. Filing fee.
85-2-226. Abandonment by failure to file claim.
85-2-227. Claim to constitute prima facie evidence.
Sections 85-2-228 through 85-2-230 reserved.
85-2-231. Preliminary decree.
85-2-232. Availability of preliminary decree.
85-2-233. Hearing on preliminary decree.
85-2-234. Final decree.
85-2-235. Appeals from final decree.
85-2-236. Certificate of water right.
Sections 85-2-237 through 85-2-240 reserved.
85-2-241. Water right adjudication account.
85-2-242. Expenses to be borne by state.
85-2-243. Department assistance to water judges.

Part 3 — Appropriations, Permits, and Certificates of Water Rights

85-2-301. Right to appropriate.
85-2-302. Application for permit.
85-2-303. Permit for conversion of nonproductive oil or gas well.
85-2-304. Appropriation by state board of land commissioners.
85-2-305. Appropriation permit for reservoir.
85-2-306. Exceptions to permit requirements.
85-2-307. Notice of application.
85-2-308. Objections.
85-2-309. Hearings on objections.
85-2-310. Action on application.
85-2-311. Criteria for issuance of permit.

85-2-312. Terms of permit.
85-2-313. Provisional permit.
85-2-314. Revocation of permit.
85-2-315. Certificate of water right.
85-2-316. Reservation of waters.
85-2-317. Limitation on appropriation of ground water.
85-2-318. Water right appropriation account.
Sections 85-2-319 and 85-2-320 reserved.
85-2-321. Milk River Basin — suspension of action on permits — proposal.
85-2-322. Hearing — order.
85-2-323. Request to modify suspension — order.

Part 4 — Utilization of Water

85-2-401. Priority.
85-2-402. Changes in appropriation rights.
85-2-403. Transfer of appropriation right.
85-2-404. Abandonment of appropriation right.
85-2-405. Procedure for declaring appropriation rights abandoned.
85-2-406. District court supervision of water distribution.
Sections 85-2-407 through 85-2-410 reserved.
85-2-411. Water turned into natural channels.
85-2-412. Return of surplus water to stream.
85-2-413. Diversion of natural flow of waters — when permitted.
85-2-414. Conduction of water.
85-2-415. Owners of water to sell surplus.
85-2-416. Duty of purchaser to dig ditches.
85-2-417. Enforcement of right to surplus.
85-2-418. Purchaser cannot sell surplus water.

Part 5 — Groundwater

85-2-501. Definitions.
85-2-502. Administrative rules.
85-2-503. Controlled groundwater subareas.
85-2-504. Standards for determining fresh water.
85-2-505. Waste and contamination of groundwater prohibited.
85-2-506. Controlled groundwater areas — designation or modification.
85-2-507. Limiting withdrawals — modification of order.
85-2-508. Controlled groundwater areas — permits to appropriate.
85-2-509. Administrative finding of priorities.
85-2-510. Production of water from oil and gas wells — hearings — jurisdiction of board of oil and gas conservation.
85-2-511. Scope of administrative hearing.
85-2-512. Investigations.
85-2-513. Administration of oaths and subpoena of witnesses.
85-2-514. Inspection of wells.
85-2-515. Information available to public.
85-2-516. Well logs.
85-2-517. Reports by water well drillers.
85-2-518. Groundwater supervisors.
85-2-519. Hearings before the board.
85-2-520. Penalties.

Part 6 — Yellowstone River Basin

85-2-601. Statement of legislative findings and policy.
85-2-602. Definitions.
85-2-603. Suspension of action.
85-2-604. When department may suspend action.
85-2-605. Reservations.
85-2-606. Application of part.
85-2-607. Utility facilities.

85-2-608. Certain changes of use allowed.

Part 7 — Indian and Federal Water Rights

85-2-701. Legislative intent.
85-2-702. Negotiation with Indian tribes.
85-2-703. Negotiation with federal government.
85-2-704. Termination of negotiations.

Part 8 — Diversions from the Yellowstone River Basin

85-2-801. Definitions.
85-2-802. Authority to approve diversions.
85-2-803. Legislative review.
85-2-804. Application — notice — objections — hearing.
85-2-805. Criteria for approval — terms.
85-2-806. Combined proceeding.
85-2-807. Department authorized to appear in administrative and legal proceedings.

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Temporary Water Resources Oversight Committee: Chapter 609, L. 1981, provided:

"Section 1. **Water resources oversight committee — establishment — appointment — organization.** (1) There is established a water resources oversight committee.

(2) The speaker of the house and the committee on committees of the senate shall each appoint four members of their respective house to serve on the committee. No more than two members from each house may be from the same party.

(3) Committee members shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among their number.

(4) Committee members are entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in 5-2-302.

Section 2. **Function of the committee.** (1) The water resources oversight committee shall work with and oversee the efforts of state agencies charged with the responsibility of developing and managing the state's water resources, including the water development program created under Senate Bill 409 in the 47th legislature. The committee shall keep informed of water development projects and activities requested under the water development program. The committee may study any other issues related to water development and conservation as its members consider important to the people of the state.

(2) The committee may make such recommendations to agencies and the legislature relating to water development and conservation programs and requests for grants and loans for projects and activities under Senate Bill 409 as it considers necessary. Such recommendations may include proposals for legislation.

(3) The committee may continue the work of the previous interim's water resources and adjudication oversight committee of overseeing the implementation of the water rights adjudication system provided for in Title 85, chapter 2.

Section 3. **Committee assistance.** The committee may arrange with the legislative council to receive support services subject to the limitations of funds available for that purpose.

Section 4. **Appropriation.** There is appropriated from the renewable resource development clearance fund account $15,000 to the legislative council for the biennium ending June 30, 1983, for the purpose of supporting the activities of the water resources oversight committee.

Section 5. **Effective and expiration date.** This act is effective on July 1, 1981, and expires June 30, 1983."

Part 1

General Provisions

85-2-101. Declaration of policy and purpose. (1) Pursuant to Article IX of the Montana constitution, the legislature declares that any use of water is a public use and that the waters within the state are the property of the state for the use of its people and are subject to appropriation for beneficial uses as provided in this chapter.

(2) A purpose of this chapter is to implement Article IX, section 3 (4) of the Montana constitution, which requires that the legislature provide for the administration, control, and regulation of water rights and establish a system of centralized records of all water rights. The legislature declares that this system of centralized records recognizing and establishing all water rights is essential for the documentation, protection, preservation, and future beneficial use and development of Montana's water for the state and its citizens and for the continued development and completion of the comprehensive state water plan.

(3) It is the policy of this state and a purpose of this chapter to encourage the wise use of the state's water resources by making them available for appropriation consistent with this chapter and to provide for the wise utilization, development, and conservation of the waters of the state for the maximum benefit of its people with the least possible degradation of the natural aquatic ecosystems. In pursuit of this policy, the state encourages the development of facilities which store and conserve waters for beneficial use, for the maximization of the use of those waters in Montana, for the stabilization of stream flows, and for groundwater recharge.

(4) Pursuant to Article IX, section 3 (1) of the Montana constitution, it is further the policy of this state and a purpose of this chapter to recognize and confirm all existing rights to the use of any waters for any useful or beneficial purpose.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-866.

85-2-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Appropriate" means to divert, impound, or withdraw (including by stock for stock water) a quantity of water or, in the case of a public agency, to reserve water in accordance with 85-2-316.

(2) "Beneficial use", unless otherwise provided, means a use of water for the benefit of the appropriator, other persons, or the public, including but not limited to agricultural (including stock water), domestic, fish and wildlife, industrial, irrigation, mining, municipal, power, and recreational uses.

(3) "Board" means the board of natural resources and conservation provided for in 2-15-3302.

(4) "Certificate" means a certificate of water right issued by the department.

(5) "Declaration" means the declaration of an existing right filed with the department under section 8, Chapter 452, Laws of 1973.

(6) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(7) "Existing right" means a right to the use of water which would be protected under the law as it existed prior to July 1, 1973.

(8) "Groundwater" means any water beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of a stream, lake, reservoir, or other body of surface water, and which is not a part of that surface water.

(9) "Permit" means the permit to appropriate issued by the department under 85-2-301 through 85-2-303 and 85-2-306 through 85-2-314.

(10) "Person" means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, state agency, political subdivision, the United States or any agency thereof, or any other entity.

(11) "Political subdivision" means any county, incorporated city or town, public corporation, or district created pursuant to state law or other public body of the state empowered to appropriate water but not a private corporation, association, or group.

(12) "Slurry" means a mixture of water and insoluble material.

(13) "Waste" means the unreasonable loss of water through the design or negligent operation of an appropriation or water distribution facility or the application of water to anything but a beneficial use.

(14) "Water" means all water of the state, surface and subsurface, regardless of its character or manner of occurrence, including but not limited to geothermal water, diffuse surface water, and sewage effluent.

(15) "Water division" means a drainage basin as defined in 3-7-102.

(16) "Water judge" means a judge as provided for in Title 3, chapter 7.

(17) "Water master" means a master as provided for in Title 3, chapter 7.

(18) "Well" means any artificial opening or excavation in the ground, however made, by which groundwater is sought or can be obtained or through which it flows under natural pressures or is artificially withdrawn.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-867; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 327, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 552, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-103. Measurement of water. (1) After July 1, 1899, a cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) per second of time shall be the legal standard for the measurement of water in this state.

(2) Where water rights expressed in statutory or miner's inches have been granted, 100 statutory or miner's inches shall be considered equivalent to a flow of 2.5 cubic feet (18.7 gallons) per second, 200 statutory or miner's inches shall be considered equivalent to a flow of 5 cubic feet (37.4 gallons) per second, and this proportion shall be observed in determining the equivalent flow represented by any number of statutory or miner's inches.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not affect or change the measurement of water decreed by a court prior to July 1, 1899, but such decreed water shall be measured according to the law in force at the time such decree was made and entered.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, p. 126, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 4854, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7107, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7107, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-817, R.C.M. 1947; (2)Ap. p. Sec. 2, p. 126, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 4855, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7108, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7108, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-818, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 10, Ch. 185, L. 1907; re-en. Sec. 4877, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7132, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7132, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-843, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 3, p. 126, L. 1899; re-en. Sec. 4856, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7109, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7109, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-819, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-817, 89-818, 89-819, 89-843(part).

85-2-104. Slurry transport of coal. (1) The legislature finds that the use of water for the slurry transport of coal is detrimental to the conservation and protection of the water resources of the state.

(2) The use of water for the slurry transport of coal is not a beneficial use of water.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 552, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Codification. Sec. 2, Ch. 552, L. 1979, provided: "It is intended that section 2 be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 65, chapter 2, apply to section 2."

85-2-105 through 85-2-110 reserved.

85-2-111. Department powers. The department may:

(1) enter into agreements with federal, state, or local agencies necessary to carry out this chapter;

(2) apply for, accept, administer, and expend funds, grants, gifts, and loans from the federal government or any other public or private source for the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-868(2).

85-2-112. Department duties. The department shall:

(1) enforce and administer this chapter and rules adopted by the board under 85-2-113, subject to the powers and duties of the supreme court under 3-7-204;

(2) prescribe procedures, forms, and requirements for applications, permits, certificates, declarations, claims of existing rights, and proceedings under this chapter and prescribe the information to be contained in any application, declaration, claim of existing right, or other document to be filed with the department under this chapter not inconsistent with the requirements of this chapter;

(3) establish and keep in its Helena office a centralized record system of all existing rights and a public record of permits, certificates, declarations, claims of existing rights, applications, and other documents filed in its office under this chapter;

(4) cooperate with, assist, advise, and coordinate plans and activities with the federal, state, and local agencies in matters relating to this chapter;

(5) upon request by any person, cooperate with, assist, and advise that person in matters pertaining to measuring water or filing declarations with the department or claims of existing rights with a district court under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-868(1); amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 268, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "subject to the powers and duties of the supreme court under 3-7-204" to (1).

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 268, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 3, 1981.

85-2-113. Board powers and duties. (1) The board may prescribe fees or service charges for any public service rendered by the department under this chapter, including fees for the filing of applications or for the issuance of permits and certificates. There shall be no fees for the filing of declarations or for any action taken by the department at the request of the water judge or for the issuance of certificates of existing rights.

(2) The board may adopt rules necessary to implement and carry out the purposes and provisions of this chapter. These rules may include but are not limited to rules to:

(a) govern the issuance and terms of interim permits authorizing an applicant for a regular permit under this chapter to begin appropriating water immediately, pending final approval or denial by the department of the application for a regular permit;

(b) require the owner or operator of appropriation facilities to install and maintain suitable controlling and measuring devices, except that the board may not require a meter on a water well outside of a controlled groundwater area or proposed controlled groundwater area unless the maximum yield of the well is in excess of 100 gallons a minute;

(c) require the owner or operator of appropriation facilities to report to the department the readings of measuring devices at reasonable intervals and to file reports on appropriations; and

(d) regulate the construction, use, and sealing of wells to prevent the waste, contamination, or pollution of groundwater.

(3) The board shall adopt rules providing for and governing temporary emergency appropriations, without prior application for a permit, necessary to protect lives or property.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-869; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 292, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-114. Prevention of waste. (1) If the department ascertains, by a means reasonably considered sufficient by it, that a person is wasting water, using water unlawfully, or preventing water from moving to another person having a prior right to use the same, it may petition the district court supervising the distribution of water among appropriators from the source to:

(a) regulate the controlling works of an appropriation as may be necessary to prevent the wasting or unlawful use of water or to secure water to a person having a prior right to its use; or

(b) order the person wasting, unlawfully using, or interfering with another's rightful use of the water to cease and desist from doing so and to take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the waste, unlawful use, or interference.

(2) The department may attach to the controlling works a written notice, properly dated and signed, setting forth the fact that the controlling works have been properly regulated by it, which notice shall be legal notice to all persons interested in the appropriation or distribution of the water.

(3) The department may also direct its own attorney or request the attorney general or county attorney to bring suit to enjoin such waste, unlawful use, or interference.

History: En. Sec. 33, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-897; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-115. Entry on land. Any employee or agent of the department authorized by the director may enter upon any land to carry out the purpose of this chapter, including but not limited to entry to make inspections the department considers necessary of proposed works, source of water, location of the proposed use, construction of works, and other inspections to ascertain whether or not persons are complying with this chapter. The department or its agent shall give reasonable notice to the landowner of its intention to enter upon the land. The department is responsible for actual damages done to any property.

History: En. Sec. 34, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-898.

85-2-116. Legal assistance. (1) When requested by the department, the attorney general and the county attorneys within their respective counties shall perform legal services and conduct legal proceedings necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The department may also employ legal counsel to enforce this chapter and to conduct proceedings under it.

(2) If an appropriator who is a citizen of Montana becomes involved in a controversy to which any agency of the federal government or another state is a party, the department may in its discretion intervene as a party or provide necessary legal assistance to the citizen of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-899.**

85-2-117 through 85-2-120 reserved.

85-2-121. Administrative proceedings. The Montana Administrative Procedure Act governs administrative proceedings conducted under parts 1 through 4 of this chapter, except that the common law and statutory rules of evidence shall apply only upon stipulation of all parties to a proceeding.

History: **En. Sec. 36, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-100.**

85-2-122. Penalties. A person who violates or refuses or neglects to comply with 85-2-301, 85-2-402(1), and 85-2-403(3), any order of the department, or any rule of the board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 37, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-101.**

85-2-123. Deposit of fees and penalties. Except as provided in 85-2-124, all fees and penalties collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the state general fund. All penalties or fines imposed by any court for a violation of this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund of the county where the court presides and shall be disposed of in the same manner as any other penalty or fine.

History: **En. Sec. 38, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-102.**

85-2-124. Fees for environmental impact statements. (1) Whenever the department determines that the filing of an application (or a combination of applications) for a permit or approval under this chapter requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement as prescribed by the Montana Environmental Policy Act and the application (or combination of applications) involves the use of 10,000 or more acre-feet per year or 15 or more cubic feet per second of water, the applicant shall pay to the department the fee prescribed in this section. The department shall notify the applicant in writing within 30 days of receipt of a correct and complete application (or a combination of applications) if it determines that an environmental impact statement and fee is required.

(2) Upon notification by the department under subsection (1), the applicant shall pay a fee based upon the estimated cost of constructing, repairing, or changing the appropriation and diversion facilities as herein provided. The maximum fee that shall be paid to the department may not exceed the fees set forth in the following declining scale: 2% of the estimated cost up to $1 million; plus 1% of the estimated cost over $1 million and up to $20 million; plus ½ of 1% of the estimated cost over $20 million and up to $100 million; plus ¼ of 1% of the estimated cost over $100 million and up to $300 million; plus ⅛ of 1% of the estimated cost over $300 million. The fee shall be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund to be used by the department only to comply with the Montana Environmental Policy Act in connection with

the application(s). Any amounts paid by the applicant but not actually expended by the department shall be refunded to the applicant.

(3) The department and the applicant may determine by agreement the estimated cost of any facility for purposes of computing the amount of the fee to be paid to the department by the applicant. The department may contract with an applicant for:

(a) the development of information by the applicant or a third party on behalf of the department and the applicant concerning the environmental impact of any proposed activity under an application;

(b) the division of responsibility between the department and an applicant for supervision over, control of, and payment for the development of information by the applicant or a third party on behalf of the department and the applicant under any such contract or contracts;

(c) the use or nonuse of a fee or any part thereof paid to the department by an applicant.

(4) Any payments made to the department or any third party by an applicant under any such contract or contracts shall be credited against any fee the applicant must pay hereunder. The department and the applicant may agree on additional credits against the fee for environmental work performed by the applicant at the applicant's own expense.

(5) No fee as prescribed by this section may be assessed against an applicant for a permit or approval if the applicant has also filed an application for a certificate of environmental compatibility or public need pursuant to the Montana Major Facility Siting Act, and the appropriation or use of water involved in the application(s) for permit or approval has been or will be studied by the department pursuant to that act.

(6) This section shall apply to all applications, pending or hereinafter filed, for which the department has not, as of April 9, 1975, commenced writing an environmental impact statement. This section shall not apply to any application, the fee for which would not exceed $2,500.

(7) Failure to submit the fee as required by this section shall void the application(s).

(8) The department may, in its discretion, rely upon the environmental studies, investigations, reports, and assessments made by any other state agency or any person, including any applicant, in the preparation of its environmental impact statement.

History: **En. 89-8-102.2 by Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-102.2.**

85-2-125. Recovery of attorney fees by prevailing party. If a final decision of the department on an application for a permit is appealed to district court, the district court shall award the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees.

History: **En. 89-8-100.1 by Sec. 11, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-100.1.**

85-2-126 through 85-2-130 reserved.

85-2-131. Application for change of watercourse name. (1) All applications for the change of name of any watercourse or natural source of water supply, including natural streams, dry coulees, springs, lakes, rivers, or creeks which lie wholly within the limits of one county must be made to the district court of the county where the watercourse or other natural source of water supply, the name of which is proposed to be changed, or some part thereof is situated. The petition must state in ordinary and concise language:

(a) a description of the watercourse or other natural source of water supply, the name of which is proposed to be changed, identifying the same as near as may be by natural monuments;

(b) the present name of the stream or other natural source of water supply and the name to which the petitioners desire the same to be changed, together with the reasons for the desired change of name;

(c) the names of all persons or corporations owning real estate abutting upon or water rights upon the same whose titles appear of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder in the county in which the watercourse or other natural source of water supply, or some part thereof, is situated.

(2) The petition must be signed by not less than 10 owners of real property abutting upon said watercourse or other natural source of water supply or owning water rights upon the same.

(3) The insufficiency of the petition in any of the above respects shall not be held to defeat the jurisdiction of the court.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9968, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9968, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-6.

85-2-132. Change of watercourse name — public notice. When such petition is filed in the district court, the court or the judge thereof shall designate some newspaper of general circulation in the county, such as is most likely to give all parties interested notice of the proceedings, and shall order that notice be published therein as hereinafter provided, and in his discretion he may require any other and further notice that to him may seem reasonable and shall fix a time at which objections to the granting of the petition for the change of name shall be heard. A copy of the petition, together with a notice of the time set for hearing objections thereto, shall be published in the newspaper designated by the court or judge for that purpose at least once a week for 4 successive weeks, and such other and further notice of the proceedings shall be given as the court or judge may in his discretion require.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9969, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9969, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-7.

85-2-133. Change of watercourse name — hearing. At the time set for hearing or at any time prior thereto, objections may be filed by any person who can, in such objections, show to the court or judge good reason against such change of name. The application and the objections must be heard at such time as the court or judge may appoint. On hearing, the court or judge may examine on oath any of the petitioners, remonstrants, objectors, or other persons touching the application and may make an order changing the name or dismissing the application as to the court or judge may seem right and proper.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9970, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9970, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-8.

85-2-134. Change of watercourse name — judgment to be filed with county clerk. If the change of name be ordered, a copy of the judgment, duly certified by the clerk of the court, shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the watercourse or other natural source of water supply is situated, and the clerk of the court shall, annually, in the month of January, make a return to the office of the secretary of state of all changes of names made in the district court of his county under this section.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 101, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 9971, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 9971, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 93-100-9.

Part 2

Adjudication of Water Rights

85-2-201 through 85-2-210. Repealed. Sec. 37, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

85-2-201. En. Sec. 6, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-870.

85-2-202. En. Sec. 7, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-871.

85-2-203. En. Sec. 8, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 265, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-872.

85-2-204. En. Sec. 9, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-873.

85-2-205. En. Sec. 10, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-874.

85-2-206. En. Sec. 11, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-875.

85-2-207. En. Sec. 12, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-876.

85-2-208. En. Sec. 13, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-877.

85-2-209. En. Sec. 14, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-878.

85-2-210. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-879.

85-2-211. Petition by attorney general. Within 20 days after May 11, 1979, the state of Montana upon relation of the attorney general shall petition the Montana supreme court to require all persons claiming a right within a water division to file a claim of the right as provided in 85-2-221.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Purpose. Subsection (1) of sec. 1, Ch. 697, L. 1979, provided: "[This act] amends the Montana Water Use Act to expedite and facilitate the adjudication of existing water rights."

Codification. Sec. 35, Ch. 697, L. 1979, provided: "(1) Sections 1 through 10 of this act are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 3, and the provisions contained in Title 3 apply to this act.

(2) Sections 11 through 27 are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 2, part 2, and the provisions contained in Title 85, chapter 2, apply to this act.

(3) If the provisions of this act are not codified as stated above, the code commissioner shall add to the MCA, if necessary, statutory language to convey the intent of this section."

Because of rearrangement of the new material, Ch. 697 is now codified in Title 3, chapter 7; Title 85, chapter 2, parts 2 and 7; and 2-15-212.

Effective date. "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 11, 1979.

Severability. Section 36, Ch. 697, L. 1979, was a severability section.

85-2-212. Order by supreme court. (1) The Montana supreme court shall within 10 days of the filing of the petition by the attorney general issue an order to file a statement of a claim of an existing water right in substantially the following form:

"WATER RIGHTS ORDER

FAILURE TO FILE A CLAIM AS REQUIRED BY LAW WILL RESULT IN A CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTION THAT THE WATER RIGHT OR CLAIMED WATER RIGHT HAS BEEN ABANDONED. (This introductory sentence shall be printed in not less than 12-point boldface type.) This order is notice of commencement of procedures for the general adjudication of existing rights to the use of water and of the requirement to file a claim for certain existing rights to the use of water. Every person, including but not limited to an individual, partnership, association, public or private corporation, city or other municipality, county, state agency or the state of Montana, and federal agency of the United States of America on its own behalf or as trustee for any Indian or Indian tribe, asserting a claim to an existing right to the use of water arising prior to July 1, 1973, is ordered to file a statement of claim to that right with the department no later than June 30, 1983. Claims for stock and individual as opposed to municipal domestic uses based upon instream flow or groundwater sources are exempt from this requirement; however, claims for such uses may be voluntarily filed. Claims filed with the department in the Powder River Basin in a declaration filed pursuant to the order of the department of natural resources and conservation or a district court issued pursuant to sections 8 and 9 of Chapter 452, Laws of 1973, or under sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 485, Laws of 1975, are also exempt.

For further information, contact the department of natural resources and conservation, Helena, Montana, for a copy of the law and an explanation of it."

(2) Upon petition of the attorney general, the Montana supreme court shall issue the order called for in subsection (1) with a shorter claim filing period of not less than 1 year, subject to extension not beyond June 30, 1983, by the Montana supreme court upon petition of the attorney general, in those basins or subbasins where state adjudication jurisdiction is being or is likely to be challenged.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-213. Notice of order. To assure that all persons who may claim an existing water right are notified of the requirement to file a claim of that right, the Montana supreme court shall give notice of the order as follows:

(1) It shall cause the order, printed in not less than 10-point type, to be placed in a prominent and conspicuous place in all daily newspapers of the state and in at least one newspaper published in each county of the state within 30 days after the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212 and in April of 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983.

(2) It shall cause the order, in writing, to be placed in a prominent and conspicuous location in each county courthouse in the state within 30 days after the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212.

(3) It shall provide a sufficient number of copies of the order to the county treasurers before October 15, 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982, and the county treasurers shall enclose a copy of the order with each statement of property taxes mailed in 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982. In the implementation of this subsection, the department shall provide reimbursement to each county treasurer for the reasonable additional costs incurred by the treasurer

arising from the inclusion of the order required by this section. The department shall be reimbursed for such costs from the water right adjudication account created by 85-2-241.

(4) It shall provide copies of the order, in writing, to the press services with offices located in Helena within 30 days after the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212, and in April of 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983.

(5) It shall, under authority granted to the states by 43 U.S.C. 666, provide for service of the petition and order upon the United States attorney general or his designated representative.

(6) It may also in its discretion give notice of the order in any other manner that will carry out the purposes of this section.

(7) It may also in its discretion order that the department or the water judge assist the Montana supreme court in the carrying out of this section.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-214. Commencement of action. (1) The action for the adjudication of all existing water rights under this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7, is commenced with the issuing of the order by the Montana supreme court to file a statement of a claim of an existing water right as provided in 85-2-212. As to each claim, the action is considered filed in the judicial district of the county in which the diversion is made or, if there is a claimed right with no diversion, in the judicial district of the county in which the use occurs.

(2) The water judge shall monitor the claim filing procedure for claims within his water division and make any orders necessary to assure timely and accurate compliance with the claim filing procedure.

History: En. Secs. 6, 20, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-215. Consolidation of matters. The water judge may consolidate all matters concerning the determination and interpretation of existing water rights within the water judge's division in any combination or groups of claims or matters for joint hearings or proceedings conducted by the water judge or water master in any location within the division. The water judge may make such consolidations as are necessary to administer the requirements of this part and part 7 in adjudicating claims of existing water rights.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-216. Venue for water rights determinations. All matters concerning the determination and interpretation of existing water rights shall be brought before or immediately transferred to the water judge in the proper water division unless witnesses have been sworn and testimony has been taken by a district court prior to the date of the Montana supreme court order as provided in 85-2-212.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-217. Suspension of adjudication. While negotiations for the conclusion of a compact under part 7 are being pursued, all proceedings to generally adjudicate reserved Indian water rights and federal reserved water rights of those tribes and federal agencies which are negotiating are suspended. The obligation to file water rights claims for those reserved rights is also suspended. This suspension shall be effective until July 1, 1985, as long as negotiations are continuing or ratification of a completed compact is being sought. If approval by the state legislature and tribes or federal agencies has not been accomplished by July 1, 1985, the suspension shall terminate on that date. Upon termination of the suspension of this part, the tribes and the federal agencies shall be subject to the special filing requirements of 85-2-702(3) and all other requirements of the state water adjudication system provided for in Title 85, chapter 2. Those tribes and federal agencies that choose not to negotiate their reserved water rights shall be subject to the full operation of the state adjudication system and may not benefit from the suspension provisions of this section.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 268, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "From the time of filing the petition required in 85-2-211 until July 1, 1982, and" from the beginning of the section; substituted "proceedings" for "actions" before "to generally adjudicate" in the first sentence; substituted "and federal reserved water rights of those tribes and federal agencies which are negotiating" for "from a source of water in question under this part" in the first sentence; deleted "unless an action is commenced or is pending by or on behalf of an Indian tribe to adjudicate water from that source other than as provided for in Title 85, chapter 2. In such case, the suspension is maintained only if the action is dismissed or if the parties to the action stipulate to the suspension during compact negotiations of all further proceedings in the action except the determination of jurisdictional issues and an order is so issued" after "are suspended" in the first sentence; added the last five sentences.

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 268, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 3, 1981.

85-2-218 through 85-2-220 reserved.

85-2-221. Filing of claim of existing water right. (1) A person claiming an existing right, unless exempted under 85-2-222 or unless an earlier filing date is ordered as provided in 85-2-212, shall file with the department no later than June 30, 1983, a statement of claim for each water right asserted on a form provided by the department.

(2) The department shall file a copy of each statement of claim with the clerk of the district court for the judicial district in which the diversion is made or, if there is a claimed right with no diversion, the department shall file a copy of the statement of claim with the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which the use occurs.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-222. Exemptions. Claims for existing rights for livestock and individual as opposed to municipal domestic uses based upon instream flow or groundwater sources and claims for rights in the Powder River Basin included in a declaration filed pursuant to the order of the department or a district court issued under sections 8 and 9 of Chapter 452, Laws of 1973, or under sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 485, Laws of 1975, are exempt from the filing requirements of 85-2-221(1). Such claims may, however, be voluntarily filed.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-223. Public recreational uses. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall exclusively represent the public for purposes of establishing any prior and existing public recreational use in existing right determinations under this part, provided that the foregoing shall not exclude a federal governmental entity from representing the public for the purpose of establishing any prior and existing public recreational use in existing right determinations under this part. The foregoing shall not be construed in any manner as a legislative determination of whether or not a recreational use sought to be established prior to July 1, 1973, is or was a beneficial use.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-224. Statement of claim. (1) The statement of claim for each right shall include substantially the following:

(a) the name and mailing address of the claimant;

(b) the name of the watercourse or water source from which the right to divert or make use of water is claimed, if available;

(c) the quantities of water and times of use claimed;

(d) the legal description, with reasonable certainty, of the point or points of diversion and places of use of waters;

(e) the purpose of use, including, if for irrigation, the number of acres irrigated;

(f) the approximate dates of first putting water to beneficial use for the various amounts and times claimed in subsection (c); and

(g) the sworn statement that the claim set forth is true and correct to the best of claimant's knowledge and belief.

(2) The claimant shall submit maps, plats, aerial photographs, decrees, or pertinent portions thereof, or other evidence in support of his claim. All maps, plats, or aerial photographs should show as nearly as possible to scale the point of diversion, place of use, place of storage, and other pertinent conveyance facilities.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-225. Filing fee. (1) Each claim filed under 85-2-221 or 85-2-222 must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of $40, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) the total filing fees for all claims filed by one person in any one water court division may not exceed $480; and

(b) no filing fee is required accompanying a claim of an existing right that is included in a decree of a court in the state of Montana and which is accompanied by a copy of that decree or pertinent portion thereof.

(2) A claim that is exempt from the filing requirements of 85-2-221(1) but that is voluntarily filed must be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of $40. Exempt claims for a single development with several uses if filed simultaneously may be accompanied by a filing fee in the amount of $40.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 253, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 268, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 253 deleted "certified" before "copy" in (1)(b) and "or verified as otherwise ordered by the court" at the end of (1)(b).

Chapter 268 inserted "or 85-2-222" after "85-2-221" and substituted "must" for "shall" in (1); added subsection (2).

Effective Date: Section 2, Ch. 253, L. 1981, and sec. 11, Ch. 268, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Both acts were approved April 3, 1981.

85-2-226. Abandonment by failure to file claim. The failure to file a claim of an existing right as required by 85-2-221 establishes a conclusive presumption of abandonment of that right.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-227. Claim to constitute prima facie evidence. A claim of an existing right filed in accordance with 85-2-221 constitutes prima facie proof of its content until the issuance of a final decree.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-228 through 85-2-230 reserved.

85-2-231. Preliminary decree. (1) The water judge shall issue a preliminary decree. The preliminary decree shall be based on:

(a) the statements of claim before the water judge;

(b) the data submitted by the department;

(c) the contents of compacts approved by the Montana legislature and the tribe or federal agency or, lacking an approved compact, the filings for federal and Indian reserved rights; and

(d) any additional data obtained by the water judge. The preliminary decree shall be issued within 90 days after the close of the special filing period set out in 85-2-702(3) or as soon thereafter as is reasonably feasible. This section does not prevent the water judge from issuing an interlocutory decree or other temporary decree if such a decree is necessary for the orderly administration of water rights prior to the issuance of a preliminary decree.

(2) A preliminary decree may be issued for any hydrologically interrelated portion of a water division, including but not limited to a basin, subbasin, drainage, subdrainage, stream, or single source of supply of water, at a time different from the issuance of other preliminary decrees or portions of the same decree.

(3) The preliminary decree shall contain the information and make the determinations, findings, and conclusions required for the final decree under 85-2-234. The water judge shall include in the preliminary decree the contents of a compact negotiated under the provisions of part 7 that has been approved by the legislature and the tribe or federal agency whether or not it has been ratified by congress.

(4) If the water judge is satisfied that the report of the water master meets the requirements for the preliminary decree set forth in subsections (1) and (3), and is satisfied with the conclusions contained in the report, the water judge shall adopt the report as the preliminary decree. If the water judge is not so satisfied, he may, at his option, recommit the report to the master with instructions, or modify the report and issue the preliminary decree.

History: **En. Secs. 22, 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 268, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "Within a reasonable time after the close of the filing period" at the beginning of (1); inserted subsection (1)(c); added the material beginning with "The preliminary decree shall be issued . . ." in (1)(d); inserted subsection (2); substituted "approved by the legislature and the tribe or federal agency" for "agreed upon by the parties to the compact" in (3).

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 268, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 3, 1981.

Commissioner Correction: Because of rearrangement of sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979, the Code Commissioner, 1979, added the words "negotiated under the provisions of part 7" to the last sentence in subsection (2).

85-2-232. Availability of preliminary decree. (1) The water judge shall send a copy of the preliminary decree to the department, and the water judge shall serve by mail a notice of availability of the preliminary decree to each person who has filed a claim of existing right, or, in the Powder River Basin, to each person who has filed a declaration of an existing right. The water judge shall enclose with the notice an abstract of the disposition of such person's claimed or declared existing right. The notice of availability shall also be served upon those issued or having applied for and not having been denied a beneficial water use permit pursuant to Title 85, chapter 2, part 3, those granted a reservation pursuant to 85-2-316, or other interested persons who request service of the notice from the water judge. The clerk or person designated by the water judge to mail the notice shall make a general certificate of mailing certifying that a copy of the notice has been placed in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to each party required to be served notice of the preliminary decree. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of due and legal notice of entry of decree.

(2) Any person may obtain a copy of the preliminary decree upon payment of a fee of $20 or the cost of printing, whichever is greater, to the water judge.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-233. Hearing on preliminary decree. (1) Upon objection to the preliminary decree by the department, a person named in the preliminary decree, or any other person, for good cause shown, the department or such person is entitled to a hearing thereon before the water judge.

(2) If a hearing is requested, such request must be filed with the water judge within 90 days after notice of entry of the preliminary decree. The water judge may, for good cause shown, extend this time limit an additional 90 days if application for the extension is made within 90 days after notice of entry of the preliminary decree.

(3) The request for a hearing shall contain a precise statement of the findings and conclusions in the preliminary decree with which the department or person requesting the hearing disagrees. The request shall specify the paragraphs and pages containing the findings and conclusions to which objection is made. The request shall state the specific grounds and evidence on which the objections are based.

(4) Upon expiration of the time for filing objections and upon timely receipt of a request for a hearing, the water judge shall notify each party named in the preliminary decree that a hearing has been requested. The water judge shall fix a day when all parties who wish to participate in future proceedings must appear or file a statement. The water judge shall then set a date for a hearing. The water judge may conduct individual or consolidated hearings. A hearing shall be conducted as for other civil actions. At the order of the water judge a hearing may be conducted by the water master, who shall prepare a report of the hearing as provided in M.R.Civ.P., Rule 53(e).

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 268, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the additional time extension from 30 to 90 days in (2).

85-2-234. Final decree. (1) The water judge shall, on the basis of the preliminary decree and on the basis of any hearing that may have been held, enter a final decree affirming or modifying the preliminary decree. If no request for a hearing is filed within the time allowed, the preliminary decree automatically becomes final, and the water judge shall enter it as the final decree.

(2) The final decree shall establish the existing rights and priorities within the water judge's jurisdiction of persons required by 85-2-221 to file a claim for an existing right and of persons required to file a declaration of existing rights in the Powder River Basin pursuant to an order of the department or a district court issued under sections 8 and 9 of Chapter 452, Laws of 1973.

(3) The final decree shall state the findings of fact, along with any conclusions of law, upon which the existing rights and priorities of each person named in the decree are based.

(4) For each person who is found to have an existing right, the final decree shall state:

(a) the name and post-office address of the owner of the right;

(b) the amount of water, rate, and volume, included in the right;

(c) the date of priority of the right;

(d) the purpose for which the water included in the right is used;

(e) the place of use and a description of the land, if any, to which the right is appurtenant;

(f) the source of the water included in the right;

(g) the place and means of diversion;

(h) the inclusive dates during which the water is used each year;

(i) any other information necessary to fully define the nature and extent of the right.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-235. Appeals from final decree. A person whose existing rights and priorities are determined in the final decree may appeal the determination only if:

(1) he requested a hearing and appeared and entered objections to the preliminary decree; or

(2) his rights as determined in the preliminary decree were altered as the result of a hearing requested by another person.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-236. Certificate of water right. When a final decree is entered, the water judge shall send a copy to the department. The department shall on the basis of the final decree issue a certificate of water right to each person decreed an existing right. The original of the certificate shall be sent to the county clerk and recorder of the county where the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation. The department shall keep a copy of the certificate in its office in Helena. After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the certificate to the person to whom the right is decreed.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-237 through 85-2-240 reserved.

85-2-241. Water right adjudication account. There is established a water right adjudication account in the earmarked revenue fund of the state treasury. All fees collected under this section and 85-2-232 shall be deposited in the account to pay the expenses incurred by the state for administering this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-242. Expenses to be borne by state. All expenses incurred by the state as a result of this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7, are to be paid from the water right adjudication account in the earmarked revenue fund established in 85-2-241. Expenses include but are not limited to the salaries and expenses of personnel, equipment, office space, and other necessities incurred in administering this part, part 7, and Title 3, chapter 7. If sufficient revenue is not available from the earmarked revenue fund, the expense shall be paid from the state's general fund.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-243. Department assistance to water judges. The department, subject to the direction of the water judge, shall, without cost to the judicial districts wholly or partly within his water division:

(1) provide such information and assistance as may be required by the water judge to adjudicate claims of existing rights;

(2) establish information and assistance programs to aid claimants in the filing of claims for existing rights required by 85-2-221;

(3) conduct field investigations of claims that the water judge in consultation with the department determines warrant investigation; and

(4) provide the water judge with all information in its possession bearing upon existing rights, including all declarations filed with and all information gathered by the department with respect to existing rights in the Powder River Basin.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

Part 3

Appropriations, Permits, and Certificates of Water Rights

85-2-301. Right to appropriate. After July 1, 1973, a person may not appropriate water except as provided in this chapter. A person may only appropriate water for a beneficial use. A right to appropriate water may not be acquired by any other method, including by adverse use, adverse possession, prescription, or estoppel. The method prescribed by this chapter is exclusive.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(1).**

85-2-302. Application for permit. Except as otherwise provided in (1) and (2) of 85-2-306, a person may not appropriate water or commence construction of diversion, impoundment, withdrawal, or distribution works therefor except by applying for and receiving a permit from the department. The application shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. The department shall make the forms available through its offices and the offices of the county clerk and recorders. The department shall return a defective application for correction or completion together with the reasons for returning it. An application does not lose priority of filing because of defects, if the application is corrected, completed, and refiled with the department within 30 days after its return to the applicant or within a further time as the department may allow. If an application is not corrected and completed within 30 days or within a further time as the department allows, up to 18 months, the priority date of the application shall be the date of refiling the application with the corrections with the department. An application not corrected within 18 months shall be terminated.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(2).

85-2-303. Permit for conversion of nonproductive oil or gas well. A person who desires to convert a nonproductive oil or gas well to a water well may do so immediately but shall file a notice of completion or apply for a permit, depending on the maximum yield of the well, as otherwise provided in this chapter. The date of appropriation shall be the date of filing the notice of completion or the application for a permit.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(6).

85-2-304. Appropriation by state board of land commissioners. The state board of land commissioners may, through the department of natural resources and conservation, at its discretion, appropriate any available waters for use upon state lands and authorize the construction of irrigation works for these lands. The appropriation shall be made in the same way and under the same laws as those governing the appropriation of water by individuals.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 2254, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 1965, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 113, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 81-2018.

85-2-305. Appropriation permit for reservoir. A person intending to appropriate water by means of a reservoir shall apply for a permit as prescribed in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-889.

85-2-306. Exceptions to permit requirements. (1) Outside the boundaries of a controlled groundwater area, a permit is not required before appropriating groundwater by means of a well or developed spring with a maximum appropriation of less than 100 gallons per minute. Within 60 days of completion of the well or developed spring and appropriation of the groundwater for beneficial use, the appropriator shall file a notice of completion with the department on a form provided by the department at its offices and at the offices of the county clerk and recorders. Upon receipt of the notice, the department shall review the notice and may, before issuing a certificate of water right, return a defective notice for correction or completion, together with the reasons for returning it. A notice does not lose priority of filing because of defects, if the notice is corrected, completed, and refiled with the department within 30 days or within a further time as the department may allow, not to exceed 6 months. If a notice is not corrected and completed within the time allowed, the priority date of appropriation shall be the date of refiling a correct and complete notice with the department. A certificate of water right may not be issued until a correct and complete notice has been filed with the department. The original of the certificate shall be sent to the county clerk and recorder in the county where the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation. The department shall keep a copy of the certificate in its office in Helena. After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the certificate to the appropriator. The date of filing of the notice of completion is the date of priority of the right.

(2) An appropriator of groundwater by means of a well or developed spring, first put to beneficial use between January 1, 1962, and July 1, 1973, who did not file a notice of completion, as required by laws in force prior to April 14, 1981, with the county clerk and recorder shall file a notice of completion, as provided in subsection (1) of this section, with the department to perfect the water right. The priority date of the appropriation shall be the date of the filing of a notice as provided in subsection (1) of this section. An appropriation under this subsection is an existing right, and a permit is not required; however, the department shall acknowledge the receipt of a correct and complete filing of a notice of completion, except that for an appropriation of less than 100 gallons per minute, the department shall issue a certificate of water right.

(3) A permit is not required before constructing an impoundment or pit and appropriating water for use by livestock if the maximum capacity of the impoundment or pit is less than 15 acre-feet and the appropriation is from a source other than a perennial flowing stream, and the impoundment or pit is to be constructed on and will be accessible to a parcel of land that is owned or under the control of the applicant and that is 40 acres or larger. As used in this subsection, a perennial flowing stream means a stream which historically has flowed continuously at all seasons of the year, during dry as well as wet years. However, within 60 days after constructing the impoundment or pit, the appropriator shall apply for a permit as prescribed by this part. Upon receipt of a correct and complete application for a stockwater provisional permit, the department shall then automatically issue a provisional permit. If the department determines after a hearing that the rights of other appropriators have been or will be adversely affected, it may revoke the permit or require the permittee to modify the impoundment or pit and may then make the permit subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, or limitations it considers necessary to protect the rights of other appropriators.

(4) A person may also appropriate water without applying for or prior to receiving a permit under rules adopted by the board under 85-2-113.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(5), (7); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 30, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 30 inserted "and the impoundment or pit is to be constructed on and will be accessible to a parcel of land that is owned or under the control of the applicant and that is 40 acres or larger" in the middle of (3).

Chapter 160 substituted "within 60 days after" for "before" in the third sentence of (3); inserted the fourth sentence in (3); substituted "after a hearing" for "after processing the application" in the last sentence of (3); substituted "it may revoke the permit or require the permittee to modify the impoundment or pit and may then make" for "it may require the applicant to modify the construction of the impoundment or pit and issue" in the last sentence of (3).

Chapter 357 inserted "or developed spring" after "well" in two places in (1); substituted "maximum appropriation of less than 100 gallons per minute" for "maximum yield of less than 100 gallons a minute" in the first sentence of (1); inserted "with the department" after "notice of completion" in the second sentence of (1); substituted "the department shall review the notice and may, before issuing a certificate of water right, return a defective notice for correction or completion, together with the reasons for returning it" for "the department shall automatically issue a certificate of water rights" in the third sentence of (1); inserted the fourth, fifth, and sixth sentences in (1); inserted subsection (2).

Applicability: Section 2, Ch. 30, L. 1981, provided: "This act applies to applications pending with the department on the effective date of this act, as well as applications filed with the department after the effective date of this act."

Subsection (1), sec. 7, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "Subsection (2) of section 1 [sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-306] applies to all notices of completion filed with the department after July 1, 1973."

Subsection (2), sec. 7, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "Subsection (1) of section 1 [sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-306], section 3 [sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-310], and section 4 [sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-311] apply to notices of completion and applications pending before the department and to those filed with the department after April 14, 1981."

Effective Date: Section 9, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

85-2-307. Notice of application. (1) Upon receipt of a proper application for a permit, the department shall prepare a notice containing the facts pertinent to the application and shall publish the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the source once a week for 3 consecutive weeks. Before the last date of publication, the department shall also serve the notice by first-class mail upon an appropriator of water or applicant for or holder of a permit who, according to the records of the department, may be affected by the proposed appropriation. A notice shall also be served upon any public agency that has reserved waters in the source under 85-2-316. The department may, in its discretion, also serve notice upon any state agency or other person the department feels may be interested in or affected by the proposed appropriation. The department shall file in its records proof of service by affidavit of the publisher in the case of notice by publication and by its own affidavit in the case of service by mail.

(2) The notice shall state that by a date set by the department (not less than 30 days or more than 60 days after the last date of publication) persons may file with the department written objections to the application.

(3) The requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not apply if the department finds, on the basis of information reasonably available to it, that the appropriation as proposed in the application will not adversely affect the rights of other persons.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-881; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 357, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "first-class" for "certified" before "mail" in the second sentence of (1).

Effective Date: Section 9, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

85-2-308. Objections. (1) An objection to an application must be filed by the date specified by the department under 85-2-307(2).

(2) The objection must state the name and address of the objector and facts tending to show that there are no unappropriated waters in the proposed source, that the proposed means of appropriation are inadequate, that the property, rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected

by the proposed appropriation, or the objector may state any other objections to the proposed appropriation he considers pertinent.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-882.

85-2-309. Hearings on objections. If the department determines that an objection to an application for a permit states a valid objection to the issuance of the permit, it shall hold a public hearing on the objection within 60 days from the date set by the department for the filing of objections, after serving notice of the hearing by certified mail upon the applicant and the objector. The department may consolidate hearings if more than one objection is filed to an application. The department shall file in its records proof of the service by affidavit of the department.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-883.

85-2-310. Action on application. (1) The department shall grant, deny, or condition an application for a permit in whole or in part within 120 days after the last date of publication of the notice of application if no objections have been received and within 180 days if a hearing is held or objections have been received. However, in either case the time may be extended upon agreement of the applicant, or, in those cases where an environmental impact statement must be prepared or in other extraordinary cases, not more than 60 days upon order of the department. If the department orders the time extended, it shall serve a notice of the extension and the reasons therefor by certified mail upon the applicant and each person who has filed an objection as provided by 85-2-308.

(2) However, an application may not be approved in a modified form or upon terms, conditions, or limitations specified by the department or denied, unless the applicant is first granted an opportunity to be heard. If no objection is filed against the application but the department is of the opinion that the application should be approved in a modified form or upon terms, conditions, or limitations specified by it or that the application should be denied, the department shall prepare a statement of its opinion and the reasons therefor. The department shall serve a statement of its opinion by certified mail upon the applicant, together with a notice that the applicant may obtain a hearing by filing a request therefor within 30 days after the notice is mailed. The notice shall further state that the application will be modified in a specified manner or denied, unless a hearing is requested.

(3) The department may cease action upon an application for a permit and return it to the applicant when it finds that the application is not in good faith or does not show a bona fide intent to appropriate water for a beneficial use. An application returned for any of these reasons shall be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for which it was returned, and there shall be no right to a priority date based upon the filing of the application. Returning an application pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed a final decision of the department.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 20, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 416, L. 1977; Sec. 89-884, R.C.M. 1947 (3)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; Sec. 89-880, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(3), 89-884; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "objections have been received" for "hearing is held" after "if no" in the first sentence of (1); inserted "or objections have been received" after "if a hearing is held" at the end of the first sentence of (1).

Applicability: Subsection (2), sec. 7, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "Subsection (1) of section 1 [sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-306], section 3 [sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-310], and section 4 [sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-311] apply to notices of completion and applications pending before the department and to those filed with the department after April 14, 1981."

Effective Date: Section 9, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

85-2-311. Criteria for issuance of permit. The department shall issue a permit if:

(1) there are unappropriated waters in the source of supply:

(a) at times when the water can be put to the use proposed by the applicant;

(b) in the amount the applicant seeks to appropriate; and

(c) throughout the period during which the applicant seeks to appropriate, the amount requested is available;

(2) the rights of a prior appropriator will not be adversely affected;

(3) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation of the appropriation works are adequate;

(4) the proposed use of water is a beneficial use;

(5) the proposed use will not interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved;

(6) an applicant for an appropriation of 10,000 acre-feet a year or more and 15 cubic feet per second or more proves by clear and convincing evidence that the rights of a prior appropriator will not be adversely affected;

(7) except as provided in subsection (6), the applicant proves by substantial credible evidence the criteria listed in subsections (1) through (5).

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-885; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "diversion, construction, and operation of the appropriation works" for "diversion or construction" in (3); substituted "and" for "or" after "a year or more" in (6); added subsection (7).

Applicability: Subsection (2), sec. 7, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "Subsection (1) of section 1 [sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-306], section 3 [sec. 3, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-310], and section 4 [sec. 4, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-311] apply to notices of completion and applications pending before the department and to those filed with the department after April 14, 1981."

Effective Date: Section 9, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

85-2-312. Terms of permit. (1) The department may issue a permit for less than the amount of water requested, but in no case may it issue a permit for more water than is requested or than can be beneficially used without waste for the purpose stated in the application. The department may require modification of plans and specifications for the appropriation or related diversion or construction. It may issue a permit subject to terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations it considers necessary to protect the rights of other appropriators, and it may issue temporary or seasonal permits. A permit shall be issued subject to existing rights and any final determination of those rights made under this chapter.

(2) The department may limit the time for commencement of the appropriation works, completion of construction, and actual application of the water to the proposed beneficial use. In fixing those time limits, the department shall consider the cost and magnitude of the project, the engineering

and physical features to be encountered, and, on projects designed for gradual development and gradually increased use of water, the time reasonably necessary for that gradual development and increased use. For good cause shown by the permittee, the department may in its discretion reasonably extend time limits.

(3) The original of the permit shall be sent to the county clerk and recorder in the county where the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation, and a copy shall be kept in the office of the department in Helena. After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the permit to the permittee.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-886.

85-2-313. Provisional permit. A permit issued prior to a final determination of existing rights is provisional and is subject to that final determination. The amount of the appropriation granted in a provisional permit shall be reduced or modified where necessary to protect and guarantee existing rights determined in the final decree. A person may not obtain any vested right to an appropriation obtained under a provisional permit by virtue of construction of diversion works, purchase of equipment to apply water, planting of crops, or other action where the permit would have been denied or modified if the final decree had been available to the department.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 416, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 470, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-880(4).

85-2-314. Revocation of permit. If the work on an appropriation is not commenced, prosecuted, or completed within the time stated in the permit or an extension thereof or if the water is not being applied to the beneficial use contemplated in the permit or if the permit is otherwise not being followed, the department may, after notice, require the permittee to show cause why the permit should not be revoked. If the permittee fails to show sufficient cause, the department may revoke the permit.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-887.

85-2-315. Certificate of water right. (1) Upon actual application of water to the proposed beneficial use within the time allowed, the permittee shall notify the department that the appropriation has been properly completed. The department may then inspect the appropriation, and if it determines that the appropriation has been completed in substantial accordance with the permit, it shall issue the permittee a certificate of water right. The original of the certificate shall be sent to the county clerk and recorder in the county wherein the point of diversion or place of use is located for recordation, and a duplicate shall be kept in the office of the department in Helena. After recordation, the clerk and recorder shall send the certificate to the appropriator.

(2) Except as provided in 85-2-313, a certificate of water right in a particular source may not be issued prior to a general determination under part 2 of this chapter of existing rights in that source.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-888.

85-2-316. Reservation of waters. (1) The state or any political subdivision or agency thereof or the United States or any agency thereof may apply to the board to reserve waters for existing or future beneficial uses or to maintain a minimum flow, level, or quality of water throughout the year or at such periods or for such length of time as the board designates.

(2) Upon receiving an application, the department shall proceed in accordance with 85-2-307 through 85-2-309. After the hearing provided in 85-2-309, the board shall decide whether to reserve the water for the applicant. The department's costs of giving notice, holding the hearing, conducting investigations, and making records incurred in acting upon the application to reserve water, except the cost of salaries of the department's personnel, shall be paid by the applicant. In addition, a reasonable proportion of the department's cost of preparing an environmental impact statement shall be paid by the applicant unless waived by the department upon a showing of good cause by the applicant.

(3) The board may not adopt an order reserving water unless the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the board:

(a) the purpose of the reservation;

(b) the need for the reservation;

(c) the amount of water necessary for the purpose of the reservation;

(d) that the reservation is in the public interest.

(4) If the purpose of the reservation requires construction of a storage or diversion facility, the applicant shall establish to the satisfaction of the board that there will be progress toward completion of the facility and accomplishment of the purpose with reasonable diligence in accordance with an established plan.

(5) The board shall limit any reservations after May 9, 1979, for maintenance of minimum flow, level, or quality of water that it awards at any point on a stream or river to a maximum of 50% of the average annual flow of record on gauged streams. Ungauged streams can be allocated at the discretion of the board.

(6) After the adoption of an order reserving waters, the department may reject an application and refuse a permit for the appropriation of reserved waters or may, with the approval of the board, issue the permit subject to such terms and conditions it considers necessary for the protection of the objectives of the reservation.

(7) Any person desiring to use water reserved to a conservation district for agricultural purposes shall make application for such use with the district, and the district upon approval of the application must inform the department of the approved use. The department shall maintain records of all uses of water reserved to conservation districts and be responsible, when requested by the districts, for rendering technical and administrative assistance within the department's staffing and budgeting limitations in the preparation and processing of such applications for the conservation districts. The department shall, within its staffing and budgeting limitations, complete any feasibility study requested by the districts within 12 months of the time the request was made. The board shall extend the time allowed to develop a plan identifying projects for utilizing a district's reservation so long as the conservation district makes a good faith effort, within its staffing and budget limitations, to develop a plan.

(8) A reservation under this section shall date from the date the order reserving the water is adopted by the board and shall not adversely affect any rights in existence at that time.

(9) The board shall, periodically but at least once every 10 years, review existing reservations to ensure that the objectives of the reservation are being met. Where the objectives of the reservation are not being met, the board may extend, revoke, or modify the reservation.

(10) The board may modify an existing or future order originally adopted to reserve water for the purpose of maintaining minimum flow, level, or quality of water, so as to reallocate such reservation or portion thereof to an applicant who is a qualified reservant under this section. Reallocation of reserved water may be made by the board following notice and hearing wherein the board finds that all or part of the reservation is not required for its purpose and that the need for the reallocation has been shown by the applicant to outweigh the need shown by the original reservant. Reallocation of reserved water shall not adversely affect the priority date of the reservation, and the reservation shall retain its priority date despite reallocation to a different entity for a different use. The board may not reallocate water reserved under this section on any stream or river more frequently than once every 5 years.

(11) Nothing in this section vests the board with the authority to alter a water right that is not a reservation.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 485, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-890; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 689, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 357, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 186 inserted "when requested by the districts" before "for rendering technical and administrative assistance" in (7); inserted "preparation and" before "processing of such applications" in the middle of (7); added last two sentences of (7).

Chapter 357 added the last sentence of (2).

Applicability: Subsection (3), sec. 7, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "Section 6 [sec. 6, Ch. 357, L. 1981, amending 85-2-316] applies to applications pending before the board on April 14, 1981, as well as applications filed with the board after April 14, 1981."

1981 Effective Date: Section 9, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

1979 Effective Date: Section 2, Ch. 689, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 9, 1979.

85-2-317. Limitation on appropriation of ground water. (1) After May 7, 1979, no application for a permit to appropriate ground water in excess of 3,000 acre feet per year may be granted, except pursuant to an act of the legislature permitting the specific appropriation.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to any permit to appropriate ground water for which application has been made but which has not been granted as of May 7, 1979.

(3) This section does not apply to appropriations by municipalities for municipal use or to appropriations for public water supplies as defined in 75-6-102 or to appropriations for the irrigation of cropland owned and operated by the applicant.

(4) Any person, association, corporation, or other entity that applies for a permit to appropriate ground water, singularly or collectively, for the purpose of circumventing this section is punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

History: En. Secs. 2, 4, Ch. 631, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Effective date. Sec. 5, Ch. 631, L. 1979, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 7, 1979.

85-2-318. Water right appropriation account. There is established a water right appropriation account in the earmarked revenue fund of the state treasury. All fees collected as provided in 85-2-113 shall be deposited in the account to help pay the expenses incurred by the department for administering this part, part 1, part 4, and part 5 of chapter 2, Title 85.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 357, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Codification Instruction: Section 8, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "Section 5 [85-2-318] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 2, part 3, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 2, apply to section 5."

Effective Date: Section 9, Ch. 357, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

85-2-319 and 85-2-320 reserved.

85-2-321. Milk River Basin — suspension of action on permits — proposal. (1) In order to balance the need for the continued development of Montana's water and for protection of existing rights in the Milk River Basin, the department may suspend action on a class of applications or may close a source in the basin and refuse to accept a class of applications, or both, for a permit under this part to appropriate from that source in the basin.

(2) Suspension or closure, or both, may only be proposed by the department.

(3) The proposal must state the source in the basin and class of applications for which suspension or closure, or both, is being proposed and any of the following allegations:

(a) that the frequency of occurrence of unappropriated waters is such that:

(i) any new appropriation from the source for the class of applications will adversely affect the rights of a prior appropriation from the source; or

(ii) any new appropriation from the source for the class of applications will interfere unreasonably with another planned use or development for which a permit has been given or for which water has been reserved in the source; or

(b) that significant disputes or enforcement problems regarding priority of rights or amounts or duration of water in use by appropriators are in progress or will arise.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 524, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to SB 199 (Ch. 524, L. 1981) read: "An act to allow the department of natural resources and conservation to suspend action on applications and to close a source within the Milk River Basin to applications for a permit to appropriate water in the basin under certain conditions; and providing an immediate effective date."

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 524, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 29, 1981.

Codification Instruction: Section 4, Ch. 524, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 1 through 3 [85-2-321 through 85-2-323] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 2, part 3, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 2, apply to sections 1 through 3."

85-2-322. Hearing — order. (1) The department shall conduct a hearing on the proposed suspension or closure, or both. Notice of the hearing must be published at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks, not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the source is located. The department shall serve by mail a copy of the notice and proposal not less than 30 days before the hearing upon each person or public agency known from the examination of the records of the department to be a claimant, appropriator, or permitholder of water in the source.

(2) The department may by order suspend action on and shall close the source and refuse to accept a class of applications if it finds on the basis of the hearing that there is substantial evidence in support of the allegations required by 85-2-321 to be contained in the proposal.

(3) As part of fulfilling the requirements of 2-4-623, the order must define the source and must state the class of applications to which the suspension or closure, or both, applies.

(4) Upon adoption of the order, the department shall refuse to accept any application for a permit under this part for the class of application for which closure is ordered under this section and 85-2-321. If the order suspends action on pending applications, the department shall notify the applicant that action on his application is suspended.

(5) Upon notice under 85-2-307 of intent to combine the hearings under 85-2-309 with the hearings under this section, the department may suspend action on pending applications of the class until the hearing is conducted under this section and, as part of its final order, may grant, deny, or condition the applications under 85-2-306(2), 85-2-310, and 85-2-311 or continue the suspension under this section.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 524, L. 1981.

85-2-323. Request to modify suspension — order. (1) A person or public agency may request that an order be modified or revoked. The request must contain allegations supported by substantial evidence showing that the criteria in 85-2-311 can be met for an application or a class of applications from the source. If not so supported, the department may reject the request without a hearing.

(2) The department may by order after a hearing modify or revoke any order made as provided in 85-2-321 and 85-2-322 upon such notice and in such manner as is reasonable under the circumstances.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 524, L. 1981.

Part 4

Utilization of Water

85-2-401. Priority. (1) As between appropriators, the first in time is the first in right. Priority of appropriation does not include the right to prevent changes by later appropriators in the condition of water occurrence, such as the increase or decrease of streamflow or the lowering of a water table, artesian pressure, or water level, if the prior appropriator can reasonably exercise his water right under the changed conditions.

(2) Priority of appropriation made under this chapter dates from the filing of an application for a permit with the department, except as otherwise provided in 85-2-301 through 85-2-303, 85-2-306, 85-2-310(3), and 85-2-313.

(3) Priority of appropriation perfected before July 1, 1973, shall be determined as provided in part 2 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-891; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-402. Changes in appropriation rights. (1) An appropriator may not change the place of diversion, place of use, purpose of use, or place of storage except as permitted under this section and approved by the department.

(2) The department shall approve the proposed change if it determines that the proposed change will not adversely affect the rights of other persons. If the department determines that the proposed change might adversely affect the rights of other persons, notice of the proposed change shall be given in accordance with 85-2-307. If the department determines that an objection filed by a person whose rights may be affected states a valid objection to the proposed change, the department shall hold a hearing thereon prior to its approval or denial of the proposed change. Objections shall meet the requirements of 85-2-308(2), and hearings shall be held in accordance with 85-2-309.

(3) An appropriator of more than 15 cubic feet per second may not change the purpose of use of an appropriation right from an agricultural use to an industrial use.

(4) The department may approve a change subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations it considers necessary to protect the rights of other appropriators, including limitations on the time for completion of the change.

(5) If a change is not completed as approved by the department or if the terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations of the change approval are not complied with, the department may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, require the appropriator to show cause why the change approval should not be modified or revoked. If the appropriator fails to show sufficient cause, the department may modify or revoke the change approval.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 238, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 338, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-892.**

85-2-403. Transfer of appropriation right. (1) The right to use water under a permit or certificate of water right shall pass with a conveyance of the land or transfer by operation of law, unless specifically exempted therefrom. All transfers of interests in appropriation rights shall be without loss of priority.

(2) The person receiving the appropriation interest shall file with the department notice of the transfer on a form prescribed by the department.

(3) Without obtaining prior approval from the department, an appropriator may not sever all or any part of an appropriation right from the land to which it is appurtenant, sell the appropriation right for other purposes or to other lands, or make the appropriation right appurtenant to other lands. The department shall approve the proposed change if it determines that the proposed change will not adversely affect the rights of other persons. If the department determines that the proposed change might adversely affect the rights of other persons, notice of the proposed change shall be given in accordance with 85-2-307. If the department then determines that an objection

filed by a person whose rights may be affected states a valid objection to the proposed change, the department shall hold a hearing thereon prior to its approval or denial of the proposed change. Objections shall meet the requirements of 85-2-308(2) and hearings shall be held in accordance with 85-2-309.

History: **En. Sec. 29, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-893.**

85-2-404. Abandonment of appropriation right. (1) If an appropriator ceases to use all or a part of his appropriation right with the intention of wholly or partially abandoning the right or if he ceases using his appropriation right according to its terms and conditions with the intention of not complying with those terms and conditions, the appropriation right shall, to that extent, be deemed considered abandoned and shall immediately expire.

(2) If an appropriator ceases to use all or part of his appropriation right or ceases using his appropriation right according to its terms and conditions for a period of 10 successive years and there was water available for his use, there shall be a prima facie presumption that the appropriator has abandoned his right in whole or for the part not used.

(3) This section does not apply to existing rights until they have been determined in accordance with part 2 of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 30, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-894.**

85-2-405. Procedure for declaring appropriation rights abandoned. (1) When the department has reason to believe that an appropriator may have abandoned his appropriation right under 85-2-404 or when another appropriator in the opinion of the department files a valid claim that he has been or will be injured by the resumption of use of an appropriation right alleged to have been abandoned, the department shall petition the district court which determined the existing rights in the source of the appropriation in question to hold a hearing to determine whether the appropriation right has been abandoned. Proceedings under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, and appeal shall be taken in accordance with the Montana Rules of Appellate Civil Procedure.

(2) At the hearing, the burden of proof shall be on the department which must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the appropriation has been abandoned under 85-2-404.

(3) The determination of the court shall be appended to the final decree. The department shall keep a copy of the determination in its office in Helena.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 452, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-895.**

85-2-406. District court supervision of water distribution. (1) The district courts shall supervise the distribution of water among all appropriators. This supervisory authority includes the supervision of all water commissioners appointed prior or subsequent to July 1, 1973. The supervision shall be governed by the principle that first in time is first in right.

(2) When a water distribution controversy arises upon a source of water in which existing rights have not been determined according to part 2 of this chapter, any party to the controversy may petition the district court for relief. The district court from which relief is sought may grant such injunctive or other relief which is necessary and appropriate to preserve property rights or the status quo pending the issuance of the final decree.

(3) A controversy between appropriators from a source which has been the subject of a general determination of existing rights under part 2 of this chapter shall be settled by the district court which issued the final decree. The order of the district court settling the controversy may not alter the existing rights and priorities established in the final decree. In cases involving permits issued by the department, the court may not amend the respective rights established in the permits or alter any terms of the permits unless the permits are inconsistent or interfere with rights and priorities established in the final decree. The order settling the controversy shall be appended to the final decree, and a copy shall be filed with the department. The department shall be served with process in any proceeding under this subsection, and the department may, in its discretion, intervene in the proceeding.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 485, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-896; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

85-2-407 through 85-2-410 reserved.

85-2-411. Water turned into natural channels. Water appropriated under an existing right or pursuant to this chapter may be turned into the natural channel of another stream or from a reservoir into the natural channel and withdrawn or diverted at a point downstream for beneficial use, but the waters of that stream may not thereby be diminished in quantity or deteriorated in quality to the detriment of a prior appropriator. Water stored in a reservoir under an existing right or pursuant to this chapter which is turned into a natural channel for withdrawal or diversion and beneficial use downstream shall not be considered a part of the natural flow of that stream.

History: En. 89-891.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-891.1.

85-2-412. Return of surplus water to stream. In all cases where, by virtue of prior appropriation, any person may have diverted all the water of any stream or to such an extent that there shall not be an amount sufficient left therein for those having a subsequent right to the waters of such stream and there shall, at any time, be a surplus of water so diverted, over and above what is actually and necessarily used by the prior appropriator, such person shall be required to turn and cause to flow back into the stream such surplus water. Upon failure to do so within 24 hours after demand being made upon him in writing, to him in person or at his place of abode, by any person having a right to the use of such surplus water, the person so diverting the same shall be liable to the person aggrieved for the damage resulting therefrom, in such sum as may be determined by court.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 52, L. 1879; re-en. Sec. 731, p. 562, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1239, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; amd. Sec. 1884, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 1, Ch. 56, L. 1907; Sec. 4844, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7097, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7097, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-805.

85-2-413. Diversion of natural flow of waters — when permitted. Any person, owning or in possession of lands susceptible of irrigation from any stream, the waters of which are so diminished by prior appropriations that a sufficient amount of water for the irrigation of his lands cannot be obtained from the natural flow of the stream, who shall construct a reservoir or shall purchase or lease water from a reservoir owned by the department or another or shall otherwise acquire an interest in such reservoir or in water stored therein, which is so located that because of natural or other obstacles the water impounded therein cannot be conducted to the lands which he desires to irrigate, may, provided the stored water can be discharged into the stream in such a manner that it can be used beneficially by prior appropriators, divert the natural flow of the stream for the irrigation of his lands in lieu of an equal amount of stored water; provided, however, that such exchange can be made without injury to said prior appropriators.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 155, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-806.

85-2-414. Conduction of water. The right to conduct water from or over the land of another for any beneficial use includes the right to raise any water by means of dams, reservoirs, or embankments to a sufficient height to make the same available for the use intended, and the right to any and all land necessary therefor may be acquired upon payment of just compensation in the manner provided by law for the taking of private property for public use. If it is necessary to conduct the water across the right-of-way of any railroad, it shall be the duty of the owners of the ditch or flume to give 30 days' notice in writing to the owner or owners of such railway of their intention to construct a ditch or flume across the right-of-way of such railroad, the point at which the ditch or flume will cross the railroad, and the time when the construction of said ditch or flume will be made. If the owner or owners of such railroad or their agent fail to appear and attend at the time and place fixed in said notice, it shall be lawful for the owner or owners of the said flume or ditch to construct the same across the right-of-way of such railroad without further notice to said owner or owners of the railroad.

History: En. Sec. 1894, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4857, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7110, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7110, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-820.

85-2-415. Owners of water to sell surplus. Any person having the right to use, sell, or dispose of water and engage in using, selling, or disposing of the same who has a surplus of water not used or sold or any person having a surplus of water and the right to sell and dispose of the same is required, upon the payment or tender to the person entitled thereto of an amount equal to the usual and customary rates per inch or cubic foot of water per second, to convey and deliver to the person the surplus of unsold water or so much thereof for which the payment or tender has been made and shall continue to convey and deliver the same weekly so long as the surplus of unused or unsold water exists and the payment or tender is made as aforesaid.

History: En. Sec. 1, p. 406, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 742, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1263, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1897, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4860, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7113, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7113, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-823.

85-2-416. Duty of purchaser to dig ditches. Any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of 85-2-415 must, at his own cost and expense, construct or dig the necessary flumes or ditches to receive and convey the surplus water so desired by him and pay or tender to the person having the right to the use, sale, or disposal thereof an amount equal to the necessary cost and expense of tapping any gulch, stream, reservoir, ditch, flume, or aqueduct and putting in gates, gauges, or other proper and necessary appliances usual and customary in such cases, and until the same shall be done, the delivery of the surplus water shall not be required as provided in 85-2-415.

History: En. Sec. 2, p. 406, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 743, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1264, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1898, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4861, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7114, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7114, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-824.

85-2-417. Enforcement of right to surplus. Any person constructing the necessary ditches, aqueducts, or flumes and making the payments or tenders hereinbefore provided is entitled to the use of so much of the surplus water as said ditches, flumes, or aqueducts have the capacity to carry and for which payment or tender is made and may institute and maintain any appropriate action at law or in equity for the enforcement of such right or recovery of damages arising from a failure to deliver or wrongful diversion of the same.

History: En. Sec. 3, p. 406, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 744, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1265, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1899, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4862, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7115, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7115, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-825.

85-2-418. Purchaser cannot sell surplus water. Nothing in 85-2-415 through 85-2-417 shall be so construed as to give the person acquiring the right to the use of water, as therein provided, the right to sell or dispose of the same after being so used by him or prevent the original owner or proprietor from retaking, selling, and disposing of the same in the usual and customary manner after it is so used as aforesaid.

History: En. Sec. 4, p. 407, L. 1877; re-en. Sec. 745, 5th Div. Rev. Stat. 1879; re-en. Sec. 1266, 5th Div. Comp. Stat. 1887; re-en. Sec. 1900, Civ. C. 1895; re-en. Sec. 4863, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7116, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7116, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-826.

Part 5

Groundwater

85-2-501. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Aquifer" means any underground geological structure or formation which is capable of yielding water or is capable of recharge.

(2) "Bureau" means the Montana state bureau of mines and geology provided for in 20-25-211.

(3) "Groundwater" means any fresh water beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of a stream, lake, reservoir, or other body of surface water and which is not a part of that surface water.

(4) "Groundwater area" means an area which, as nearly as known facts permit, may be designated so as to enclose a single and distinct body of groundwater, which shall be described horizontally by surface description in all cases and which may be limited vertically by describing known geological formations should conditions dictate this to be desirable.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2911(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 561, L. 1979.

85-2-502. Administrative rules. The board may prescribe and the department shall enforce reasonable rules concerning and providing for inspection and entry for that purpose by the department, the circumstances under which the construction of weirs or other measuring devices may be required, and such other similar matters as are required by and consistent with the administration of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 177, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2931.**

85-2-503. Controlled groundwater subareas. For purposes of administration, large groundwater areas may be divided into convenient administrative units known as subareas.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2911(part).**

85-2-504. Standards for determining fresh water. Fresh water shall be considered to be water fit for domestic, livestock, or agricultural use. The department, after notice and hearing, may fix definite standards for determining fresh water in any controlled groundwater area or subarea of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 167, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2911(part).**

85-2-505. Waste and contamination of groundwater prohibited. (1) No groundwater may be wasted. The department shall require all wells producing waters which contaminate other waters to be plugged or capped. It shall also require all flowing wells to be so capped or equipped with valves that the flow of water can be stopped when the water is not being put to beneficial use. Likewise, both flowing and nonflowing wells shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent the waste, contamination, or pollution of groundwater through leaky casings, pipes, fittings, valves, or pumps either above or below the land surface, provided, however, in the following cases the withdrawal or use of groundwater shall not be construed as waste under this part:

(a) the withdrawal of reasonable quantities of groundwater in connection with the construction, development, testing, or repair of a well or other means of withdrawal of groundwater;

(b) the inadvertent loss of groundwater owing to breakage of a pump, valve, pipe, or fitting, if reasonable diligence is shown by the person in effecting the necessary repair;

(c) the disposal of groundwater without further beneficial use that must be withdrawn for the sole purpose of improving or preserving the utility of land by draining the same or that must be removed from a mine to permit mining operations or to preserve the mine in good condition;

(d) the disposal of groundwater used in connection with producing, reducing, smelting, and milling metallic ores and industrial minerals or that displaced from an aquifer by the storage of other mineral resources.

(2) The department at any time may hold a hearing on its own motion or upon petition signed by a representative body of users of groundwater in any area or subarea to determine whether the water supply within such area or subarea is used in compliance with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 173, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2926.**

85-2-506. Controlled groundwater areas — designation or modification. (1) The board may designate or modify controlled groundwater areas as provided in this part.

(2) Designation or modification of an area of controlled groundwater use may be proposed to the board by the department on its own motion or by petition signed by at least 20 or one-fourth of the users (whichever is the lesser number) of groundwater in a groundwater area wherein there are alleged to be facts showing:

(a) that groundwater withdrawals are in excess of recharge to the aquifer or aquifers within such groundwater area;

(b) that excessive groundwater withdrawals are very likely to occur in the near future because of consistent and significant increases in withdrawals from within the groundwater area;

(c) that significant disputes regarding priority of rights, amounts of groundwater in use by appropriators, or priority of type of use are in progress within the groundwater area; or

(d) that groundwater levels or pressures in the area in question are declining or have declined excessively.

(3) When such a proposal is thus made, the board shall fix a time and place for a hearing, which time shall not be less than 90 days from the making of the proposal. The place for the hearing shall be within or as close as practical to the controlled groundwater area.

(4) The department shall publish a notice of the hearing, setting forth therein:

(a) the names of the petitioners;

(b) the description by legal subdivisions (section, township, range) of all lands included in or proposed to be included in the groundwater area or subarea;

(c) the purpose of the hearing; and

(d) the time and place of the hearing where any interested person may appear, either in person or by attorney, file written objections to the granting of the proposal, and be fully heard.

(5) Such notice of hearing shall be published at least once in each week for 3 successive weeks not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which the groundwater area or subarea is located. The department shall also cause a copy of the notice, together with a copy of the petition, to be served by mail, not less than 30 days before the hearing, upon each well driller licensed in Montana whose address is within any county in which any part of the area in question is located; upon each person or public agency known from an examination of the records in the department's office to be a claimant or appropriator of groundwater in the area in question (claimant or appropriator meaning one who diverts, impounds, or withdraws groundwater and not merely one who uses or obtains groundwater from another who diverts, impounds, or withdraws groundwater); upon the bureau; and upon the mayor or chairman of the governing body of each incorporated municipality located in whole or in part within the proposed groundwater area. The department may also serve notice upon any other person or state or federal agency that the department feels may be interested in or affected by the proposed designation or modification of a controlled groundwater area. The petition need

not be served on any petitioner. A copy of the notice, together with a copy of the proposal, shall be mailed to each person at his last-known address, and such service shall be complete upon depositing it in the post office, postage prepaid, addressed to each person on whom it is to be served. Publication and mailing of such notice as prescribed herein, when completed, shall be deemed to be sufficient notice of such hearing to all interested persons.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 168, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2914; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 561, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Severability. Sec. 4, Ch. 561, L. 1979, was a severability clause.

85-2-507. Limiting withdrawals — modification of order. (1) At the time set for the hearing, the board shall proceed to hear oral and written evidence relevant to the designation or modification of the controlled groundwater area presented by the bureau, the department, and any other interested party. A full record shall be kept of all evidence taken at the hearing. The procedure shall be such as to secure a full, fair, and orderly proceeding and to permit all relevant evidence to be received. The common-law and statutory rules of evidence shall apply only upon stipulation of all parties.

(2) After the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall make written findings and an order. The board shall by order declare the area in question to be a controlled groundwater area if the board finds on the basis of the hearing that:

(a) the public health, safety, or welfare requires a corrective control be adopted; and

(b) (i) there is a wasteful use of water from existing wells or undue interference with existing wells;

(ii) any proposed use or well will impair or substantially interfere with existing rights to appropriate surface water or groundwater by others; or

(iii) the facts alleged in the petition as required by 85-2-506(2) are true.

(3) The order shall define the boundary of the controlled groundwater area and shall indicate which of the groundwater aquifers located within the area in question are included within the controlled groundwater area. Any number of groundwater aquifers which wholly or partially overlie one another may be included in the same controlled groundwater area.

(4) The order may include the following corrective control provisions:

(a) a provision closing the controlled groundwater area to further appropriation of groundwater, in which event the department shall thereafter refuse to accept any applications for beneficial water use permits to appropriate groundwater located within such controlled area;

(b) a provision determining a permissible total withdrawal of groundwater in the controlled area by day, month, or year and permitting the board to apportion such permissible total withdrawal among the appropriators holding valid rights to the groundwater in the controlled area in accordance with the relative dates of priority of such rights;

(c) a provision according preference, without reference to relative priorities, to withdrawals of groundwater in the controlled area for domestic and livestock purposes first and thereafter to withdrawals for other beneficial purposes, including but not limited to agricultural, industrial, municipal (other than domestic), and recreational purposes, in such order as the board considers advisable under the circumstances;

(d) a provision reducing the permissible withdrawal of groundwater by any appropriator or well in the controlled area;

(e) when two or more wells in the controlled area are used by the same appropriator, a provision adjusting the total permissible withdrawal of groundwater by the appropriator or a provision forbidding the use of one or more such wells;

(f) a provision requiring and specifying a system of rotation of use of groundwater in the controlled area;

(g) provisions making such additional requirements as are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare in accordance with the intent, purposes, and requirements of this part and the laws of the state.

(5) (a) If at the conclusion of the hearing the board finds that sufficient facts are not available to designate or modify a permanent controlled groundwater area, the board may by order designate the area in question to be a temporary controlled groundwater area. Such order may include the corrective control provisions contained in subsection (4). A temporary controlled groundwater area shall be designated as such for a period not to exceed 2 years from the date of the board's order designating the temporary controlled groundwater area. The board may, for sufficient cause, extend the time period for an additional 2 years, and in this case all groundwater appropriators in the controlled groundwater area shall be notified of the extension.

(b) During the 2-year period, the department shall commence studies necessary to obtain the facts needed to assist in the designation or modification of a permanent controlled groundwater area. Facts gathered during the study period shall be presented at a hearing prior to the designation or modification of a permanent controlled groundwater area. All parties appearing at the first hearing shall be served notice of this hearing by mail at least 30 days prior to the date set for the hearing. The service shall be complete upon deposit of notice at the post office, postage prepaid, addressed to each person on whom service is to be made. Mailing of the notice, when completed, shall be considered to be sufficient notice of the hearing to all persons directly affected. The department shall file in its records proof of service by its own affidavit. The hearing shall be conducted by the board in the manner of the first hearing, and the board shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law and issue an order according to the provisions set forth in subsections (1) through (4). In the event the department does not complete the necessary study in the 2-year period or extension thereof, the temporary controlled groundwater area designation will terminate at the end of the 2-year period or extension.

(6) The department may enforce the order and bring an action for an injunction in a district court of a district in which all or part of the area affected is located, in addition to all other remedies.

(7) The order of the board shall be published and mailed by the department in the manner and for the length of time as prescribed by 85-2-506 for the publication and mailing of the notice of hearing, except that a copy of the written findings and order of the board shall be mailed instead of a copy of the proposal and, except further, that a copy of the order, together with

a copy of the written findings, shall be mailed to each petitioner at his last-known address. The department shall file a copy of the order with the county clerk of each county within which any part of the controlled groundwater area lies, and the county clerk shall record the order without fee. The department shall file in its records proof of service by its own affidavit of service. Upon publication and mailing of such order as prescribed herein, the order shall be final and conclusive unless an appeal therefrom is taken.

(8) The board may by order suspend, modify, or revoke any order made as provided in this section upon such notice and in such manner as is reasonable under the circumstances. A copy of each suspension, modification, or revocation shall be served or filed and recorded as provided for orders in subsection (1).

(9) While a matter is pending before the board, the department may restrict further development of the subarea.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 169, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 561, L. 1979.

85-2-508. Controlled groundwater areas — permits to appropriate. A person may appropriate groundwater in a controlled area only by applying for and receiving a permit from the department in accordance with part 3 of this chapter. The department may not grant a permit if the withdrawal would be beyond the capacity of the aquifer or aquifers in the groundwater area to yield groundwater within a reasonable or feasible pumping lift (in the case of pumping developments) or within a reasonable or feasible reduction of pressure (in the case of artesian developments).

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 172, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2918.

85-2-509. Administrative finding of priorities. (1) The department, at its discretion, or any person claiming a right to withdraw groundwater (whether or not from a controlled area) may initiate a hearing by the department for the ascertainment of all existing rights to the use of the groundwater in the ground area or subarea involved. The department shall produce at the hearing a map showing and describing all the lands included in the groundwater area or subarea and copies of all data upon which any prior designation or modification order was based. The waiving or assignment of rights by mutual agreement for either temporary or extended periods shall not modify or cancel the relative priorities of the rights.

(2) After January 1, 1962, in a hearing for the ascertainment and finding of priorities involving rights to the use of groundwaters, all appropriators of groundwater or of surface water in the particular controlled area or subarea shall be included as parties and notified in the manner provided in 85-2-506.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 170, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2916(1), (3).

85-2-510. Production of water from oil and gas wells — hearings — jurisdiction of board of oil and gas conservation. Within any designated or modified controlled groundwater area or subarea wherein oil and/or gas wells produce either fresh, brackish, or saline water associated with oil and gas, the volume of production of which is dependent entirely on the oil and/or gas withdrawals, such production of water shall be under the prior jurisdiction of the board of oil and gas conservation. Hearings pertaining to the production, use, or disposal of water from those wells shall be held by that board in accordance with the procedures established by that board. The department may petition the board of oil and gas conservation for hearings in regard to those operations, and it shall be notified by the board of oil and gas conservation of those hearings instigated by other parties when those hearings involve operations within a controlled groundwater area or subarea.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 170, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2916(2).**

85-2-511. Scope of administrative hearing. (1) In a hearing for the ascertainment and finding of priorities to the use of groundwater, the department in its finding and order shall confirm, modify, alter, or amend any prior order designating and modifying the boundaries of the groundwater area or subarea involved, as the evidence justifies; shall determine the priority of rights and the quantity of groundwater to which each appropriator who is a party to the proceedings is entitled in the particular groundwater area or subarea; and shall find and determine any other matter necessary to the ascertainment of priorities of such existing rights to groundwater. It may also determine the level below which the groundwater may not be drawn by appropriators. The department shall act in administering and enforcing the order, as provided in 85-2-507.

(2) A copy of the order shall be recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of each county in which the particular groundwater area or subarea is located. If the order is not appealed, the order of the department shall be final and conclusive when it is published and mailed as provided for orders issued under 85-2-507.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 171, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2917.**

85-2-512. Investigations. (1) The department shall compile information for the purpose of enabling it to comply with this part. In compiling this information, the department shall make use of investigations, technical personnel, surveys, and information available from the Montana bureau of mines and geology, the United States geological survey, the board of oil and gas conservation, the department of health and environmental sciences, and any other private, state, or governmental agency.

(2) In addition to the foregoing, the department may request specific investigations by the preceding public agencies where desired information is not otherwise available.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 179, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2933.**

85-2-513. Administration of oaths and subpoena of witnesses. The department may administer oaths and issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses in any investigation, hearing, or proceeding held by it.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 180, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2934.**

85-2-514. Inspection of wells. The department, the state bureau of mines and geology, or the department of health and environmental sciences may enter on the property of any appropriator where a well is situated, at any reasonable hour of the day, for the purpose of investigating any matters in connection with this part.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 174, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2927.**

85-2-515. Information available to public. Such information as is required or secured under the provisions hereof shall constitute public records and as such shall be available to the public at all reasonable times.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 237, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2928.**

85-2-516. Well logs. Within 60 days after any well is completed, the driller shall file with the department a well log report on a form provided by the department at its offices and at the offices of the county clerk and recorders. The department may return the report for refiling if it is incomplete or incorrect. The department shall provide a copy of the complete and correct well log to the Montana bureau of mines and geology.

History: **En. 89-2928.1 by Sec. 44, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 175, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2928.1.**

85-2-517. Reports by water well drillers. The forms, reports, and information required to be filed by this part are in addition to all other reports and information which the drillers of water wells in the state are required by law to file with agencies of the state.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2929.**

85-2-518. Groundwater supervisors. The department may appoint one or more groundwater supervisors for each designated controlled area and may appoint one or more groundwater supervisors at large. Within their respective jurisdictions and under the direction of the department, the groundwater supervisors and supervisors at large shall supervise the withdrawal of groundwater and the carrying out of orders issued by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 178, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2932.**

85-2-519. Hearings before the board. (1) A person who is aggrieved by a final decision of the department under this part is entitled to a hearing before the board.

(2) The Montana Administrative Procedure Act governs administrative proceedings under this part.

History: **En. 89-2934.1 by Sec. 45, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 181, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2934.1.**

85-2-520. Penalties. Any person who violates or refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this part or of any order or rule promulgated by the department or the board or who commits waste shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $250 for each offense.

History: **En. Sec. 26, Ch. 237, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 182, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2936.**

Part 6

Yellowstone River Basin

85-2-601. Statement of legislative findings and policy. The legislature, noting that appropriations have been claimed, that applications have been filed for, and that there is further widespread interest in making substantial appropriations of water in the Yellowstone River basin, finds that these appropriations threaten the depletion of Montana's water resources to the significant detriment of existing and projected agricultural, municipal, recreational, and other uses and of wildlife and aquatic habitat. The legislature further finds that these appropriations foreclose the options to the people of this state to utilize water for other future beneficial purposes, including municipal water supplies, irrigation systems, and minimum flows for the protection of existing rights and aquatic life. The legislature, pursuant to its mandate and authority under Article IX of the Montana constitution, declares that it is the policy of this state that before these proposed appropriations are acted upon, existing rights to water in the Yellowstone basin must be accurately determined for their protection and that reservations of water within the basin must be established as rapidly as possible for the preservation and protection of existing and future beneficial uses.

History: **En. 89-8-103 by Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-103.**

85-2-602. Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) (a) "Application" means an application for a permit under part 3 of this chapter to appropriate surface water from any source of supply within the basin for either or both of the following purposes:

(i) a reservoir with a total planned capacity of 14,000 acre-feet or more; or

(ii) for a flow rate greater than 20 cubic feet of water per second.

(b) The term also includes an application for approval under 85-2-402 to change the purpose of use.

(2) "Basin" means the Yellowstone River basin.

(3) "Reservation" means a reservation of water provided for by 85-2-316.

History: **En. 89-8-104 by Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-104(Intro.), (2) thru (4).**

85-2-603. Suspension of action. (1) The department may not grant or otherwise take any action on an application until one of the following first occurs:

(a) The board of natural resources and conservation makes a final determination on the applications for reservations of water in the basin filed before January 1, 1977, in accordance with 85-2-316;

(b) A final determination of existing rights has been made in the source of supply in accordance with part 2 of this chapter; or

(c) January 1, 1978; however, if a court stays or enjoins the continuance of proceedings on any pending application for reservation of water in the basin filed before January 1, 1977, and such stay or injunction prevents the board from making a final determination on such application before January 1, 1978, the court shall extend this date by the length of delay incurred. The court may not extend this date beyond January 15, 1979.

(2) A reservation established before such application for permit is granted is a preferred use over the right to appropriate water pursuant to the permit, and the permit, if granted, shall be issued subject to that preferred use.

History: **En. 89-8-105 by Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-105.**

85-2-604. When department may suspend action. The department may suspend action on applications not meeting the definition of application in 85-2-602 if it determines, after a public hearing conducted under the contested case procedures of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act, that the cumulative impact of those applications, if granted, would be contrary to the policies and purposes of this part. If the department suspends action on such applications, the provisions of 85-2-603 apply.

History: En. 89-8-106 by Sec. 4, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-106.

85-2-605. Reservations. The department may apply for reservations and shall, as rapidly as possible, assist other appropriate state agencies and political subdivisions in applying for reservations within the basin. The United States or any agency thereof may apply for reservation of water in the basin under 85-2-316 for beneficial use of that water in the state of Montana. Particular emphasis shall be given to applications to reserve water for agricultural, municipal, and minimum flow purposes for the protection of existing rights and aquatic life.

History: En. 89-8-107 by Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 416, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-107.

85-2-606. Application of part. This part applies to applications currently pending with the department, as well as applications filed with the department after March 11, 1974.

History: En. 89-8-108 by Sec. 6, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-108.

85-2-607. Utility facilities. This part does not apply to applications to appropriate water for use by a utility facility for which a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need is granted pursuant to the Montana Major Facility Siting Act.

History: En. 89-8-109 by Sec. 7, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-109.

85-2-608. Certain changes of use allowed. Notwithstanding any provision of this part, the department may approve a change of purpose of use to agricultural, irrigation, domestic, and municipal uses if it determines that the change is not contrary to the policies and purposes of this part.

History: En. 89-8-110 by Sec. 8, Ch. 116, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-8-110.

Part 7

Indian and Federal Water Rights

85-2-701. Legislative intent. Because the water and water rights within each water division are interrelated, it is the intent of the legislature to conduct unified proceedings for the general adjudication of existing water rights under the Montana Water Use Act. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature that the attorney general's petition required in 85-2-211 include all claimants of reserved Indian water rights as necessary and indispensable parties under authority granted the state by 43 U.S.C. 666. However, it is further intended that the state of Montana proceed under the provisions of this part in an effort to conclude compacts for the equitable division and apportionment of waters between the state and its people and the several Indian tribes claiming reserved water rights within the state.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Purpose. Subsection (1) of sec. 1, Ch. 697, L. 1979, provided: "[This act] amends the Montana Water Use Act to expedite and facilitate the adjudication of existing water rights."

Codification. Sec. 35, Ch. 697, L. 1979, provided: "(1) Sections 1 through 10 of this act are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 3, and the provisions contained in Title 3 apply to this act.

(2) Sections 11 through 27 are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 85, chapter 2, part 2, and the provisions contained in Title 85, chapter 2, apply to this act.

(3) If the provisions of this act are not codified as stated above, the code commissioner shall add to the MCA, if necessary, statutory language to convey the intent of this section."

Because of rearrangement of the new material, Ch. 697 is now codified in Title 3, chapter 7; Title 85, chapter 2, parts 2 and 7; and 2-15-212.

Effective date. "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 11, 1979.

Severability. Section 36, Ch. 697, L. 1979, was a severability section.

85-2-702. Negotiation with Indian tribes. (1) The reserved water rights compact commission, created by 2-15-212, may negotiate with the Indian tribes or their authorized representatives jointly or severally to conclude compacts authorized under 85-2-701. Compact proceedings shall be commenced by the commission. The commission shall serve by certified mail directed to the governing body of each tribe a written request for the initiation of negotiations under this part and a request for the designation of an authorized representative of the tribe to conduct compact negotiations. Upon receipt of such written designation from the governing body of a tribe, compact negotiations shall be considered to have commenced.

(2) When the compact commission and the Indian tribes or their authorized representatives have agreed to a compact, they shall sign a copy and file an original copy with the department of state of the United States of America and copies with the secretary of state of Montana and with the governing body for the tribe involved. The compact is effective and binding upon all parties upon ratification by the legislature of Montana, any affected tribal governing body, and the congress of the United States.

(3) Upon its approval by the Montana legislature and the tribe or federal agency, the terms of a compact must be included in the preliminary decree as provided by 85-2-231. However, if approval of the state legislature and tribe or federal agency has not been accomplished by July 1, 1985, all federal and Indian claims for reserved water rights that have not been resolved by a compact must be filed with the department within 60 days. These new filings shall be used in the formulation of the preliminary decree and shall be given treatment similar to that given to all other filings.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 268, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3).

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 268, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 3, 1981.

Commissioner Correction: Because of rearrangement of sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979, the Code Commissioner, 1979, changed "The compact commission" to "The reserved water rights compact commission, created by 2-15-212," in subsection (1).

85-2-703. Negotiation with federal government. The compact commission may also enter into separate negotiations with the federal government for the conclusion of compacts concerning the equitable division and apportionment of water between the state and its people and the federal government claiming non-Indian reserved waters within the state. The terms and conditions of such negotiations shall be the same as provided in this section for negotiations with Indian tribes.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979.**

85-2-704. Termination of negotiations. The commission or any other party to the negotiations may terminate negotiations by providing notice to all parties 30 days in advance of the termination date. On the termination date, the suspension of the application of part 2 provided for in 85-2-217 shall also terminate. The tribe or federal agency shall file all of its claims for reserved rights within 60 days of the termination of negotiations.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 697, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 268, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added the last sentence.

Part 8

Diversions from the Yellowstone River Basin

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to SB 243 (Ch. 581, L. 1981) read: "An act to delegate authority to the department of natural resources and conversation to authorize diversions from the Yellowstone River Basin under Article X of the Yellowstone River Compact, section 85-20-101, MCA, on behalf of the state of Montana; providing for legislative review; and providing an effective date."

Codification Instruction: Section 8, Ch. 581, L. 1981, provided: "This act is intended to be codified as a new part in Title 85, chapter 2, and the provisions of Title 85, chapter 2, apply to this act."

Severability: Section 9, Ch. 581, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 10, Ch. 581, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 1, 1981.

85-2-801. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Basin" means the Yellowstone River Basin.

(2) "Compact" means the Yellowstone River Compact provided for in 85-20-101.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

85-2-802. Authority to approve diversions. The department may consent on behalf of the state of Montana to diversions of water from the basin pursuant to Article X of the compact, including diversions of water allocated under the terms of the compact to the other signatory states of Wyoming and North Dakota.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

85-2-803. Legislative review. (1) A diversion of water from the basin pursuant to Article X of the compact consented to by the department under the provisions of this part may not be made until one of the following occurs, whichever is later:

(a) the legislature ratifies the first determination of the department to consent to a diversion of water from the basin pursuant to Article X of the compact; or

(b) July 1, 1983.

(2) A decision by the department to disapprove a diversion of water is not subject to legislative approval.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 581, L. 1981.**

85-2-804. Application — notice — objections — hearing. (1) Any appropriator proposing to divert from the basin water allocated to Montana under the terms of the compact or divert from the basin unallocated compact water within Montana shall file an application with the department. The application must state the name and address of the applicant and facts tending to show that:

(a) the diversion and ultimate use of the water in Montana is for a beneficial use of water;

(b) the diversion and ultimate use of water will not adversely affect the water rights of other persons;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are adequate;

(d) the diversion and ultimate use will not interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a water right has been established or a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved;

(e) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states;

(f) the diversion and ultimate use of the water are in the public interest of Montana; and

(g) the applicant intends to comply with the laws of the signatory states to the compact.

(2) Any appropriator proposing to divert from the basin water allocated to North Dakota or Wyoming under the terms of the compact or divert from the basin unallocated compact water within North Dakota or Wyoming shall file an application with the department. The application must state the name and address of the applicant and facts tending to show that:

(a) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are adequate;

(b) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states; and

(c) the applicant intends to comply with the compact.

(3) Notice of the proposed diversion must be given by the department in the same manner as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of 85-2-307.

(4) An objection to an application must be filed by the date specified by the department in the notice.

(5) The objector to an application under subsection (1) shall state his name and address and facts tending to show that:

(a) the diversion and ultimate use of the water in Montana are not for a beneficial use of water;

(b) the property, rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected by the proposed diversion or ultimate use of the water;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are not adequate;

(d) the diversion and ultimate use will interfere unreasonably with the objector's planned uses or development for which the objector has a water right, a permit, or a reserved water right;

(e) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will exceed the allocated share under the compact of any signatory state; or

(f) the diversion and ultimate use of the water are not in the public interest of Montana.

(6) The objector to an application under subsection (2) shall state his name and address and facts tending to show that:

(a) the property, rights, or interests of the objector would be adversely affected by the proposed diversion or ultimate use of the water;

(b) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are not adequate; or

(c) the diversion and ultimate use of the water will exceed the allocated share under the compact of any signatory state.

(7) If the department receives an objection to an application, it shall hold a hearing on the application within 60 days from the date set by the department for filing objections. Service of notice of the hearing must be made by certified mail upon the applicant and the objector.

(8) The hearing shall be conducted under the contested case procedures of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act in Title 2, chapter 4, part 6.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

85-2-805. Criteria for approval — terms. (1) The department may issue its approval of a diversion of water allocated to Montana under the terms of the compact or unallocated compact water diverted in Montana if:

(a) the diversion and the ultimate use of the water in Montana are for a beneficial use of water;

(b) the diversion and ultimate use of water will not adversely affect the water rights of other persons;

(c) the proposed means of diversion, construction, and operation are adequate;

(d) the diversion and ultimate use will not interfere unreasonably with other planned uses or developments for which a water right has been established or a permit has been issued or for which water has been reserved;

(e) the diversion and ultimate use of water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states;

(f) the diversion and ultimate use of the water are in the public interest of Montana; and

(g) the applicant signs an agreement to comply with the laws of the signatory states to the compact in constructing, operating, and maintaining all facilities associated with the diversion and ultimate use of the water.

(2) The department may approve a diversion of water allocated to North Dakota or Wyoming or unallocated compact water diverted in North Dakota or Wyoming if the diversion will not adversely affect the property, rights, or interests of an appropriator located in Montana and if the diversion and ultimate use of water will not exceed the allocated share under the compact of any of the signatory states.

(3) The department may approve a diversion subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations as it considers necessary to meet the applicable criteria listed in subsection (1) or (2).

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

85-2-806. Combined proceeding. The department, upon petition by the applicant, may consider and act upon any application for diversion of water from the basin filed pursuant to the provisions of this part in conjunction with any board proceedings involving the siting of a facility or associated facilities conducted under the provisions of Title 75, chapter 20, part 4, as amended, or in conjunction with any departmental proceeding involving the issuance of a permit or approval of a change conducted under Title 85, chapter 2, as amended, if in the opinion of the department consideration of both applications in the same proceeding will better enable the board and department to fulfill their functions, duties, and responsibilities under the provisions of Title 75, chapter 20, part 4, or Title 85, chapter 2, and this part. The department's consent to the diversion of Montana water out of the basin for ultimate use in a facility as defined in Title 75, chapter 20, shall be contingent upon the department's issuance of a certificate for the facility in accordance with Title 75, chapter 20. The department's consent shall terminate 10 years after the date of issuance of the consent unless the board issues the certificate for the facility in accordance with Title 75, chapter 20, and approval of North Dakota and Wyoming is secured in accordance with Article X of the compact or unless consent is extended by the department.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

85-2-807. Department authorized to appear in administrative and legal proceedings. The department may appear on behalf of the state of Montana in proceedings before the legislatures and administrative agencies of the other signatory states to the compact and in legal proceedings commenced in federal or state court within the other signatory states involving the consent of such signatory states to diversions of water from the basin under Article X of the compact and any other laws or rules of such signatory states applicable to such diversions to the extent necessary to protect the interests and the citizens of Montana in those proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 581, L. 1981.

CHAPTER 3

ATMOSPHERIC WATER
WEATHER MODIFICATION

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section

85-3-101. Definitions.
85-3-102. Standards for research in weather modification control.
85-3-103. Department powers.
85-3-104. Nonliability of state and agents for acts of private persons.
85-3-105. Violation as misdemeanor and continuing violations.

Part 2 — Licenses and Permits

85-3-201. License and permit required for weather modification and control.
85-3-202. Department to review applications.
85-3-203. Licenses — qualifications of licensees.
85-3-204. Licenses — term and renewal.
85-3-205. License or renewal fee.

85-3-206. Permits — requirements and hearing.
85-3-207. Separate permit for each operation.
85-3-208. Notice of intention to apply for permit.
85-3-209. Notice of intention — contents.
85-3-210. Publication of notice of intention.
85-3-211. Proof of financial responsibility by applicant.
85-3-212. Permit fee.
85-3-213. Earmarked revenue fund.
85-3-214. Termination of licenses and permits by board.

Part 3 — Records

85-3-301. Records of operations maintained by licensees.
85-3-302. Reports of operations.
85-3-303. Records and reports open to public.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-3-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of natural resources and conservation provided for in 2-15-3302.

(2) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(3) "Operation" means the performance of weather modification and control activities entered into for the purpose of producing or attempting to produce a certain modifying effect within one geographical area over one continuing time interval not exceeding 1 year.

(4) "Research and development" means theoretical analysis, exploration, and experimentation and the extension of investigative findings and theories of a scientific and technical nature into practical application for experimental and demonstration purposes, including the experimental production and testing of models, devices, equipment, materials, and processes.

(5) "Weather modification and control" means changing or controlling or attempting to change or control, by artificial methods, the natural development of atmospheric cloud forms or precipitation forms which occur in the troposphere.

History: (1), (2), (4), (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 140, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-310, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-319, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-310, 89-319(2).

85-3-102. Standards for research in weather modification control. The board may establish by rule standards and instructions to govern the carrying out of research and development or projects in weather modification and control as it deems necessary or desirable to minimize danger to health, safety, welfare, or property.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 141, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-312.1.

85-3-103. Department powers. In addition to any other acts authorized by law, the department may:

(1) acquire materials, equipment, and facilities as are necessary to perform its duties under this chapter;

(2) receive any funds which may be offered or become available from federal grants or appropriations, private gifts, donations, bequests, or any other source and unless their use is restricted, expend the funds for the administration of this chapter;

(3) make such studies and investigations and obtain such information as the department may deem necessary in exercising its authority in the administration or enforcement of this chapter;

(4) cooperate with public or private agencies in the performance of the department's functions or duties and in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter;

(5) represent the state in any and all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, or negotiations for interstate compacts relating to weather modification and control;

(6) enter into cooperative agreements with the United States government or any of its agencies, with the various counties and cities of this state, or with any private or public agencies for conducting weather modification or cloud seeding operations;

(7) act for and represent the state and the counties, cities, and private or public agencies in contracting with private concerns for the performance of weather modifications or cloud seeding operations; and

(8) conduct and make arrangements, including contracts and agreements, for the conduct of research and development activities relating to:

(a) the identification and evaluation of meteorological, environmental, ecological, agricultural, economic, hydrological, and sociological impacts of weather modification in Montana;

(b) the theory and development of methods of weather modification and control, including processes, materials, and devices relating thereto;

(c) the utilization of weather modification and control for agricultural, industrial, commercial, recreational, and other purposes;

(d) the protection of life and property during research and operational activities.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 368, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-312.

85-3-104. Nonliability of state and agents for acts of private persons. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to impose or accept any liability or responsibility on the part of the state, the board, the department, or any state officials or employees for any weather modification and control activities of any private person or group.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 152, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-330.

85-3-105. Violation as misdemeanor and continuing violations. A person violating any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, and a continuing violation is punishable as a separate offense for each day during which it occurs.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-331.

Part 2

Licenses and Permits

85-3-201. License and permit required for weather modification and control. No person shall engage in activities for weather modification and control except under and in accordance with a license and a permit issued by the board authorizing such activities.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-313.

85-3-202. Department to review applications. The department shall review all applications for weather modification activities, and the board may provide by rule for exempting from the license and permit requirements of this chapter:

(1) research, development, and experiments by state and federal agencies, institutions of higher learning, and bona fide nonprofit research organizations and their agents;

(2) laboratory research and experiments;

(3) activities of an emergency character for protection against fire, frost, sleet, or fog; and

(4) activities normally engaged in for purposes other than those of inducing, increasing, decreasing, or preventing precipitation or hail.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 142, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-314.

85-3-203. Licenses — qualifications of licensees. The license to engage in activities for weather modification and control shall be issued, in accordance with procedures and subject to conditions the board may by rule establish to effectuate the provisions of this chapter, to applicants who demonstrate competence in the field of meteorology to the satisfaction of the board. If the applicant is an organization, these requirements must be met by the individual who will be in charge of the operation for the applicant.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-315.

85-3-204. Licenses — term and renewal. The license shall be issued for a period to expire at the end of the calendar year in which it is issued and, if the licensee possesses the qualifications necessary for the issuance of a new license, shall upon application be renewed at the expiration of the period.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-316.

85-3-205. License or renewal fee. A license shall be issued or renewed only upon the payment to the department of $100 for the license or renewal.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 143, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-317.

85-3-206. Permits — requirements and hearing. (1) The permits shall be issued in accordance with procedures and subject to conditions the board may by rule establish to effectuate this chapter, only if:

(a) the applicant is licensed pursuant to this chapter;

(b) sufficient notice of intention is published;

(c) an applicant furnishes proof of financial responsibility in an amount to be determined by the board as required in 85-3-211;

(d) the fee for the permit is paid as required in 85-3-212;

(e) the weather modification and control activities to be conducted are determined by the board to be for the general welfare and the public good.

(2) If the board determines that a hearing is necessary, the department shall hold a public hearing in the area to be affected by the issuance of the permit. The department may in its discretion assess the permit applicant for the costs incurred by the department in holding the hearing.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 214, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 368, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 144, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-318.

85-3-207. Separate permit for each operation. (1) Separate permits shall be issued for each operation.

(2) If a permit is issued, the holder of the permit shall confine his activities to the time and area limits set forth in the notice of intention, unless modified by the board. His activities shall conform to any conditions imposed by the board. The permit may not be sold or transferred.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-319, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 46, L. 1977; Sec. 89-320, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-319(1), 89-320(part).

85-3-208. Notice of intention to apply for permit. Before undertaking any weather modification and control activities, the applicant for a permit shall file with the department a notice of intention.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 46, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-320(part).

85-3-209. Notice of intention — contents. The notice of intention shall set forth at least the following:

(1) the name and address of the applicant;

(2) the nature, purpose, and objective of the intended operation and the person or organization on whose behalf it is to be conducted;

(3) the area in which and the approximate time during which the operation will be conducted;

(4) the area which is intended to be affected by the operation;

(5) the materials and methods to be used in conducting the operation.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-321.

85-3-210. Publication of notice of intention. (1) The department shall have the notice of intention, or that portion thereof including the items specified in 85-3-209, published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation and published within any county in which the operation is to be conducted and in which the affected area is located, or if the operation is to be conducted in more than one county or if the affected area is located in more than one county or is located in a county other than the one in which the operation is to be conducted, then in newspapers having a general circulation and published within each of the counties.

(2) The applicant shall reimburse the department for the costs of publication of the notice of intention.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 146, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 46, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-322.

85-3-211. Proof of financial responsibility by applicant. Proof of financial responsibility may be furnished by an applicant by his showing, to the satisfaction of the board, ability to respond in damages for liability which might reasonably be attached to or result from his weather modification and control activities.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-323.**

85-3-212. Permit fee. The fee to be paid by each applicant for a permit shall be equivalent to 1% of the estimated cost of such operation, the estimated cost to be computed by the department from the evidence available to it. The fee is due and payable to the department as of the date of issuance of the permit by the board; however, if the applicant is able to give satisfactory security for the payment of the balance he may be permitted to commence the operation and a permit may be issued therefor upon the payment of not less than 50% of the fee. The balance due shall be paid within 3 months from the date of termination of the operation as prescribed in the permit.

History: **En. Sec. 15, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 147, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-324.**

85-3-213. Earmarked revenue fund. All license and permit fees and fines collected under this chapter shall be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund for use by the department in the administration of this chapter.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 148, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 147, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-325.**

85-3-214. Termination of licenses and permits by board. After notice to the licensee and a reasonable opportunity for a hearing, the board may modify, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any license or permit issued if it appears that the licensee no longer possesses the qualifications necessary or if it appears that the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, or in the case of a modification, that it is necessary for the protection of the health or the property of any person.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 20, L. 1967; R.C.M. 1947, 89-329.**

Part 3

Records

85-3-301. Records of operations maintained by licensees. Every licensee shall keep and maintain a record of all operations conducted by him under his license and each permit, showing:

(1) the method employed;
(2) type of equipment used;
(3) kinds and amounts of material used;
(4) times and places of operation of the equipment;
(5) names and addresses of all individuals participating or assisting in the operation;
(6) any other general information as the department may require.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 149, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-326.**

85-3-302. Reports of operations. The department shall require written reports, in a manner as it provides, of each operation for which a permit is issued. The department shall also require reports from any organization that is exempt from license and permit requirements as provided in 85-3-202.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 150, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-327.

85-3-303. Records and reports open to public. The records and reports in the custody of the department shall be open for public examination.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 20, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 151, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-328.

CHAPTER 4

RESERVED

CHAPTER 5

WATER COMMISSIONERS

Part 1 — Appointment and Duties

Section

85-5-101. Appointment of water commissioners.
85-5-102. Appointment of chief commissioner.
85-5-103. Oath and bond.
85-5-104. Term of office.
85-5-105. Power and duty to distribute water.
85-5-106. Maintenance and repair of ditches or systems.
85-5-107. Record of daily distribution of water.
85-5-108. Authority and arrest power.
85-5-109. Failure to perform duty as a contempt of court.

Part 2 — Charges and Expenses

85-5-201. Distribution of water and related expenses.
85-5-202. Repair expenses.
85-5-203. Telephone expenses.
85-5-204. Apportionment of fees and expenses.
85-5-205. Objections to expenses — hearing.
85-5-206. Effect of order fixing fees.

Part 3 — Rights and Duties of Water Users

85-5-301. Complaint by dissatisfied user.
85-5-302. Maintenance of headgates and measuring devices.

Part 4 — Water Ditches Under Joint or Corporate Control

85-5-401. Determination of water rights between partners, tenants in common, and corporate stockholders.
85-5-402. Appointment of commissioner prior to final decree.
85-5-403. Division of water.
85-5-404. Authority of commissioner.
85-5-405. Compensation and expenses.
85-5-406. Interference with actions of commissioner.

85-5-407. Appointment of water commissioner after final decree.
85-5-408. Apportionment of costs.

Part 1

Appointment and Duties

85-5-101. Appointment of water commissioners. (1) Whenever the rights of persons to use the waters of any stream, ditch or extension of ditch, watercourse, spring, lake, reservoir, or other source of supply have been determined by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court having jurisdiction of the subject matter, upon the application of the owners of at least 15% of the water rights affected by the decree, in the exercise of his discretion, to appoint one or more commissioners. The commissioners shall have authority to admeasure and distribute to the parties owning water rights in the source affected by the decree the waters to which they are entitled, according to their rights as fixed by the decree and by any certificates and permits issued under chapter 2 of this title. When petitioners make proper showing that they are not able to obtain the application of the owners of at least 15% of the water rights affected and they are unable to obtain the water to which they are entitled, the judge of the district court having jurisdiction may, in his discretion, appoint a water commissioner.

(2) When the existing rights of all appropriators from a source or in an area have been determined in a final decree issued under chapter 2 of this title, the judge of the district court which issued the final decree shall upon application by the department of natural resources and conservation appoint a water commissioner. The water commissioner shall distribute to the appropriators, from the source or in the area, the water to which they are entitled.

(3) The department of natural resources and conservation or any person or corporation operating under contract with the department or any other owner of stored waters may petition the court to have such stored waters distributed by the water commissioners appointed by said court. The court may thereupon make an order requiring the commissioner or commissioners appointed by the court to distribute such stored water when and as released to water users entitled to the use thereof.

(4) At the time of the appointment of such water commissioner or commissioners, the district court shall fix their compensation, and the owners and users of the distributed waters shall pay their proportionate share of such fees and compensation.

(5) Upon the application of the board or boards of one or more irrigation districts entitled to the use of water stored in a reservoir which is turned into the natural channel of any stream and withdrawn or diverted at a point downstream for beneficial use, the district court of the judicial district wherein the most irrigable acres of the irrigation district or districts are situated may appoint a water commissioner to equitably admeasure and distribute such stored water to said irrigation district or districts from the channel of the stream into which it has been turned. A commissioner appointed

under this subsection has the powers of any commissioner appointed under this chapter, limited only by the purposes of this subsection. His compensation is set by the appointing judge and paid by each district and other users of stored water affected by the admeasurement and distribution of such stored water. In all other matters the provisions of this chapter apply so long as they are consistent with this subsection.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 187, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1001(1) thru (3), (5), (6); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 444, L. 1979.

85-5-102. Appointment of chief commissioner. When the judge of the district court shall appoint two or more commissioners to admeasure and distribute the waters mentioned in the preceding section, he may appoint one of them chief commissioner and empower him to exercise direction and control over the other or others in the discharge of their duties. The judge may depose the one appointed chief commissioner from that position and appoint another in his stead whenever it appears to the judge that better service may be given the water users by making the change.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7137, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7137, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1002.

85-5-103. Oath and bond. Each water commissioner so appointed by the court shall subscribe and file with the clerk of the district court an oath of office before commencing the discharge of his duties as commissioner and shall likewise file with said clerk a bond executed by himself, with two or more sureties, in such sum as the judge of said court may designate, to insure the faithful discharge of his duties.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 43, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, Ex. L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7138, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7138, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1003.

85-5-104. Term of office. Every water commissioner so appointed shall hold his office for such time during the irrigation season of each year as may be designated by the judge in the order making such appointment. The judge, in his discretion, shall fix the date of the commencement of such term and may, in his discretion or when requested in writing by at least three persons entitled to the use of such waters, change the term for closing of the commissioner's service.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 43, L. 1911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7139, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7139, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 68, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1004.

85-5-105. Power and duty to distribute water. Upon the issuance of such order, the water commissioner or commissioners shall have authority and it is hereby made his or their duty to admeasure and distribute to the users thereof, as their interests may appear and be required, the stored and supplemental waters stored and as released by the department of natural resources and conservation under provisions of chapter 1 of this title, to be diverted into and through said streams, ditch or extension of ditch, watercourse, spring, lake, reservoir, or other source of supply in the same manner and under the same rules as decreed water rights are admeasured and distributed. Such water commissioner or commissioners and the owners and users of such stored and supplemental waters shall be bound by and be subject to the provisions of this chapter and all acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; provided, that the admeasurements and distribution of such stored and supplemental waters shall in no way interfere with decreed water rights. The purpose of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter is to provide a uniform, equitable, and economical distribution of adjudicated, stored, and supplemental waters.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7136, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 187, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 231, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 452, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1001(4).

85-5-106. Maintenance and repair of ditches or systems. Upon written request of the owners of at least 51% of the water rights in any adjudicated ditch or single water system, the judge of the district court may empower the commissioner to maintain and keep in reasonable repair such water ditch or water system at the expense of the owners thereof, and for such purposes the commissioner shall have authority to enter and work upon any ditch, canal, aqueduct, or other source of conveying the waters affected by the decree and the right-of-way thereof and to visit, inspect, and adjust all headgates or other means of distribution of such waters.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7141, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7141, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1006.

85-5-107. Record of daily distribution of water. Each water commissioner must keep a daily record of the amount of water distributed to each water user and must file a summary of such record with the clerk of the court monthly, during his term of service, showing in detail the total amount of water distributed to each water user during such month daily and the amount of cost therefor, based upon the water commissioner's or commissioners' salary per day and the proportionate amount of water distributed. When two or more water commissioners serve under the same decree or decrees by order of the judge, they may file a joint summary of their record with the clerk of the court, or the chief commissioner, if one has been appointed by the judge, may file a summary in behalf of all of them.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7144, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7144, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1009.

85-5-108. Authority and arrest power. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter, each commissioner appointed by the court shall have authority to enter upon any ditch, canal, aqueduct, or other source for conveying the waters affected by the decree and to visit, inspect, and adjust all headgates or other means of distributing the waters and shall have the same powers as a sheriff or constable to arrest any and all persons interfering with the distribution made by him, to be dealt with according to law.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7143, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7143, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1008.

85-5-109. Failure to perform duty as a contempt of court. If any commissioner shall fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the order of the judge of the district court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of said court.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7142, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7142, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1007.

Part 2

Charges and Expenses

85-5-201. Distribution of water and related expenses. Every water commissioner appointed by the judge of the district court for that purpose shall have the authority to admeasure and distribute to the parties interested, under such decree or decrees, the water to which those who are parties to the decree or decrees, or privy thereto, are entitled, according to their priority as established by the decree or decrees. The water commissioner, in case the parties fail or refuse to do so, may incur necessary expenses in the making of headgates or dams for the distribution of the waters. Such expense shall be assessed against and paid by the party or parties for whom such services in the repair of the ditch or ditches and the making of any dams or headgates were necessary. In the discretion of the court, such costs or expenses may be assessed against the land upon which or for the benefit of which such expense had been incurred.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7140, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7140, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1005.

85-5-202. Repair expenses. The judge may also allow as a charge any expenses necessarily incurred by the water commissioner in the discharge of his duties in the employment of extra labor for the repair of dams, headgates, ditches, or flumes when immediate action is necessary to preserve the rights of the parties entitled to the waters of such stream or when the judge has, in the order appointing the commissioner, required the commissioner to repair ditches and keep in repair necessary headgates, ditches, or flumes. The water commissioner shall report all such expenses, and the cost thereof shall be taxed against the party or parties for whose benefit the same were incurred. In the discretion of the court, such costs or expenses may be assessed against the land upon which or for the benefit of which such expense had been incurred.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7145, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7145, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1010.

85-5-203. Telephone expenses. The judge may also allow as a charge reasonable expenses incurred by a water commissioner in telephoning to the judge for instructions in cases of emergency. When there are two or more commissioners acting under the judge's order, reasonable expenses incurred in communicating with each by telephone or with the judge of the district court, in order to carry on the distribution of the waters harmoniously and in accordance with the decree, shall be deemed a necessary expense. These expenses shall be reported by the water commissioner or commissioners at the close of the season and shall be taxed against all the water users affected by the decree or decrees ratably in proportion to the whole amount of water distributed to them during the season.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7146, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7146, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1011.

85-5-204. Apportionment of fees and expenses. (1) Upon the filing of the report by the water commissioner or water commissioners, the clerk of court shall forthwith notify by letter each person mentioned in such report:

(a) of the amount he is made liable for by such report;

(b) that objections to such report and the amount so taxed against him may be made by any person interested therein within 20 days after the date of the mailing of said notice; and

(c) unless objections thereto are filed, an order will be made by the judge of said court finally fixing and determining the amount due from each of said water users.

(2) The affidavit of the clerk that he has mailed a notice to each person mentioned in the report at such person's last known post-office address, in the usual manner, shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the person received that notice provided for in this section.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7147, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 7147, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1012.**

85-5-205. Objections to expenses — hearing. At the expiration of the 20 days' notice, as provided for in the preceding section, if objections to said report have been filed or a motion to retax the same has been made, the court or judge shall fix a time for the hearing of such objections or motion to retax, which time of hearing shall be as soon as the judge or a court can conveniently hear the same. Any person objecting to said report shall be entitled to at least 5 days' notice of the date and time of such hearing. At such hearing the court or judge shall hear and determine the motion or objections and shall make an order fixing and determining the amount found due from each of said water users to such commissioner or commissioners. In case no objections are filed within the 20 days, as hereinbefore provided for, such order shall be made as a matter of course, and in either case said order shall be final determination of the matter.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7148, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 11, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7148, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1013.**

85-5-206. Effect of order fixing fees. After the order of the court fixing the fees and compensation and expenses of the water commissioner is final, it shall have all the force and effect of a judgment as against the person to whom the water was admeasured and for whose benefit it was used. When such expense of commissioner or commissioners has been assessed against the land for which such service of the commissioner or commissioners has been rendered, it shall constitute a lien against said land. Execution may issue upon the order, as upon a judgment, by direction of the court or judge upon the application of any person interested therein. The water commissioner, at his discretion, may withhold further admeasurement or distribution of water to any person otherwise entitled thereto until such person shall have paid all fees, compensation, and expenses of such water commissioner or commissioners so fixed by the court and apportioned and charged to such person and likewise may withhold the admeasurement and distribution of water from any land against which there exists any such lien as aforesaid, until such lien shall have been fully discharged.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7149, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 125, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7149, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1014.**

Part 3

Rights and Duties of Water Users

85-5-301. Complaint by dissatisfied user. (1) A person owning or using any of the waters of the stream or ditch or extension of the ditch who is dissatisfied with the method of distribution of the waters of the stream or ditch by the water commissioner or water commissioners and who claims to be entitled to more water than he is receiving or to a right prior to that allowed him by the water commissioner or water commissioners may file his written complaint, duly verified, setting forth the facts of the claim. Thereupon the judge shall fix a time for the hearing of such petition and shall direct that such notice be given to the parties interested in the hearing as the judge considers necessary. At the time fixed for the hearing, the judge must hear and examine the complainant and other parties as may appear to support or resist such claim and examine the water commissioner or water commissioners and witnesses as to the charges contained in the complaint.

(2) Upon the determination of the hearing, the judge shall make such findings and order as he considers just and proper. If it appears to the judge that the water commissioner or water commissioners have not properly distributed the water according to the provisions of the decree, the judge shall give the proper instructions for such distribution. The judge may remove any water commissioner and appoint some other person in his stead if he considers that the interests of the parties in the waters mentioned in the decree will be best subserved thereby, and if it appears to the judge that the water commissioner has willfully failed to perform his duties, he may be proceeded against for contempt of court, as provided in contempt cases. The judge shall make such order as to the payment of costs of the hearing as appears to him to be just and proper.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 43, L. 1911; re-en. Sec. 7150, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7150, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1015.

85-5-302. Maintenance of headgates and measuring devices. All persons using water under a decree from any stream or ditch whereon a water commissioner is appointed shall be required to have suitable headgates at the point wherein a ditch taps a stream and shall also, at some suitable place on the ditch and as near the head thereof as practicable, place and maintain a proper measuring box, weir, or other appliance for the measurement of the waters flowing in such ditch. In case any person or persons shall fail to place or maintain a proper measuring appliance, it shall be the duty of such water commissioner not to apportion or distribute any water through said ditch. The commissioner must notify all parties interested by registered or certified mail or in person 1 week before making the annual repair or cleaning of any stream or ditch or performing necessary labor or expenses to divert water to any ditch. The sending of a registered or certified letter to the last known post-office address of any such interested party will be prima facie evidence of the fact that he was duly notified. Any work in the way of repairing a ditch made necessary by any emergency may be done without such notice when injury would result from delay.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 64, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 4890, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 7151, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7151, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1016.

Part 4

Water Ditches Under Joint or Corporate Control

85-5-401. Determination of water rights between partners, tenants in common, and corporate stockholders. Whenever a water ditch used for irrigating purposes is owned by a partnership, tenants in common, or corporation and there is any dispute between the respective owners, tenants in common, or stockholders respecting the use and division of the waters flowing in said ditch, any partner, tenant in common, or stockholder may commence an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respective parties to the use of said waters and may join in his petition a prayer for the appointment of a water commissioner to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch according to the rights of the respective owners, tenants in common, or stockholders during the pendency of the action.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7152, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7152, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1017.

85-5-402. Appointment of commissioner prior to final decree. After the filing of the complaint in such action, the court may, upon 5 days' notice to the other parties to the action, appoint a commissioner to divide and distribute the waters of said ditch to the respective parties, according to their respective rights, during the pendency of the action. The court may, upon good cause shown, appoint such commissioner without notice, and when such commissioner is appointed without notice, any party to the action may, on 5 days' notice to the plaintiff, move the court or judge to vacate such appointment or to modify the order as to the distribution of the waters of said ditch. The court or judge on such hearing, in his discretion, may affirm, vacate, or modify the order previously made. Each water commissioner so appointed shall subscribe to an oath of office before commencing the discharge of his duties.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 2, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7153, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7153, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1018, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1019, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1018, 89-1019(part).

85-5-403. Division of water. It shall be the duty of the water commissioner to divide the waters of said ditch between the owners, tenants in common, or stockholders in proportion to their respective rights, as set forth in the complaint or in such other manner or proportion as the court or judge may direct.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7154, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1019(part).

85-5-404. Authority of commissioner. Such commissioner shall have authority to enter upon said ditch; open, close, and set headgates; and do whatever else is necessary to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch to the respective parties according to their respective rights.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7155, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7155, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1020.

85-5-405. Compensation and expenses. The court shall fix the compensation of such commissioner and the term of his employment and shall make an order apportioning the amount of such compensation among the several owners, tenants in common, or stockholders of said ditch, according to their respective rights and interest in said ditch, which amounts so apportioned shall be taxed as costs in the action against the respective parties.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7156, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7156, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1021.

85-5-406. Interference with actions of commissioner. Any person opening or closing a headgate after being set by such commissioner or who in any manner interferes with such commissioner in the discharge of his duties shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court and may be proceeded against for contempt of court as provided in contempt cases.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7157, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7157, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1022.

85-5-407. Appointment of water commissioner after final decree. When the rights of the respective parties in said action to the use of the waters flowing in said ditch shall be adjudicated, the judge of the district court having jurisdiction of the subject matter, upon the application of the owners of at least 10% of the waters of said ditch, may, in the exercise of his discretion, appoint a water commissioner to divide, apportion, and distribute the waters of said ditch to the respective parties according to their respective rights as set forth in such decree. When a commissioner is appointed under the provisions of 85-5-101 through 85-5-301 to apportion and distribute the waters of the stream from which the water flowing in said ditch is taken, such commissioner shall, when so directed by the judge or court, apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch according to the decree by which the rights of the respective owners were adjudicated.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7158, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7158, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1023.

85-5-408. Apportionment of costs. (1) When a commissioner is appointed upon the application of an owner or owners of such ditch, the court may fix the compensation of such commissioner and the term of his employment. The court shall make an order apportioning the amount of such compensation among the several owner or owners, tenants in common, or stockholders of said ditch according to their respective rights and interest, which order shall have the force and effect of a judgment against the person to whom the water was admeasured and for whose benefit it was used. When, in the discretion of the court, such order of apportionment of expense is made against the land for which such water was used, it shall have the force and effect of a lien against said land to which such apportionment was made. Execution may issue upon such order as upon a judgment by direction of the court, upon the application of any person interested therein.

(2) When a commissioner is appointed under the provisions of 85-5-101 through 85-5-301 to distribute the waters of the stream from which the waters flowing in said ditch are taken and to apportion and distribute the waters of said ditch according to the rights of the respective owners thereof, the judge, in his discretion, may, in addition to the apportionment taxed

against the respective owners of the waters of said stream, apportion and tax the amount, if any, the owners of such ditch shall pay in addition to the amount taxed under the provisions of 85-5-101 through 85-5-301.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 181, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7159, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 125, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7159, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1024.**

CHAPTER 6

WATER USERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
85-6-101. Power to levy new assessments.
85-6-102. Assessments to be equitable.
85-6-103. Transfer of shares of stock.
85-6-104. Assessment of shares of stock.
85-6-105. Division of irrigation project into districts.
85-6-106. Vacancies in board of directors.
85-6-107. Liability of associations.
85-6-108. Exemption from payment of fees.
85-6-109. Operation of projects with water users' association.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-6-101. Power to levy new assessments. Whenever any water users' association, having a contract with the United States government for construction of works and delivery of water and also a contract with its shareholders, organized under and by virtue of the corporation laws of this state and in conformity with the laws of the United States, shall have levied an assessment or assessments upon its capital stock, which assessment or assessments or any part thereof remain uncollected, such association shall have the power to discharge all assessments theretofore levied and to levy in lieu thereof an assessment which shall include all previous assessments levied upon the shareholders of said association and to give credit for all payments on assessments theretofore made.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 141, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 7160, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7160, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1101.**

85-6-102. Assessments to be equitable. All assessments authorized hereunder shall be equitable and be based upon benefits received or available.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 141, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 7161, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7161, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1102.**

85-6-103. Transfer of shares of stock. Shares of stock of water users' associations organized in conformity with the requirements of the laws of the United States and the state of Montana and under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, (which shares of stock, by the articles of incorporation of said association, are inseparably appurtenant to the lands for which they are subscribed) shall, upon the presentation of proof to such association of the transfer of any of said land, be transferred on the books of said association, by the proper officers of the association, to the grantee or successor in title to said land.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7162, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7162, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1103.

85-6-104. Assessment of shares of stock. The assessable stock of any such water users' association may at the time of any assessment made, after the major portion of such irrigation project is completed and the irrigable area thereunder determined, be one share for each irrigable acre, and appropriate bylaws of the association may provide for the discharge of assessments levied on stock appurtenant to lands then determined to be nonirrigable.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7163, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7163, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1104.

85-6-105. Division of irrigation project into districts. Such water users' association shall be permitted to divide the area under such irrigation project into as many districts as there are directors provided for in its articles of incorporation. Each district shall elect one director for a term not to exceed 5 years. At the first election held to elect directors under the provisions of this chapter, each district shall elect one director, who shall hold office for such a term of years as the bylaws shall provide, and thereafter a director shall be elected in the district and at the annual election held just prior to the expiration of the term of office of the director of that district.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7164, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7164, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1105.

85-6-106. Vacancies in board of directors. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors from any cause, the board shall fill such vacancy by appointment to hold to the end of that fiscal year, and a director shall be elected at the annual election in the district where such vacancy occurs to fill the unexpired term of such vacancy.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 29, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7165, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7165, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1106.

85-6-107. Liability of associations. An incorporated water users' association that is sustaining and responsible for the operations of a works is solely liable for any court action which may be brought against it for any injury or damages occurring on the works caused by a failure to maintain safe working and operating conditions. The state of Montana is not liable for injury to a person or property that occurs on a works as a result of a failure by a water users' association to maintain the works in a safe working and operating condition.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 35, Ex. L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 349.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 459, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 129, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 73, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-115(2).

85-6-108. Exemption from payment of fees. Any water users' association organized in conformity with the requirements of the laws of the United States and of the state of Montana, under the Reclamation Act of

June 17, 1902, which, under the articles of incorporation, is authorized to furnish water only to its stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of any license fee and from the payment of any annual license tax and, upon filing its articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, shall be required to pay only a fee of $40 for the filing and recording of such articles of incorporation and the issuance of certificate of incorporation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 66, L. 1905; re-en. Sec. 167, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 147, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 147, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 117, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 25-110; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-6-109. Operation of projects with water users' association. (1) As used in this section, "department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33, and "association" means a water users' association.

(2) Whenever the department proposes a program of maintenance, repair, operation, or alteration of a project in excess of $25,000, the cost of which will be borne by an association pursuant to the terms of a water marketing contract, the association shall be informed of the program and given an opportunity to comment. The department shall notify the association of its decision. If the association believes the program to be unnecessary or excessive in cost, it may appeal the department decision to the board of natural resources and conservation as provided for in 85-1-212. The board shall notify the association of its decision. If the board's decision is adverse to the association, the association may file within 30 days of receipt of notice of the board's decision a complaint to review the board's decision in the district court in any county where all or part of the project works is located or in Lewis and Clark County.

(3) If a complaint is filed under subsection (2), the court shall hold a trial de novo on the question of necessity of the department program and the question of excessive costs. If the association prevails, the court may award costs to the association. The court may specify an acceptable program of maintenance, repair, operation, or alteration or may order the department and the association to develop a program, subject to court approval.

(4) Whenever a program of maintenance, repair, operation, or alteration is proposed, the department shall assist the association in attempting to secure sources of financing, including federal funds.

(5) Whenever the department proposes to abandon, sell, or otherwise dispose of a project which involves a water users' association, the department shall notify the association. Before the department may take further action to abandon, sell, or otherwise dispose of a project which involves a water users' association, the department must receive a petition approving the abandonment, sale, or disposition which is signed by stockholders of the association representing 66 ⅔ % or more of the issued and outstanding stock of the association. If, within 30 days of receipt of the final proposal of abandonment, sale, or other disposal, stockholders of the association representing 15% or more of the issued and outstanding stock of the association file a petition of protest with the department, the project may not be abandoned, sold, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the legislature.

History: En. 89-1107 by Sec. 1, Ch. 253, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1107; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 156, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "sell, or otherwise dispose of" after "abandon" near the beginning of (5); inserted "a water users'" before "association" near the beginning of (5); inserted the second sentence in (5) beginning with "Before the department . . ."; substituted "final proposal of abandonment, sale, or other disposal" for "notice of abandonment" in the last sentence; inserted "sold, or otherwise disposed of" after "abandoned" in the last sentence.

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 156, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 26, 1981.

CHAPTER 7

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Part 1 — Creation of Districts—Generally

Section
85-7-101. Creation of irrigation districts by percentage of titleholders.
85-7-102. Evidence of title.
85-7-103. Report by department of natural resources and conservation required.
85-7-104. Petition for organization.
85-7-105. Order and notice of hearing on petition.
85-7-106. Hearing on petition.
85-7-107. Court decision — appointment of commissioners.
85-7-108. Effect of court findings and order.
85-7-109. Irrigation district as public corporation.
85-7-110. Districts organized under earlier laws.

Part 2 — Creation of Districts—Adjudicated Streams

85-7-201. Creation of districts by owners of water of adjudicated streams.
85-7-202. Application of part.
85-7-203. Petition, hearing, and order.
85-7-204. Election of board of trustees.
85-7-205. Duty of trustees, levy, and indebtedness.
85-7-206. Basis and apportionment of annual tax.
85-7-207. Part not to conflict with other regulations.
85-7-208. Dissolution of district.

Part 3 — Creation of Districts—Common Water Supply

85-7-301. Creation of district by owners of rights in common water supply.
85-7-302. Application of part.
85-7-303. Establishment of district.
85-7-304. Sections not applicable.
85-7-305. Apportionment of water by commissioners.
85-7-306. Development of water supply — levy for expenses.
85-7-307. Tax levy.
85-7-308. Validity of districts organized earlier.

Parts 4 through 9 reserved

Part 10 — Dissolution of Districts

85-7-1001. Proceedings for dissolution of district.
85-7-1002. Dissolution of districts having incurred indebtedness.
85-7-1003. Contents of petition.
85-7-1004. Use of corporation to carry out dissolution plan.
85-7-1005. Hearing on petition, notice, and order.
85-7-1006. Court's authority at hearing.
85-7-1007. Court decree and sale of assets.
85-7-1008. Final decree of dissolution — when made.

Parts 11 through 14 reserved

Part 15 — Organization of Districts

85-7-1501. Qualifications of commissioners and term of office.
85-7-1502. Organization of board of commissioners and establishment of office.
85-7-1503. Board meetings.
85-7-1504. Bonds for commissioner and secretary.
85-7-1505. Compensation and expenses of commissioners.
85-7-1506. Liability of officers.
85-7-1507. Conflict of interest — criminal penalty.
85-7-1508. Compensation and duties of secretary.

Part 16 — Joint Operations

85-7-1601. Authority for joint operation of districts.
85-7-1602. Election on joint operations.
85-7-1603. Withdrawal from joint operation.
85-7-1604. Validity of joint operations under earlier agreements.
85-7-1605. Purpose.
Sections 85-7-1606 through 85-7-1610 reserved.
85-7-1611. Board of control — composition and vacancies.
85-7-1612. Board of control — powers and duties.
85-7-1613. Board of control — per diem and expenses.
85-7-1614. Board of control — office and records.
85-7-1615. Manager of operations.
85-7-1616. Required records.
85-7-1617. Apportionment of costs of joint operation.
85-7-1618. Custody and disbursement of funds.

Part 17 — Elections

85-7-1701. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.
85-7-1702. Regular election — term of office.
85-7-1703. Vacancies among commissioners.
85-7-1704 through 85-7-1709. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.
85-7-1710. Qualification of electors and nature of voting rights.
85-7-1711. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.
85-7-1712. Special elections.
85-7-1713. Where documents to be filed and proceedings to be held.

Part 18 — Alteration and Determination of District Acreage

85-7-1801. Change in boundaries.
85-7-1802. Elimination of lands from district.
85-7-1803. Requirements for petition to eliminate lands.
85-7-1804. Minor errors.
85-7-1805. Notice requirements.
85-7-1806. Court hearing on petition to eliminate lands.
85-7-1807. Court findings and order on petition to eliminate lands.
85-7-1808. Extension of boundaries and addition of lands.
85-7-1809. Notice of hearing for addition of lands.
85-7-1810. Hearing and order on petition for addition of lands.
85-7-1811. Procedure to correct errors and omissions in orders or decrees.
Sections 85-7-1812 through 85-7-1820 reserved.
85-7-1821. Change of boundaries of irrigation districts indebted to United States.
85-7-1822. Petition to exclude lands.
85-7-1823. Notice of hearing.
85-7-1824. Conduct of hearing.
85-7-1825. Court order and relief granted.
85-7-1826. Interpretation of provisions.
Sections 85-7-1827 through 85-7-1830 reserved.
85-7-1831. Withdrawal of lands to organize separate or consolidated district for cooperation with federal projects — petition.

85-7-1832. Petition for withdrawal of lands.
85-7-1833. Proceedings subsequent to presenting petition.
Sections 85-7-1834 through 85-7-1840 reserved.
85-7-1841. Fixing of taxable acreage.
85-7-1842. Petition for fixing of taxable area.
85-7-1843. Summons, publication, and court determination.
85-7-1844. Decree fixing amount of irrigable acreage.
85-7-1845. Appeal to supreme court.

Part 19 — Operation of Districts

85-7-1901. Board plan for acquisition and construction.
85-7-1902. Management of district by board.
85-7-1903. Entry upon land by board or agent.
85-7-1904. Acquisition of water and waterworks by board.
85-7-1905. Board agreements for joint operations or cooperation.
85-7-1906. Relations with United States.
85-7-1907. Board power to provide sufficient water.
85-7-1908. Board powers over district property.
85-7-1909. Rights-of-way for irrigation works.
85-7-1910. Board power to dispose of district property.
85-7-1911. Apportionment of water by board.
85-7-1912. Exchange of water by board.
85-7-1913. Board to maintain records.
85-7-1914. Board to file annual report.
Sections 85-7-1915 through 85-7-1920 reserved.
85-7-1921. Distribution system defined.
85-7-1922. Regulation, supervision, apportionment, and control of water distribution.
85-7-1923. Entry on land.
85-7-1924. Interference with commissioners or distribution system — penalty.
85-7-1925. Installing and assessing costs of distributing or measuring devices.
Sections 85-7-1926 through 85-7-1930 reserved.
85-7-1931. Use of water for irrigation a public use.
85-7-1932. Noninterference with navigation or water rights.
85-7-1933. Diversion of waters.
85-7-1934. Lands under irrigation — inclusion in district.
85-7-1935. Lands under irrigation — limits on charges for costs.
Sections 85-7-1936 through 85-7-1940 reserved.
85-7-1941. Contracts.
85-7-1942. Competitive bidding.
85-7-1943. Exceptions for certain projects.
Sections 85-7-1944 through 85-7-1950 reserved.
85-7-1951. United States contracts — loans, sinking fund, and investment.
85-7-1952. United States contracts — assessments.
85-7-1953. Amount owed United States — lien and special tax.
85-7-1954. Assumption of operations by United States upon default.
85-7-1955. Liquidation of indebtedness with federal funds.
85-7-1956. Petition necessary to contract with United States.
85-7-1957. United States contracts — court approval required.
85-7-1958. Power to contract with United States cumulative.
Sections 85-7-1959 and 85-7-1960 reserved.
85-7-1961. Districts organized prior to certain date — authority to continue electrical power operations.

Part 20 — Indebtedness, Bonds, and Bankruptcy

85-7-2001. Limitations on debt-incurring power.
Sections 85-7-2002 through 85-7-2010 reserved.
85-7-2011. Exemption of irrigation district property.
85-7-2012. Purposes for which bonds may be issued.
85-7-2013. Petition requirements.
85-7-2014. Procedure after petition filed.
85-7-2015. Effect of contracting with United States.

85-7-2016. Confirmation by district court.
85-7-2017. Hearing and procedure in the district court.
85-7-2018. District court findings and order — appeal.
85-7-2019. Refunding bonds.
85-7-2020. Details relating to bonds.
85-7-2021. Liens of bonds.
85-7-2022. Sale of bonds.
85-7-2023. Notice of sale of bonds.
85-7-2024. Issuance of bonds for direct contract payments.
85-7-2025. Cancellation of unused bonds.
85-7-2026. Delivery of bonds.
85-7-2027. Disposition of bond proceeds.
Sections 85-7-2028 through 85-7-2030 reserved.
85-7-2031. Amending or supplementing United States contracts — effect on indebtedness.
85-7-2032. Amending or supplementing United States contracts — petition not necessary.
Sections 85-7-2033 through 85-7-2040 reserved.
85-7-2041. Bankruptcy proceedings by irrigation districts.

Part 21 — Taxes and Assessments

85-7-2101. Tax or assessment to pay bonds and interest.
85-7-2102. Added lands to pay proportional share of bonded indebtedness.
85-7-2103. All irrigable lands chargeable alike.
85-7-2104. Annual tax levy — apportionment when tracts divided.
85-7-2105. Cancellation of tax levy under certain conditions.
85-7-2106. Back assessments.
85-7-2107. Procedure for the determination of irrigable area.
85-7-2108. Taxes to be lien upon land.
85-7-2109. List of all lands in district to be prepared.
85-7-2110. Nonirrigable lands not to be taxed.
85-7-2111. Refunds and cancellation of excess taxes.
85-7-2112. Confirmation of board actions by district court.
85-7-2113. Effect of federal involvement.
85-7-2114. Apportionment of costs when bonds issued.
85-7-2115. Objection by landowner.
85-7-2116. Restrictions on reduction of taxable acreage.
85-7-2117. Conclusiveness of tax or assessment.
85-7-2118. United States contracts — cancellation of assessment on amended contracts.
85-7-2119. United States contracts — assessments where district partly outside state.
Section 85-7-2120 through 85-7-2130 reserved.
85-7-2131. Funds for payment of each series of bonds to be kept distinct.
85-7-2132. Sinking fund for straight maturity bonds.
85-7-2133. Role of the county officers in collection of tax or assessment.
85-7-2134. Levy of taxes and assessments by county commissioners.
85-7-2135. Transmission of funds from other counties.
85-7-2136. Collection of taxes or assessment.
85-7-2137. Failure to levy or collect tax or assessment.
85-7-2138. Surplus in construction fund.
85-7-2139. Transfer of funds.
85-7-2140. Investment of funds.
85-7-2141. Proceeds of certain bonds.
85-7-2142. Misconduct in relation to bond funds.
85-7-2143. Prosecution for misconduct.
Section 85-7-2144 through 85-7-2150 reserved.
85-7-2151. Delinquent sale and redemption.
85-7-2152. Proceeds of sale.
85-7-2153. Assignment of debenture certificates.
85-7-2154. Redemption of lands sold.
85-7-2155. Sale by county commissioners when land not redeemed.
85-7-2156. Proceedings where land struck off to county and not redeemed.
85-7-2157. Purchase of lands by district — revolving fund, credits, and expenditures.
85-7-2158. Purchase of lands by district — tax sale certificates and payment.
85-7-2159. Issuance of tax deed.

85-7-2160. Sale by district of purchased tax-deed lands.
85-7-2161. Action to quiet title in district.
85-7-2162. Powers of district commissioners to acquire and manage tax sale lands.
85-7-2163. Period of redemption — application for tax deed.
85-7-2164. Application of certain sections.
85-7-2165. Partitioning interest in tax-deed lands in certain districts.
85-7-2166. Liability of county treasurers.
85-7-2167. Sale or transfer of lands.

Part 22 — Miscellaneous Provisions

85-7-2201. Limitation on actions attacking decrees.
85-7-2202. Consolidation of appeals.
85-7-2203. Procedure on appeal.
85-7-2204. Written consent of owners — acknowledgment and recording requirements.

Part 1

Creation of Districts — Generally

85-7-101. Creation of irrigation districts by percentage of titleholders. (1) Sixty per centum in number of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands sought to be included in an irrigation district and which are susceptible of irrigation, such holders of title or evidence of title also representing 60% of the acreage of said lands, may propose the establishment and organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of this part and part 15. When any of such land sought to be included in such irrigation district is covered by mortgage or other lien, then the owner or owners of such land shall first procure the written consent of the holder of such mortgage or other lien before proposing the establishment and organization of such irrigation district.

(2) Irrigation districts may be formed in order to cooperate with the United States under the federal reclamation laws heretofore or hereafter enacted or under any act of congress which shall permit of the performance by the United States of work in this state for the purposes of construction of irrigation works, including drainage works, or for purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of constructed works or for the assumption, as principal or guarantor, of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands. When so organized, such district shall have the powers conferred or that may hereafter be conferred by law upon such irrigation district. In all irrigation districts organized in connection with United States reclamation projects, a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands sought to be included in such irrigation district under the provisions of this part may propose the establishment and organization of such district.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1201(1).

85-7-102. Evidence of title. The certificate of the county clerk and recorder or the certificate of the department of state lands shall be sufficient evidence of title for the purpose of this chapter. Where lands have been purchased from the state and part or all of the purchase money has been paid but the patents or deeds from the state to such lands have not been issued, the receipt or receipts held by the purchasers or the certificate of the department of state lands showing the payments on account of purchase shall be evidence of title to such lands under this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1201(2).

85-7-103. Report by department of natural resources and conservation required. (1) Before any such district shall be established, there shall be presented to the district court, at the hearing on the petition for such establishment, a written report or opinion from the department of natural resources and conservation on the engineering features involved and the possibilities of water supplies, accompanied by a copy of the decree of the district court showing the adjudicated water rights in said streams from which said waters are to be diverted. For this purpose, a copy of the petition provided for in 85-7-104 and of all maps and other papers filed with the same shall be filed with the department at the time the original petition is filed with the clerk of the district court. The expense, if any, incurred by the department in the investigation and report upon the proposed district shall be certified with the report and shall be assessed as costs in said hearing, which costs shall be paid by the district in event of its establishment, and in event such petition be denied, then such costs shall be paid by the petitioners. The department shall, within a period of 120 days from the filing of said petition with the department, render its report, as herein provided, to the district court.

(2) Such report or opinion shall not be requested or obtained and shall not be necessary whenever it is proposed to cooperate with the United States under the federal reclamation laws heretofore or hereafter enacted or under any act of congress which shall permit of the performance by the United States of work in this state for the purposes of construction of irrigation works, including drainage works, or for purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of constructed works or for the assumption, as principal or guarantor, of indebtedness to the United States on account of district laws.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7166, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 164, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1201(3).

85-7-104. Petition for organization. (1) For the purpose of establishing and organizing an irrigation district hereunder, a petition signed by the required number of holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the proposed district mentioned in 85-7-101 shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the greatest portion of the lands of the proposed district is located. The petition shall set forth:

(a) the name suggested for the proposed district;

(b) a general description of the lands to be included in the proposed district;

(c) the names of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands in the proposed district, ascertained in the manner mentioned in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102, and if a holder is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the proposed district lies, the post-office address of the nonresident owner, if known;

(d) generally, the source from which the lands in the proposed district are to be irrigated and the character of the works, water rights, canals, and other property proposed to be acquired or constructed for irrigation purposes in the proposed district;

(e) a prayer that the lands embraced within the proposed district be organized as an irrigation district according to the applicable provisions of this chapter.

(2) The petition shall be accompanied by:

(a) a map or plat of the proposed district; and

(b) a good and sufficient bond or undertaking, to be approved by the district court or judge thereof of the county in which the petition is required to be filed under the provisions of subsection (1), to pay all costs in and about the proceedings preliminary to the organization of the district in the event that the organization is not effected.

(3) Mere error or omission in the description of any lands or in the names of any of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands does not render invalid any proceedings hereunder or deprive the district court of jurisdiction of the subject matter. Such misdescribed lands or misnamed persons may not be included in the district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7167, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7167, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1202.

85-7-105. Order and notice of hearing on petition. (1) On such petition being filed, the district court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time and place of hearing on the petition and directing that notice thereof be given. Thereupon the clerk of said court shall cause to be published at least once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks in some newspaper published in the county where the petition is filed a copy of such petition, together with a notice stating the time and place fixed by the district court when and where the hearing on said petition will be had. If any portion of the lands within the proposed district lies within any other county or counties, then said petition and notice shall be published as above provided in a newspaper published in each such other county. If there be no newspaper published in such county, said petition and notice may be published in an adjoining county.

(2) The first publication of said petition and notice shall be not less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in said notice for said hearing.

(3) If any holder of title or evidence of title to lands within the proposed district is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the proposed district lies, the clerk of said court shall, within 3 days after the first publication aforesaid, mail a copy of said petition and notice to each such nonresident whose post-office address is stated in said petition.

(4) The certificate of the clerk of the district court, under the seal of the court, as to the facts of the publishing and mailing of said petition and

notice, affixed to a copy of said notice, shall be sufficient evidence of such facts.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7168, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7168, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1203.

85-7-106. Hearing on petition. (1) At the time specified in the notice mentioned in 85-7-105, the district court in which the petition is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such hearing from time to time, not exceeding 3 weeks in all, and may continue the hearing for want of sufficient notice or other good cause. The court, upon application of the petitioners or any interested person or persons, shall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing all interested persons whose lands or rights may be damaged or benefited by the organization of the district or by the irrigation works or improvements therein or to be acquired or constructed may appear and contest the necessity or utility of the proposed district or any part thereof, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence in regard thereto.

(2) The court shall hear and determine whether the requirements of 85-7-101 through 85-7-105 have been complied with and for that purpose shall hear all competent and relevant testimony that may be offered.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(1), (2).

85-7-107. Court decision — appointment of commissioners. (1) (a) The court may make such changes in the proposed district as may be considered advisable or as fact, right, and justice may require. Land which is susceptible of irrigation from the same general source and by the same general system of works applicable to the other lands of the proposed district may not be excluded from the proposed district if the owner or owners of the lands file in the district court a written request that the lands be included.

(b) Lands which will not, in the judgment of the court, be benefited by irrigation from the works of the proposed district; which are already under irrigation; which have appurtenant water rights; or which can be irrigated from sources more feasible than the proposed district may not be included in the district unless the owner of such lands consents in writing to the inclusion.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1)(b), whenever a district is formed to cooperate with the United States, lands previously irrigated and having appurtenant water rights may be included within the district boundaries if it appears to the court that the lands will be benefited by inclusion.

(d) All lands having appurtenant water rights, served by an irrigation works system supplying more than 10,000 acres, may, in the discretion of the court, be included in the proposed district upon petition by at least a majority, both in number and acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands served by the irrigation system and having appurtenant water rights.

(e) Lands of the district need not be contiguous. The location of a particular tract in the proposed district is not a bar to exclusion.

(2) For purposes of including or excluding land from a proposed district, the court may subdivide any tract into 40-acre or smaller parcels.

(3) If, on final hearing, it is found by the court that the petition does not substantially comply with the requirements of this part or that the facts stated are not sustained by the evidence, the court shall dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners and make and enter an order to that effect. If it is found that the petition substantially complies with the requirements and that the facts stated are sustained by the evidence, the court shall make and enter an order:

(a) setting forth findings and allowing the petition;

(b) establishing the proposed district;

(c) giving accurate descriptions of the lands included within the proposed district;

(d) dividing the proposed district into three, five, or seven divisions, as may be advisable in view of the size of the district;

(e) appointing as commissioner one competent person for each division of the district having the qualifications as provided by 85-7-1501.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(3) thru (5).

85-7-108. Effect of court findings and order. The finding and order are conclusive upon all the owners of lands within the district that they have assented to and accepted the applicable provisions of this chapter and are final unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60 days from the day of entry of the order. A copy of the order, duly certified to by the clerk of the district court, shall be filed for record within 30 days after the order is made and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county where the lands included within the district are situated. Lands not situated in the county in which the copy is filed shall be omitted from the copy.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(6).

85-7-109. Irrigation district as public corporation. Every irrigation district so established is a public corporation for the promotion of the public welfare, and the lands included therein shall constitute all the taxable and assessable property of such district for the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7169, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1204(7).

85-7-110. Districts organized under earlier laws. Any irrigation district organized under the provisions of Chapter 70, Laws of 1907, and Chapter 16, Laws of 1909, shall be governed by the applicable provisions of this chapter. Whenever any irrigation district shall have already been organized under the provisions of said session laws and shall have issued bonds or entered into any contract of purchase or construction, nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the rights of the holders of said bonds or of any person, persons, corporation, or association party or parties to any such contract with said district, under or by virtue of any of the provisions of said session laws. If a majority of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands included in the district heretofore organized under the provisions of said session laws (said holders of title or evidence of title, also representing a majority in acreage of irrigable lands of said district) shall petition under the provisions of this part for the organization of a new district, including not less than four-fifths of the irrigable lands embraced within such districts so organized, and shall pray for an order disorganizing such district and vacating all proceedings therein, the court shall have jurisdiction to proceed under this part and part 15 to organize such new district and, in making its final order creating such new district, shall also make an order vacating and disorganizing the old district. All money or property belonging to such old district shall be and become the money and property of such new district. Should any lands included in the old district not be included in the new district, the commissioners of the latter shall pay to the owner or owners of such land their just proportion thereof, on the basis of the last assessment made.

History: En. Sec. 67, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7263, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7263, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2110(part).

Part 2

Creation of Districts — Adjudicated Streams

85-7-201. Creation of districts by owners of water of adjudicated streams. It is the purpose and intention of this part, in the furtherance of public welfare, to provide an effective public agency for the improvement, development, and maintenance of certain existing irrigation systems in cases where administration thereof, through the agency of a water commissioner and the existing statutes, is not effective.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1318.

85-7-202. Application of part. This part shall apply only when 20 or more owners of land with water rights appurtenant thereto are being served by one stream and its branches or from one source of water supply and in which the rights to the use of water shall have been determined by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and at least 2,000 acres of land, contiguous in location or of reasonably compact area, are being served by the single stream or source.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1319.

85-7-203. Petition, hearing, and order. Whenever the owners of land and water rights, as described in 85-7-202, desire to organize for the purposes mentioned in this part, a petition to that effect, signed by not less than 60% of the individual landowners who represent not less than 51% of the irrigable acres to be affected by the proposed district and 51% of the cubic feet of water per second decreed or adjudicated in the stream from which the irrigation district is to operate, shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county or counties in which the district is to be created. For the purpose of determining whether the requirements of acreage and cubic feet of water per second have been met by the petition, water diverted from the adjudicated stream and distributed under irrigation districts other than the one to be created under this part may not be considered; however, such water and acreage shall be required to pay all assessments the same as other water and acreage affected by irrigation districts created under this part. Upon filing of the petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition and a written notice shall be mailed, not less than 5 days prior to the hearing, to each landowner or water right owner affected by the proposed district. If the court finds from such hearing that an irrigation district, as prayed for in the petition, is feasible and practical, the court shall issue an order creating the irrigation district. The order shall constitute the authority for the district to function for the purposes and intent as outlined in this part. The court shall appoint five commissioners who are landowners or water right owners affected by such district to act until the first annual meeting.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1320.

85-7-204. Election of board of trustees. On the first Monday in March of each year after the creation of the district, a meeting of the water right owners of such district shall be called, time and place for such meeting to be published in at least two issues of the local paper prior to such meeting, and at such meeting a board of trustees of five members to serve for 1 year shall be elected by ballot.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1321.

85-7-205. Duty of trustees, levy, and indebtedness. The board of trustees may develop the source of supply; clean, improve, and develop the channel of the stream; and do and perform other work on the main distributing system as will be beneficial to the better distribution of the waters of the decreed water right stream and may cover the expenses of such work by levy. Whenever waters of the stream under the irrigation district created by this part are commingled with other waters or it is difficult to determine how many acres are irrigable by the water rights held in the stream, the acre basis of levy shall be determined by the number of cubic feet of water per second owned by such party or parties at the rate of .025 cubic feet of water per second to the acre. The board may not issue bonds or incur any indebtedness other than warrant indebtedness under the limitations imposed by law.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1322; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "and may cover the expenses of such work by levy" for provision restricting levy to less than 25 cents per acre in any one year and made minor changes in phraseology at the end of the first sentence.

85-7-206. Basis and apportionment of annual tax. The annual tax levy and the apportionment and distribution of the total amount required to be raised in any year shall be had and done in accordance with the provisions and limitations of law applicable to irrigation districts organized under the provisions of parts 1 and 15 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1323.

85-7-207. Part not to conflict with other regulations. This part is not intended to conflict in any way with present statutes governing the appointment and duties of water commissioners on adjudicated water right streams or the operation of statutes as to the jurisdiction of courts over such commissioners and water rights and distribution of water under court decree but is for the sole purpose of making it possible for users of water out of decreed water right streams to improve the stream channel and conserve water in the best possible manner through the agency of an irrigation district, as provided for in this part.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1324.

85-7-208. Dissolution of district. A district created under this part may be dissolved by court order upon proper hearing and in the same manner as this part provides for its creation.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 117, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1325.

Part 3

Creation of Districts
Common Water Supply

85-7-301. Creation of district by owners of rights in common water supply. (1) It is a purpose and intention of this part, in the furtherance of the public welfare, to provide an effective public agency for the improvement, development, operation, maintenance, and administration of certain existing irrigation systems in cases where administration thereof through the agency of a water commissioner is not effective.

(2) It is a purpose and intention of this part to extend to irrigation districts organized hereunder the powers, duties, and status of the public corporations organized under the irrigation district laws of the state of Montana, as the same may now or hereafter exist; provided, that neither such districts nor the board of commissioners thereof shall have any power or authority to issue bonds or incur indebtedness, other than warrant indebtedness, under the limitations proposed by law. This part does not contemplate the acquisition by the district of the existing water, water rights, or system or works owned by the respective water right owners within the district.

History: En. Secs. 1, 8, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Secs. 7264.1, 7264.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2111, 89-2118.

85-7-302. Application of part. This part shall apply only when more than 15 owners of land, with water rights appurtenant thereto, shall have diverted water by means of a single intake from the source of supply and shall have provided a single canal for conveying such water to the branches and laterals of an established irrigation system, serving at least 1,000 acres of land contiguous in location or of reasonably compact area and in which the rights to the use of the water shall have been determined by decree of a court of competent jurisdiction.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2112.

85-7-303. Establishment of district. Whenever the owners of land and water rights, situated as described in 85-7-302, desire to organize for the purposes mentioned in this part, such owners may propose the establishment and organization of an irrigation district under the provisions of this chapter, except part 2, insofar as such laws are applicable hereto and not in conflict with the purposes and provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2113.

85-7-304. Sections not applicable. The provisions of 85-7-1911(1) and (2), 85-7-1934, 85-7-1935, 85-7-1941 through 85-7-1943, 85-7-2001, 85-7-2011 through 85-7-2027, 85-7-2031, 85-7-2032, and 85-7-2141 shall have no application to the organization of irrigation districts under this part.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2114.

85-7-305. Apportionment of water by commissioners. The board of commissioners shall apportion the water for irrigation among the lands of the district in a just and equitable manner and in compliance with the decree adjudicating the rights thereto, but the maximum amount apportioned to any land shall be the amount that can be beneficially used thereon.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2115.

85-7-306. Development of water supply — levy for expenses. The board of commissioners of such irrigation district shall have authority to develop the source of supply and increase the means of distribution of water to the end that all owners of water rights under the system shall receive the amount of water which can be beneficially used upon their lands within the district. The board may levy against each irrigable acre of land in the district on account of administrative expenses, cost of maintenance and repairs, development of water supply, or enlargement of distribution facilities.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2116; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: At the beginning of the last sentence, substituted "The board may levy" for language restricting levy to $4 per acre in any one year.

85-7-307. Tax levy. The annual tax levy and the apportionment and distribution of the total amount required to be raised in any year shall be had and done in accordance with the provisions and limitations of law applicable to other irrigation districts organized under parts 1 and 15 of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2117.

85-7-308. Validity of districts organized earlier. Any irrigation district which has been heretofore organized under procedure in substantial compliance with the provisions of this part shall, upon March 10, 1925, become a public corporation, with the privileges and powers hereby conferred, to the same extent as if such irrigation district were organized under the authority of this part.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 100, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7264.9, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2119.

Parts 4 through 9 reserved

Part 10

Dissolution of Districts

85-7-1001. Proceedings for dissolution of district. (1) Whenever an irrigation district has been organized under the provisions of parts 1 and 15, then such district may be dissolved by an order of the district court of the county in which the lands or the greater portion of the lands are situate whenever:

(a) no irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of the lands in the district has been constructed or purchased;

(b) no bonded indebtedness has been incurred; and

(c) all expenses for the organization and all other indebtedness of the district have been paid.

(2) In order that the district court may acquire jurisdiction to enter such order dissolving the district, a petition must be filed with the clerk of said district court, signed by an equal number of holders of title or evidence of title as are required to sign the original petition for the creation of the district. The district court must make an order for the hearing of said petition within 30 days from its filing, and the clerk of the court must give due notice of the hearing of such petition by posting three notices in three public places in said district and by publication of a notice of the hearing for 2 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. Upon the hearing of said petition, any person interested may appear and give evidence for or against the granting of said petition. If, upon said hearing, the court finds that no bonded indebtedness of the district has been created and all of the expenses of organization and all other indebtedness have been paid and that the best interests of the landowners of said district require that the district shall be dissolved, the district court shall make such order dissolving said district and shall cause a certified copy of the order to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 96, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7253, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7253, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2001.

85-7-1002. Dissolution of districts having incurred indebtedness. (1) Any irrigation district organized and existing under the laws of the state of Montana may be dissolved by an order of the district court of the county in which the land or the greater portion of the lands of the district are situated.

(2) In case a district has incurred bonded indebtedness and has constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of the land in the district, it shall be necessary, in order that the district court may acquire jurisdiction to enter an order dissolving the district, that a petition be filed with the clerk of said district court. This petition shall be signed by an equal number of holders of title or evidence of title as are required to sign the original petition for the creation of the district and must also be signed by a sufficient number of bondholders of the district or by their assignees or

duly authorized agents, representing at least 80% of the outstanding bonds of said district.

(3) In case a district has incurred bonded indebtedness but has not constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of land in the district and more than 10 years have expired since the date of organization of the district, then in such case, such district may be dissolved by an order of the district court of the county in which the land or the greater part of the lands are situated if the petition praying for dissolution shall be signed by a majority of the board of irrigation district commissioners and also by a sufficient number of bondholders of the district or by their assignees or duly authorized agents, representing at least 80% of the outstanding bonds of said district.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 144, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2002.

85-7-1003. Contents of petition. The petition of 85-7-1002 shall set forth the amount of the outstanding bonds, coupons, and other indebtedness, if any, together with the general description of them, showing the amount of each described indebtedness and the ownership, so far as known, of the indebtedness. The petition shall also state the assets of the district, including any irrigation systems, dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises, water rights, and other property; and in case any proposition has been made by the holders of the indebtedness to settle the indebtedness, this proposition, together with any plan proposed to carry the proposition into execution, shall be included in the petition.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2003.

85-7-1004. Use of corporation to carry out dissolution plan. In carrying out such plan and proposition, a corporation may be organized under the general laws for the purpose of acquiring the assets of said district, including the irrigation system, if any, dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises, water rights, and other property, which corporation shall have all the powers, rights, and franchises of corporate bodies organized under general laws and in addition shall have such further power as may be necessary to possess and carry on said irrigation system and exercise such franchise and water rights.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2004.

85-7-1005. Hearing on petition, notice, and order. The district court must make an order for the hearing of the petition for the dissolution of the district within 30 days from its filing, and the clerk of the court must give due notice of the hearing of said petition by posting three notices in three public places in said district and by publication of a notice of the hearing for 2 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county and by mailing notice of said hearing to all known bondholders of the district. Upon the hearing of said petition, any person interested may appear and give evidence for or against the granting of said petition.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2005.

85-7-1006. Court's authority at hearing. (1) At the hearing by said court it shall determine the regularity, legality, and correctness of all proceedings and in so doing shall disregard any error, irregularity, or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties. The rules of pleading and practice in Title 25 not inconsistent with the provisions of this part are made applicable to the proceedings herein provided. The proceedings herein are declared to be for the general interest of the public and state. The hearing upon said petition shall be considered as an equitable action in rem.

(2) If the court shall consider, after hearing, that the plan proposed in the petition is not in the public interest and will not promote public welfare or is unfair to bondholders or property holders or general creditors, it may allow the petitioners to amend their petition and to submit a modified or different plan and hear the amended petition and hear and dispose of objections to the same. The judgment may dissolve the district as a public corporation; transfer water rights appurtenant to lands, whether represented by shares of stock or otherwise; and divest the lien of bonds upon lands in the district.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2006.

85-7-1007. Court decree and sale of assets. (1) The court, in its decree, shall have the power to make the orders necessary to carry out said proposition for the discharge of the indebtedness and distribution of the property of said district and may decree a sale of its assets in such manner as may effectuate said proposition and as the court may judge best, either in one lot or in such parcels as may be provided and may provide for conveyance of said irrigation system, including dams, reservoirs, canals, franchises, water rights, and other property and also of any other assets of the district, including lands sold thereto.

(2) The court, in its investigation and determination of said matter, may take into consideration the fact that payments have been made by certain of the water users in excess of other water users who have defaulted. In its decree the court may require that the purchaser of the assets may give consideration to various water users for payments theretofore made by them on the irrigation system.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2007.

85-7-1008. Final decree of dissolution — when made. Whenever all the property of such irrigation district shall have been disposed of and all the obligations thereof, if any there be, shall have been discharged, the court shall enter a final decree declaring said district to be dissolved.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 60, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7253.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2008.

Parts 11 through 14 reserved

Part 15

Organization of Districts

85-7-1501. Qualifications of commissioners and term of office. (1) No person may be a commissioner unless he is an owner of land within the district and is a resident of the county in which the division of the district or some portion thereof, for which the commissioner is elected, is situated.

(2) The commissioners appointed shall hold their respective offices until the second Saturday in December following their appointment and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Each of the commissioners shall qualify in the same manner as justices of the peace. The bond for a commissioner shall be approved by the district court or judge thereof and filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1205(part); amd. Sec. 398, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Transition. Sec. 404, Ch. 571, L. 1979, is a transition section, the text of which may be found in the compiler's comment to 13-1-101.

85-7-1502. Organization of board of commissioners and establishment of office. (1) The commissioners shall meet within 10 days after their appointment and shall organize as a board by the election of one of their number as president. They shall also elect a secretary (who may or may not be a commissioner). Except as provided in part 16 of this chapter, the compensation of the secretary and all other employees authorized under this chapter shall be fixed by the board.

(2) The board shall also at this meeting designate the place where the office of the board shall be established and maintained and its records kept, which place shall be in the county containing a substantial portion of the lands in the district; and such place shall not be changed except by resolution of the board, of which notice shall be given by at least one publication in some newspaper published or of general circulation in the county wherein the office of the district is located and by posting in at least three public places in each division of the district.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7171, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7171, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1206.

85-7-1503. Board meetings. (1) All meetings of the board of commissioners shall be public and a complete record of all proceedings shall be kept by the secretary.

(2) Regular meetings of the board shall be held at such times as the board may by rule or bylaw prescribe. Special meetings may be called on 24 hours' notice by the president or any two members of the board or in such other manner and upon such other notice as the board may by rule or bylaw prescribe. All meetings of the board may be adjourned as the board shall order or direct. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7172, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7172, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1207.

85-7-1504. Bonds for commissioner and secretary. (1) In all cases where the obligations of the district, either existing or proposed, total $250,000 or over, the commissioners of an irrigation district shall each furnish a bond in the penal sum of $2,500, with corporate surety conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties under this chapter. The secretary shall furnish bond, with corporate surety, in the sum of $1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties pursuant to this chapter and for the proper safekeeping of the records and documents of the district. In all other cases the bond for the commissioners shall be in the sum of $1,000.

(2) In case any district established under this chapter is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or is authorized by the United States to make collections of moneys for and on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, each commissioner shall execute a further and additional official bond in such sum as the secretary of the interior may require, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and the faithful discharge by the district of its duties as fiscal or other agent of the United States under any such appointment or authorization, and any such bond may be sued upon by the United States or by any person injured by the failure of the commissioner or the district to fully, promptly, and completely perform their respective duties.

History: (1)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1208, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7170, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1205, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1205(part), 89-1208(3).

85-7-1505. Compensation and expenses of commissioners. The commissioners, when sitting as a board or when engaged in the business of the district, are entitled to compensation for board members as provided in 2-15-124 and to reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, and for their necessary expenses when otherwise engaged on district business, including premiums on qualifying bonds and any other bonds required of them in connection with their office.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1208(1); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Near the middle of the section, substituted the clause relating to compensation and expenses of members for clause limiting compensation to $20 a day and necessary expenses in attending meetings and made minor changes in phraseology; deleted the last clause relating to approval by the board of expenses and a mileage allowance of 12 cents a mile.

85-7-1506. Liability of officers. For any willful violation of any express duty hereunder on the part of any officer herein named, he shall be liable upon his official bond and be subject to removal from office by proceedings brought by any tax or assessment payer of the district in the district court of the county wherein the office of the board of commissioners of the district is located.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7256, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7256, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2103.

85-7-1507. Conflict of interest — criminal penalty. No commissioner or any other officer named in this chapter may in any manner be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract awarded or to be awarded by the board or in the profits derived therefrom. For any violation of this provision, such officer is guilty of a misdemeanor and his conviction thereof shall work forfeiture of his office and he shall be punished as provided in 45-7-401.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 15, L. 1929;

re-en. Sec. 7173, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 62, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1208(2); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-7-1508. Compensation and duties of secretary. The member of the board acting as secretary or any person appointed by the board as secretary for the district shall receive such compensation for his services as may be allowed by the board. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the books and records of accounts, contracts, securities, and other records; to perform his duties promptly each month; and to make a monthly reconcilement of his accounts with the county treasurer. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to make a monthly report to the secretary of all receipts, disbursements, and balances. A failure by the secretary to comply with the provisions of this section shall cause a forfeiture of his salary, and he shall be removed from office by the board.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 212, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7261, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7261, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2108.

Part 16

Joint Operations

85-7-1601. Authority for joint operation of districts. Whenever the board of commissioners of one or more irrigation districts, established and organized by virtue of the provisions of 85-7-101 through 85-7-103 shall, in their discretion, deem it advisable for the best interests of their district to operate, manage, supervise, and maintain the operation of their district jointly with another irrigation district, the said commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into written contracts for the creation of a joint board of control. Where irrigation works lie partly in the state of Montana and partly in an adjacent state, the board of commissioners may contract with the district or districts in the adjacent state for the creation of a joint board of control.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1209.

85-7-1602. Election on joint operations. At any time after March 7, 1959, in the event that it is deemed advisable or desirable for any irrigation districts to operate under the direction of a board of control as herein provided, the boards of commissioners of the districts, after petition requesting the same be received and filed with them, must call an election to put the question before the landowners of the districts which are petitioned to be joined. In the event a majority of the landowners of each district, as provided by 85-7-1710, vote for organizing such board of control, then the commissioners of each district will be authorized and directed to enter into such contract to operate the districts in accordance with the terms of this part as provided by 85-7-1601. The election herein provided shall be conducted in the same manner and the same persons shall be entitled to vote thereat as provided for elections of commissioners of irrigation districts, in accordance with 85-7-1702, 85-7-1710, and 85-7-1712.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1218(part); amd. Sec. 399, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Transition. Sec. 404, Ch. 571, L. 1979, is a transition section, the text of which may be found in the compiler's comment to 13-1-101.

85-7-1603. Withdrawal from joint operation. Any district having entered into a written contract, as provided by this part, may withdraw from such contract upon submitting to the board of control, in writing, a 90-day notice of withdrawal.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1219.**

85-7-1604. Validity of joint operations under earlier agreements. Any contract previously entered into between any two or more irrigation districts or between any such irrigation districts and the United States bureau of reclamation which meets the requirements of this part and which creates a board of control meeting all the requirements of this part is hereby declared to be a valid contract and to create a valid board of control under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1218(part).**

85-7-1605. Purpose. This part is not intended to conflict in any way with statutes governing irrigation districts but is for the sole purpose of making it possible for one or more irrigation districts to function jointly through a central control agency for the purpose of efficiency, simplicity, and economy.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 179, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1220.**

85-7-1606 through 85-7-1610 reserved.

85-7-1611. Board of control — composition and vacancies. (1) The board of control shall be composed of one or more irrigation commissioners from each district involved, who shall be appointed by the board of commissioners of the district which he or they represent for a term of 1 year, and one member at large. The member at large shall be a landowner from one of the districts involved and shall be appointed by the commissioner members to serve for a period of 1 year and shall be required to give bond, the same as an irrigation district commissioner. The member at large shall not be an employee, agent, water commissioner, or servant of any of the districts involved. At no time shall the board membership be less than three members. Each member of the board of control and the manager, if hired, before entering upon his duties shall give a bond to the board of control in the amount of $5,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties.

(2) Vacancies occurring during the term in the position of commissioner member shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by appointment of the board of commissioners of the district involved. Vacancies occurring in the position of member at large shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1210.**

85-7-1612. Board of control — powers and duties. (1) The board of control established under and by virtue of this part shall be the operating agent of the contracting districts for the operation and maintenance of irrigation and/or drainage works and the delivery of water therefrom.

(2) The board shall make and execute all necessary contracts; employ and appoint such agents, officers, and employees as may be required; and prescribe their duties.

(3) The board shall have the authority and power to institute and maintain any and all actions and proceedings and suits at law or in equity, necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this chapter or to enforce, maintain, protect, or preserve any and all rights, privileges, and immunities created by this part or acquired in pursuance thereof. In all courts, suits, or proceedings, the board may sue, appear, and defend in person or by its attorneys and in the name of such board of control.

(4) The board may adopt rules and bylaws governing the calling and holding of meetings of the board; the manner of transacting business thereat; and the publishing or posting of the orders, resolutions, and proceedings of the board. It shall be the duty of the board to pass or adopt bylaws and rules for the apportionment and distribution of water to the lands of the contracting districts and for the protection and preservation of the works and other property of the districts. All orders and resolutions shall be passed or adopted by a majority of the members of the board of control by a "yea" and "nay" vote, to be entered upon the records of the board.

(5) The board of control shall have power generally to do and perform all other acts as shall be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1211; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-7-1613. Board of control — per diem and expenses. The members of the board of control, when sitting as a board or when engaged in the business of the board, are entitled to compensation for board members as provided in 2-15-124 and to reimbursement for travel expenses as provided in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, and for their necessary expenses.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1212; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted the clause relating to compensation and expenses for clause limiting compensation to $15 per day and necessary expenses in attending meetings near the middle of the section; made minor changes in phraseology.

85-7-1614. Board of control — office and records. The board of control is hereby authorized and empowered to establish an office in one of the contracting districts; to hold its proceedings therein; and to keep on file all necessary petitions, papers, minutes, documents, or other instruments belonging to the board of control and the contracting districts.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1213.

85-7-1615. Manager of operations. The board of control shall have the power to hire a manager to supervise and conduct the operations of the district or districts over which it presides or to hire a manager for each district under its supervision, whichever it deems advisable in the premises. The manager or managers shall perform all duties as set out for him or them by the board of control.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1214.

85-7-1616. Required records. (1) It shall be the duty of the board of control to keep or cause to be kept, in the form prescribed by the department of administration, a full and complete book and record of the accounts, records, contracts, securities, minutes of meetings, and other matters of every kind pertaining to or belonging to the joint operation of the irrigation districts.

(2) It is hereby made the duty of the department of administration to prescribe such forms for the use of the board of control and to examine the same as provided by law for the examination of the affairs of county offices.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 179, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 165, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1215; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in (1) and (2).

Transfer of Function: Section 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The functions of the department of community affairs of auditing the accounts and financial transactions of political subdivisions and generally assisting political subdivisions in . . . 85-7-1616 . . . are transferred to the department of administration."

85-7-1617. Apportionment of costs of joint operation. The districts entering into a contract for their joint control shall pay to the board of control, proportionately on an acreage basis the necessary costs, expenses, and charges for the general administration, maintenance, and repairs.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1216.

85-7-1618. Custody and disbursement of funds. The county treasurer of the county wherein the office of the board is established shall be the custodian of all funds made available for the use of the board, and he shall pay out such funds upon the order of the board. Such orders shall be signed by the secretary or treasurer of the board of control and countersigned by the president or, in his absence, by the vice-president of the board of control. The board funds shall be kept separate and distinct from all other county funds. The county treasurer to whom board funds are entrusted shall be liable on his bond for the safekeeping of said funds.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 179, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1217.

Part 17

Elections

85-7-1701. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7175, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7175, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1302.

85-7-1702. Regular election — term of office. (1) Candidates for the office of commissioner may be nominated by petition filed with the election administrator or deputy election administrator at least 30 days before the election and signed by at least five electors of the district. If no nominations are made, the electors of the district shall write on the ballots the name or names of the persons for whom they desire to vote.

(2) The regular election for commissioners in each district shall be held annually in accordance with 13-1-104 and 13-1-401.

(3) Within 40 days following their election the commissioners shall meet and organize as a board by electing a president from their number and a secretary, who may or may not be a commissioner, and who shall each hold office during the pleasure of the board. The term of office of each commissioner shall begin on the date of the organizational meeting after the regular

election and shall continue for 3 years and until the election and qualification of his successor.

(4) Commissioners are elected by the electors of the entire district.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 3, L. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, Ex. L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7176, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7176, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1303(part); amd. Sec. 370, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsection (1) and "13-1-401" in (2).

Transition: Sec. 404, Ch. 571, L. 1979, is a transition section, the text of which may be found in the compiler's comment to 13-1-101.

85-7-1703. Vacancies among commissioners. In case of a vacancy in the board of commissioners, from any cause, such vacancy shall be filled until the next regular or special election by appointment by the judge of the district court of the county in which the division or major portion thereof is situated. The appointee shall be an owner of land within the district, shall be a resident of the county in which the division of the district (or some portion of the division for which such commissioner is so elected) is situated, and shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7177, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7177, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1304; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "until the next regular or special election" for "for the remainder of the term" near the middle of the first sentence.

85-7-1704 through 85-7-1709. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Histories of Repealed Sections:

85-7-1704 and 85-7-1705. En. Secs. 13, 14, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Secs. 7178, 7179, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7178, 7179, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1305, 89-1306.

85-7-1706. En. Sec. 15, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7180, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7180, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1307.

85-7-1707 through 85-7-1709. En. Secs. 16 thru 18, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Secs. 7181 thru 7183, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7181 thru 7183, R.C.M. 1947, 89-1308 thru 89-1310.

85-7-1710. Qualification of electors and nature of voting rights. (1) At all elections held under the provisions of this part, except as otherwise expressly provided, the following holders of title or evidence of title to lands within the district, herein designated electors, are entitled to vote:

(a) all individuals having the qualifications of electors under the constitution and general election laws of the state, except that no registration of electors may be required;

(b) guardians, executors, administrators, and trustees;

(c) domestic corporations, by their duly authorized agents.

(2) In all elections held under this part, each elector is permitted to cast one vote for each 40 acres of irrigable land or major fraction thereof owned by the elector within the district, irrespective of the location of the irrigable lands within the tracts designated by the commissioners for assessment and taxation purposes or within congressional subdivisions, platted lots or blocks (except as hereinafter provided for), election precincts, or district divisions, but any elector owning any less than 40 acres of irrigable land is entitled to one vote. Until the irrigable area under the proposed plan of reclamation is determined, all land included within the boundaries of the district shall be considered irrigable land for election purposes.

(3) Whenever land is owned by co-owners, the owners may designate one of their number or an agent to cast the vote for the owners, and one vote only for each 40 acres of irrigable land or major fraction thereof may be cast by the voting co-owner or agent. Whenever land is under contract of sale to a purchaser residing within the state, the purchaser may vote on behalf of the owner of the land. When voting, the agent of a corporation or co-owners, the co-owner designated for purpose of voting, or the purchaser of land under contract of sale, as the case may be, shall file with the secretary of the district or with the election officials a written instrument of his authority, executed and acknowledged by the proper officers of the corporation, by the co-owners, or by the owner of land under contract of sale, as the case may be, and thereupon the agent or co-owner or purchaser, as the case may be, is an elector within the meaning of this part. Whenever the total irrigable acreage within any one district has been platted or subdivided into lots or blocks to the extent of 5% or more of the total acreage of the district, each elector is permitted to cast one vote for each acre of irrigable land or major fraction thereof owned by the elector within the district, irrespective of the location of such irrigable lands within the tracts designated by the commissioners for assessment and taxation purposes or within the congressional subdivisions, but any elector owning any less than 1 acre of irrigable land within the district is entitled to one vote. The balloting shall take place in the following manner: 10 votes or less, separate ballots will be used; more than 10 votes, the elector shall vote in blocks of 10 using one ballot for each 10 votes and separate ballots for odd votes over multiples of 10.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7184, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7184, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1311; amd. Sec. 371, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "election" for "and school" and inserted "except that no registration of electors may be required" in (1)(a); deleted "residing in the state" from the end of (1)(b) and "The election shall otherwise conform with the provisions of Title 13." as the last sentence in (3).

85-7-1711. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7185, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7185, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1312.

85-7-1712. Special elections. The board of commissioners may at any time call a special election and submit to the qualified electors of the district any question which under the provisions of this chapter is required or which, in the judgment of the board, is proper to be submitted to popular vote. Such election shall be called, noticed, and conducted and the result thereof determined and declared in the manner provided in Title 13.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7186, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7186, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1313; amd. Sec. 372, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

85-7-1713. Where documents to be filed and proceedings to be held. Where the lands of a district lie within more than one county, all petitions, papers, documents, or other instruments shall be filed and proceedings had in the county in which the office of the board is established.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7187, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7187, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1314; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 112, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "in which the office of the board is established" for "containing the greater portion of said district" at the end of the section.

Part 18

Alteration and Determination of District Acreage

85-7-1801. Change in boundaries. The boundaries of any irrigation district organized hereunder may be changed in the manner herein prescribed. Such change of the boundaries of the district shall not impair or affect its organization or its rights in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature, nor shall it affect, impair, or discharge any contract, obligation, lien, or charge for or upon which it was or might become liable or chargeable had such change of its boundaries not been made.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1802. Elimination of lands from district. Whenever lands have been included within the boundaries of an established and organized irrigation district, which from their location or conformation cannot be successfully irrigated by the irrigation works or system already constructed or proposed to be constructed or the cost of irrigating the same will become burdensome upon the landowners of the district, a majority in number of the holders of title or evidence of title to the land included in such district (such holders of title or evidence of title also representing a majority in acreage of said lands) may petition the district court of the county in which the lands of the district or the greater portion thereof are situated for an order or decree changing the boundaries of the district by the elimination therefrom of such lands.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1803. Requirements for petition to eliminate lands. (1) The petition for this purpose must be signed by the required number of holders of title or evidence of title to lands within such district, as hereinbefore specified, and the same shall be filed with the clerk of the district court as herein designated.

(2) Such petition shall set forth:

(a) the name of the district;

(b) a general description of the lands to be eliminated or excluded from the district;

(c) the names of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands sought to be excluded; the names of the holders of title or evidence of title to the remainder of the lands of said district, ascertained in the manner mentioned in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102; and if any holder of title is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the district lies, the post-office address of such nonresident owners, if known;

(d) a brief description of the character of the works, water rights, canals, and other property acquired or proposed to be acquired or constructed for irrigation purposes in the district;

(e) a brief statement of the reasons why the lands sought to be excluded should be eliminated from the district;

(f) a prayer for the exclusion of the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom.

(3) The petition shall be accompanied by a map or plat of the district, showing thereon the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom, and a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to be approved by the district court or judge thereof of the county in which the petition is required to be filed under the provisions hereof, to pay all costs in and about the proceedings and the hearing thereof in the event that said petition is denied.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1804. Minor errors. Mere error or omission in the description of any lands or in the names of any of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands shall not operate to render invalid any proceedings hereunder or to deprive the district court of jurisdiction of the subject matter.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1805. Notice requirements. On such petition being filed, the district court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time and place of hearing on the petition and directing that notice thereof be given. Thereupon the clerk of said court shall cause to be published at least once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks, in some newspaper published in the county where the petition is filed, a notice stating the time and place fixed by the district court when and where the hearing on said petition will be had and containing a brief statement of the matters set forth in said petition and the object thereof. If any portion of the lands sought to be excluded from the district lie within any other county or counties, then said notice shall be published as provided above in a newspaper published in each such other county. The first publication of said notice shall be not less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in said notice for said hearing. If any holder of title or evidence of title to lands sought to be excluded from the district is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the district lies, the clerk of said court shall, within 3 days after the first publication aforesaid, mail a copy of said notice to each such nonresident whose post-office address is stated in said petition. The certificate of the clerk of the district court, under the seal of the court, as to the facts of the publishing and mailing of said notice affixed to a copy thereof shall be sufficient evidence of such facts.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1806. Court hearing on petition to eliminate lands. (1) At the time specified in the notice, the district court in which the petition is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such meeting from time to time, not exceeding 2 weeks in all, and may continue the hearing for the want of sufficient notice or other good cause. The court upon application of the petitioners shall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing, all persons interested whose lands or rights may be damaged or benefited by the granting of the petition or the exclusion of the lands from the district may appear and contest the necessity or justice of the court's making an order granting such petition in whole or in part, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence in regard thereto.

(2) It shall be the duty of the court to hear and determine whether the requirements as herein set forth have been complied with, and for that purpose shall hear all competent and relevant testimony that may be offered.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1807. Court findings and order on petition to eliminate lands. The court may grant such petition in whole or in part and may make an order making such changes in the boundaries of the district by the exclusion of such lands therefrom as may be deemed advisable or as fact, right, and justice may require. Such order shall be conclusive upon all of the owners of lands within the district and shall be final unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60 days of the entry of said order. For the purposes of any such appeal, such order shall be regarded as a final judgment of said district court. A copy of such order, duly certified to by the clerk of said court, shall be filed for record within 30 days after such order is made and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein lands included within such district are situated; provided, however, there shall be omitted from such copy lands not situated in the county in which such copy is filed.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7188, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1401(part).

85-7-1808. Extension of boundaries and addition of lands. The boundaries of any irrigation district may be extended at any time to include lands susceptible of irrigation by the works of the district or through exchange or substitution of water, as hereinafter provided, excluding and excepting therefrom all lands already under irrigation, lands having water rights appurtenant thereto, or lands that can be irrigated from sources more feasible than the district system, unless the owner of such lands shall consent in writing to have such lands included in said district; provided, however, that a petition be presented to the district court of the judicial district in which the irrigation district was organized, asking for such extension, upon terms to be fixed by the court, signed by the holders of title or evidence of title (evidenced as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102) of the lands proposed to be included in the district, representing not less than two-thirds in acreage of said lands.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1402(1).

85-7-1809. Notice of hearing for addition of lands. When such petition is presented, the district court or judge thereof shall appoint a day for a public hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given by the clerk of the court by publication at least once a week for at least 2 weeks in a newspaper published or of general circulation in the county in which the office of the district is situated. If any of said lands sought to be included in the district lie in a county or counties other than that in which the office of the district is situated, such notice shall also be likewise published in some newspaper published or of general circulation in each such other county or counties. If there be no such newspaper, then such notice shall be posted in at least three public places in the territory sought to be included.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1402(2).

85-7-1810. Hearing and order on petition for addition of lands. At such public hearing, the district court shall hear those who may desire changes made in the proposed extension, all those whose lands are included or sought to be included in the district, and all other persons whose rights may be affected by the proposed extension. Such public hearing may be adjourned from day to day, not exceeding 20 days in all, and the court shall make an order either granting or denying said petition. If said petition is granted, said order shall describe the lands included in said extension and the terms on which said land shall be included, and a copy of said order shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder in the county wherein said lands are situated. The order of the district court shall be final and conclusive, the same as the order originally creating the district, unless appealed from to the supreme court within 10 days from the entry of the order. The extension of such boundaries shall not deprive the lands already in said district of an adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7189, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1402(3).

85-7-1811. Procedure to correct errors and omissions in orders or decrees. (1) The district court shall retain jurisdiction of any petition presented to establish an irrigation district or to enlarge and increase its boundaries or to exclude land therefrom for the purpose of correcting any omissions, defects, or errors in the proceedings of said court. The court shall have power to correct and, if necessary, to amend the order of the district court establishing the district, any order extending the boundaries thereof, or any order excluding lands therefrom, including the description of lands included or intended to be included in the district or excluded therefrom or intended to be excluded, the boundaries of the divisions into which it is divided, and any other matter which shall be before the court on the application to create the district, to enlarge or extend its boundaries, or to exclude lands therefrom. The court shall have and is hereby granted power and authority on application of the board of commissioners of the district to correct and amend the terms of any order or judgment of said court so that the same shall conform to the provisions of the statute under the authority of which such order was made. The board of commissioners of any district may adopt a resolution directing its president and secretary to prepare, execute, and file with the clerk of the district court a petition which shall set forth the following matters:

(a) the name of the district and a reference to the order in which the defect, error or omission, errors in description of lands included or excluded, or departure from the statute occurred;

(b) a statement of the defects, errors, omissions, irregularities, errors in description of lands included or excluded, or variance from the statutory requirements;

(c) a prayer for an order correcting said defects, errors, omissions, or irregularities.

(2) If the error, defect, omission, irregularity, or variance is in the description of any land or lands embraced in the district, the petition shall set forth the correct description of said lands, the names of the holders of title or evidence of title thereto, ascertained in the manner provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102, and if any holder is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the district lies, the post-office address of such nonresident owner, if known. Upon the filing of said petition, the court shall direct notice of the hearing thereof to be given in such manner as shall be deemed necessary to protect the rights and interests of the parties and, after a hearing of any parties intervening, shall enter an order correcting the defects, errors, omissions, or irregularities. If the defects, errors, omissions, or irregularities are in the description of the lands embraced in the district, the district court or judge shall direct the clerk of said court to publish, at least once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks, in some newspaper published in said county where said petition is filed, a copy of said petition, together with a notice stating the time and place fixed by said district court when and where a hearing on said petition will be had, and, if any portion of the lands within said district lies within any other county or counties, said petition and notice shall be published as provided above in a newspaper published in each such other county. If there be no newspaper published in such county, such petition and notice may be published in an adjoining county. The first publication of said petition and notice shall be not less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in said notice for said hearing. If any holder of title or evidence of title to lands within the district is a nonresident of the county or counties in which the district lies, the clerk of said court shall, within 3 days after the first publication aforesaid, mail a copy of said petition and notice to each such nonresident whose post-office address is stated in said petition. The certificate of the clerk of the district court, under the seal of the court, as to the facts of the publishing and mailing of said petition and notice, affixed to a copy of said notice, shall be sufficient evidence of such facts.

(3) At the time specified in the notice the district court in which the petition aforesaid is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such hearing from time to time and may continue the hearing for want of sufficient notice or other good cause. The court, upon application of the petitioners or any person or persons interested, shall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing, all persons interested may appear and contest the application for the order prayed for in the petition, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence pertinent to the prayer of the petition.

(4) The court may make such changes in the description of the lands embraced within the limits of the district as may be deemed advisable or as fact, right, and justice may require but shall not exclude from the district any lands described as a part of said district in the order creating it after the district has issued bonds or entered into a contract with the United States under 85-7-1906. However, such lands may be excluded from a district which has entered into a contract with the United States under said section, provided the secretary of the interior shall give his consent to such exclusion.

(5) If, on final hearing, it is found by the court that the petition does not substantially comply with the foregoing requirements of this section or that the facts therein stated are not sustained by the evidence, then the court

shall dismiss the petition at the cost of the petitioners and shall make and enter an order to that effect. If it is found that said petition substantially complies with said requirements and that the facts therein stated are sustained by the evidence, the court shall make and enter an order in accordance with the prayers of the petition.

(6) All orders and findings of the district court made under the provisions of this section shall be conclusive upon all owners of lands within the district and shall be final unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60 days from the date of entry of such order. A copy of such order, duly certified to by the clerk of said court, shall be filed for record within 30 days after such order is made and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein the lands included within such district are situated. There shall be omitted from such copy lands not situated in the county in which such copy is filed.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7189.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1937; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1403.

85-7-1812 through 85-7-1820 reserved.

85-7-1821. Change of boundaries of irrigation districts indebted to United States. The boundaries of any irrigation district established and organized under the laws of the state of Montana and indebted to the United States for money loaned said district may be changed in the manner hereinafter prescribed. Such change in boundaries of said district shall not impair or affect its organization or its rights in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1409.

85-7-1822. Petition to exclude lands. (1) Whenever lands have been included within the boundaries of any irrigation district of the character designated in 85-7-1821 which from their location or conformation cannot be successfully irrigated by the irrigation works or system constructed for that purpose or when the cost of irrigating the same has or will become burdensome upon the landowners of the district, the owners of said lands, with the consent of the board of commissioners of said district and the secretary of interior of the United States or such other federal authority, instrumentality, or agency as may be appropriate, may petition the district court of the county in which such lands are situated for an order or decree changing the boundaries of the district by the elimination therefrom of such lands. The petition for this purpose must be signed by the owners of the land sought to be excluded and accompanied with the written consent of the board of commissioners of the district and the secretary of the interior of the United States or such other federal authority, instrumentality, or agency as may be appropriate. Such petition shall set forth:

(a) the name of the district;

(b) a particular description of the land sought to be excluded or eliminated from the district;

(c) the names of the holders of title to the lands sought to be excluded;

(d) a brief description of the character of works, water rights, canals, or works owned and acquired by the district;

(e) a statement of the reasons why the lands sought to be excluded should be eliminated from the district;

(f) a prayer for the exclusion of the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom.

(2) The petition shall be accompanied with a map or plat of the district, showing thereon the lands sought to be eliminated therefrom, and a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to be approved by the district court or judge thereof of the county in which the petition is required to be filed under the provisions hereof, to pay all costs in and about the proceedings and hearing thereof in the event that said petition is denied.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1410.**

85-7-1823. Notice of hearing. On such petition being filed, the district court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing the time and place for a hearing and directing that notice be given. Thereupon the clerk of the court shall cause to be published at least once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the petition is filed, with preference given to a newspaper published in the county, a notice stating the time and place fixed by the district court when and where the hearing on the petition will be had and containing a brief statement of the matters set forth in the petition and the object thereof. If any portion of the lands sought to be excluded from the district lies within any other county or counties, the notice shall also be published as provided above in a newspaper of general circulation in the other county or counties, with preference given to a newspaper published in the other county or counties. The first publication of the notice may not be less than 30 days prior to the time mentioned in the notice for the hearing.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1411.**

85-7-1824. Conduct of hearing. At the time specified in the notice, the district court in which the petition is filed shall hear the petition but may adjourn such hearing from time to time not exceeding 2 weeks in all. The court, upon application of the petitioners, shall permit the petition to be amended and may order further or additional notice to be given. Upon such hearing, all persons interested whose lands or rights may be damaged or benefited by the granting of the petition or the exclusion of the lands from the district may appear and contest the same, and the contestants and petitioners may offer any competent evidence in regard thereto.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7194.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1412.**

85-7-1825. Court order and relief granted. (1) The court may grant such petition in whole or in part and may make an order making such changes in the boundaries of the district by the exclusion of such lands therefrom as the court may deem advisable or as fact, right, and justice may require. Upon making such order excluding any lands from the district the lands so excluded shall not be liable for further assessments by the district authorities for any purpose and shall be without right to claim any interest in the water rights, canals, or other property of the district.

(2) Such order shall be conclusive upon all owners of lands within the district and shall be final unless appealed from to the supreme court within 60

days from the entry of said order. For the purpose of such appeal, such order shall be regarded as a final judgment of said district court. A copy of said order duly certified by the clerk of court shall be filed for record within 30 days after such order is made and entered with the county clerk and recorder of the county wherein lands included within such district are situated.

History: En. Secs. 5, 6, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Secs. 7194.5, 7194.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1413, 89-1414.

85-7-1826. Interpretation of provisions. (1) Sections 85-7-1821 through 85-7-1826 are intended to supplement but not to repeal or to change in any way the procedure authorized by 85-7-1801 through 85-7-1807 in relation to changing the boundaries of irrigation districts.

(2) The term "owners" as used in 85-7-1821 through 85-7-1826 shall include any executor, administrator, trustee of an express trust, and the guardian of any ward.

History: En. Secs. 7, 8, Ch. 132, L. 1935; re-en. Secs. 7194.7, 7194.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1415, 89-1416(part).

85-7-1827 through 85-7-1830 reserved.

85-7-1831. Withdrawal of lands to organize separate or consolidated district for cooperation with federal projects — petition. (1) Whenever the holders of title or evidence of title to a part of the lands of an irrigation district organized and existing under the provisions of 85-7-101 through 85-7-103, which lands lie within and are served by an irrigation and/or drainage project constructed, operated, and maintained by the United States, desire a separation of said lands from said irrigation district for the purpose of forming a new district or combining with another existing district in order to cooperate with the United States as provided in 85-7-101 through 85-7-103, said separation, organization of a new district or combination with another existing district may be effected by petitioning the district court of the county in which the lands of the district or the greater portion thereof are situated for an order or decree changing the boundaries of the district by the elimination therefrom of such lands and their incorporation in another existing district or in a new and separate district.

(2) Such changes shall not otherwise impair or affect the organization of the district now including said lands or its rights in or to property or any of its rights or privileges of whatsoever kind or nature, nor shall it affect, impair, or discharge any contract, obligation, lien, or charge for or upon which it was or might become liable or chargeable had such changes not been made.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 98, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1315.

85-7-1832. Petition for withdrawal of lands. The petition for this purpose must be signed by at least 75%, both in number and in acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title (evidence as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102) of the lands proposed to be eliminated from one district and incorporated in another existing district or in a new and separate district. Such petition must also bear the signature of the secretary of the interior of the United States, approving such proposed changes in district organization. Construction costs and other obligations due or to become due to the United

States on account of the lands so separated and the participation of the owners thereof in contracts in effect between the original district and the United States or between the district to be extended by the addition of said lands and the United States shall be fixed and determined by said secretary of the interior.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 98, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1316.

85-7-1833. Proceedings subsequent to presenting petition. When said petition is duly presented to the district court, all further proceedings with reference to lands, the owners of which seek to form a new and separate district, shall be as prescribed in 85-7-101 through 85-7-103, 85-7-1504(1), 85-7-1505, and 85-7-1507, and all further proceedings with reference to lands, the owners of which desire that they be incorporated in another existing district, shall be as prescribed in 85-7-1809 and 85-7-1810, insofar as said provisions are not inconsistent with the purposes of 85-7-1831 through 85-7-1833.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 98, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7187.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1317.

85-7-1834 through 85-7-1840 reserved.

85-7-1841. Fixing of taxable acreage. Whenever any lot, tract, or parcel of land has been heretofore or may hereafter be included within the boundaries of any public irrigation district formed under the laws of this state and the acreage thereof fixed and stated in the decree for the creation of said district or in any other proceeding relating thereto is fixed at a greater number of acres than actually exist within such lot, tract, or parcel of land or at a greater number of acres than can be irrigated from the reclamation system of said district or whenever, from any action or proceeding by or on behalf of said district or its commissioners, any such lot, tract, or parcel of land included therein has been or is about to be assessed from a greater acreage than exists therein or can be irrigated from the reclamation system of said district, the owner or holder of title or evidence of title to said lands, as defined by the irrigation district acts, may have the taxable acreage contained therein fixed and adjudicated as provided for by 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845. However, if any bonds have been issued with the approval and pursuant to confirmation by the court then no proceeding for the determination of the acreage shall be allowed to alter or reduce in any manner the acreage subject to the lien of such bonds, in principal or interest, or of the taxes or assessments to meet the interest or principal thereof while such bonds or the interest thereon are unpaid in whole or in part. Such proceeding may still be allowed to correct or determine acreage subject to taxes or assessments for maintenance and current expenses and insofar as the latter only are to be affected.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7190, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7190, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1404.

85-7-1842. Petition for fixing of taxable area. The owner or holder of title or evidence of title, as defined by the irrigation district acts, may file in the district court of the county wherein said lands are situated a petition praying that the acreage of the lands set forth and described in such petition may be permanently fixed and adjudicated, which petition shall set forth:

(1) the name or names of the owner or owners, holder of title or evidence of title thereto, who shall be the party or parties plaintiff therein;

(2) the names and kind and character of interest of every person owning, holding, or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the lands described in said petition, who shall, where they do not appear as parties plaintiff under subsection (1), sit as parties defendant;

(3) the name of the district in which said lands are included, together with the name of the board of commissioners thereof and the secretary thereof, and said district, its commissioners and secretary shall be made parties defendant therein;

(4) a statement of the substance of all proceedings, orders, and decrees creating said districts and fixing the acreage of the lands therein described, together with any proceedings of the board of commissioners of said district or its officers relating to the acreage thereof, to such extent as to fully inform the court of the manner and extent to which said lands have been included and taxed or assessed in said district;

(5) the actual acreage of the lands described as irrigable from the reclamation system of said district;

(6) the excess of acreage complained of;

(7) the amount of taxes previously paid on such excess acreage;

(8) a general statement of the exact nature of the relief sought and the grounds therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7191, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7191, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1405.**

85-7-1843. Summons, publication, and court determination. (1) Upon the filing of such petition, summons shall be issued thereon and served upon all parties defendant thereto, with a copy of the petition attached thereto, in the same manner and in the same form as issued in civil actions. Whenever any necessary party thereto cannot, after due diligence, be found within the state of Montana, service upon such party or parties may be had by publication of a summons, which shall be obtained, issued, and published in the same manner as a published summons in a civil action.

(2) The provisions of Title 25 and the rules of pleading and practice applicable to civil actions generally shall apply, so far as applicable, to this proceeding.

(3) If the allegations to such petition be denied, the district court shall, when the time for appearance of the parties defendant thereto has expired and said parties have appeared by answer or made default, proceed to hear and determine the issues in said proceedings as joined.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7192, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7192, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1406.**

85-7-1844. Decree fixing amount of irrigable acreage. Upon the hearing of said petition, the court shall, by its decree, fix and determine the irrigable acreage contained in the lots, tracts, or parcels of land complained of. The acreage so fixed by such decree shall be the acreage upon which all assessments of said lands in said irrigation district shall thereafter be based. Upon said hearing the court shall determine the amount of taxes, if any, which have theretofore been levied and assessed upon any excess or nonexistent acreage and shall enter judgment in favor of the owner or holder thereof and against said district for the excess of taxes theretofore collected by said district or shall cancel such excess if the same shall not have been collected for the benefit of said district. However, no judgment for the recovery of excess taxes paid shall be entered against any district until there shall have been deducted therefrom any unpaid valid taxes and assessments levied and assessed for the benefit of said district against the lands described in said petition, and all sums so recovered shall bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the date of payment by the landholder. Said judgment shall bear legal interest from the date of entry, and the judgment so rendered may be paid by warrants or funds of said future taxation upon said lands. Costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff in the same manner as other civil actions.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7193, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7193, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1407.

85-7-1845. Appeal to supreme court. From any such judgment or decree an appeal may be taken to the supreme court by any party thereto at any time within 10 days of the entry of said judgment or decree. Such appeal shall be taken, perfected, and heard in the manner prescribed by Title 25 governing appeals from the district court to the supreme court. If no such appeal be taken within the time aforesaid or, if taken, the judgment or decree of the district court shall be affirmed by the supreme court, such judgment or decree shall be forever conclusive upon the parties thereto. In case contract has been made between the district and the United States, as provided in 85-7-1906, no change shall be made in the boundaries of the district, and the district court shall make no order changing the boundaries of the district until the secretary of the interior shall assent thereto in writing and such assent be filed with the district court.

History: En. Sec. 24, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7194, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7194, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1408.

Part 19

Operation of Districts

85-7-1901. Board plan for acquisition and construction. (1) For the purpose of purchasing or constructing the necessary irrigation canals or works or acquiring the necessary property and rights therefor and otherwise carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the board of commissioners of any irrigation district must, as soon as practicable after such district has been organized, formulate a general plan for such purchase, construction, and acquisition of such property. The board shall cause such surveys, examinations, and plans to be made as shall demonstrate the practicability of such plans, as well as of procuring water from other and different sources, the amount of land that can be irrigated thereunder, and furnish the proper basis for an estimate of the cost of carrying out such plan and the value of any canal, works, property, or system of irrigation proposed to be purchased.

(2) All such surveys, examinations, maps, plans, and estimates shall be made by or under the direction and supervision of an irrigation engineer of

well-known standing and competency, and all such necessary surveys, examinations, maps, plans, and estimates must be certified to by him. When all such are completed, he shall submit them with all proper field notes to and file them with the board of commissioners, accompanied by his report and recommendation thereon. This report shall include a discussion of said plans submitted by him to said board, of the question of water supply, of the sufficiency of the works proposed to accomplish the desired results, of the practicability of the proposed system from an engineering standpoint, of the probability of being acquired or constructed within the estimate of the cost stated, and such general discussion and recommendation in regard to the engineering and financial features of the whole matter as in the judgment of such engineer shall be desirable for the information of the people of the district. Such report shall be accompanied by a map, when such is necessary for a proper explanation or understanding of the same.

(3) Upon receiving such report, said board of commissioners shall proceed to determine the amount of money necessary to be raised for the purchase or construction of said proposed property, canals, or irrigation works and system and within 10 days after arriving at such determination shall cause the secretary of said board to notify all persons or corporations holding title or evidence of title to lands within said district (ascertained as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102) of the filing of said report and their determination thereon. Said notices shall be given through the United States mail by letter addressed to such person or corporation at the last known post-office address of each person or corporation aforesaid. A certificate of the secretary of the board as to the fact of mailing said notice, affixed to a copy of said notice and recorded in the record book of said board of commissioners, shall be sufficient and conclusive evidence of such fact.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(12).

85-7-1902. Management of district by board. (1) The board of commissioners of every irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of parts 1 and 15 of this chapter shall constitute the corporate authority of said district.

(2) The board shall have the power and it shall be the duty of the members thereof to manage and conduct the business and affairs of the district; adopt a corporate seal therefor; make and execute all necessary contracts; employ and appoint such agents, officers, and employees as may be required and prescribe their duties.

(3) The board is hereby authorized and empowered to institute and maintain any and all actions and proceedings, suits at law or in equity, necessary or proper in order to fully carry out the provisions of this chapter, or to enforce, maintain, protect, or preserve any and all rights, privileges, and immunities created by this chapter or acquired in pursuance thereof. In all courts, suits, or proceedings, the board may sue, appear, and defend in person or by attorneys and in the name of such irrigation district.

(4) The board may adopt rules and bylaws governing the calling and holding of meetings of the board; the manner of transacting business thereat;

and the publishing or posting of the orders, resolutions, and proceedings of the board. It shall be the duty of said board to pass or adopt bylaws and rules for the apportionment and distribution of water to the lands of the district and for the protection and preservation of the works and other property of the district, and the board may therein require the prompt payment of all taxes and assessments delinquent for not to exceed 2 years as a prerequisite to water service. The bylaws and rules shall be printed in convenient form for distribution in the district. All orders and resolutions shall be passed or adopted by a majority of the commissioners by a yea and nay vote, to be entered upon the records of the board.

(5) Said board shall have power generally to do and perform all such other acts as shall be necessary or appropriate to fully carry out the purposes of this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(intro.), (1), (10), (11), (13).

85-7-1903. Entry upon land by board or agent. The board and its agents and employees shall have the right to enter upon any land to make surveys and may locate the necessary irrigation works, including drainage works and the line for any canal or canals and necessary branches for the same, on any lands which in the judgment of the board may be deemed best suited for such location.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(2).

85-7-1904. Acquisition of water and waterworks by board. (1) The board shall have power and authority to:

(a) appropriate water in the name of the district;

(b) acquire by purchase, lease, or contract water and water rights; additional waters and supplies of water; canals, reservoirs, dams, and other works already constructed or in the course of construction; and

(c) acquire by purchase, lease, contract, condemnation, or other legal means:

(i) lands and rights in lands for rights-of-way, for reservoirs, for the storage of needful waters, and for dam sites and necessary appurtenances; and

(ii) such other lands and property as may be necessary for the construction, use, maintenance, repair, improvement, enlargement, and operation of any district system of irrigation works.

(2) The board shall have the privilege, if desired, to contract with the owner or owners of such canals, reservoirs, dams, and other works so purchased and in the course of construction for the completion thereof.

(3) No purchase, lease, or contract for purchase of any water, water rights, canals, reservoirs, reservoir sites, dam sites, irrigation works, or other property of any nature or kind or for the making or purchasing of surveys, maps, plans, estimates, and specifications or for the purchase of machinery for pumping plants or for the erection of buildings, aqueducts, and other structures necessarily used in connection with such pumping plants, for a

price or rental in excess of $125,000, is final or binding upon the district, and no sum may be paid for such purchase, lease, or contract without the written consent or petition of at least a majority in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands within the district. Any splitting or division of such purchase, lease, or contract with the purpose or intention of avoiding or circumventing the provisions of this section shall render such divided or split contract or contracts void.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(3), (5); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 326, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 112, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the maximum nonwritten consent contract from $80,000 to $125,000 and made minor changes in phraseology near the middle of (3).

85-7-1905. Board agreements for joint operations or cooperation. (1) The board shall have power and authority to enter into and do any acts necessary or proper for the performance of any agreements with any state, county, district of any kind, public or private corporation, association, firm, or individual, or any number of them for the joint acquisition, construction, leasing, ownership, disposition, use, management, maintenance, repair, or operation of any rights, works, or other property of a kind which might lawfully be acquired or owned by the irrigation district.

(2) The board may acquire the right to store water in any reservoir or to carry water through any canal, ditch, or conduit not owned or controlled by the district and may grant to any owner or lessee of the right to the use of any water the right to store such water in any reservoir of the district or to carry such water through any canal, ditch, or conduit of the district.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(4).**

85-7-1906. Relations with United States. (1) For the purpose of acquiring control over government land within the district and of complying with the provisions of the act of congress of August 11, 1916, the board shall have authority to make such investigations and base thereon such representations and assurances to the secretary of the interior as may be requisite.

(2) The board may enter into any obligation or contract with the United States:

(a) for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the necessary works for the delivery and distribution of water therefrom and the necessary drainage works;

(b) for the assumption, as principal or guarantor, of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands, under the provisions of the federal Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and the rules and regulations established thereunder; or

(c) for a water supply under any act of congress providing for or permitting such contract.

(3) In case contract has been or may hereafter be made with the United States as herein provided, bonds of the district may be deposited with the United States at 90% of their par value, to the amount to be paid by the

district to the United States under any such contract. The interest on said bonds of the district and regularly paid to the United States is to be applied as provided in such contract. If bonds of the district are not so deposited, it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners to include, as part of any levy or assessment provided for in 85-7-2101 or 85-7-2132, an amount sufficient to meet each year all payments accruing under the terms of any such contract. The board may accept, on behalf of the district, appointment of the district as fiscal agent of the United States or authorization of the district by the United States to make collections of money for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, whereupon the district shall be authorized to so act and to assume the duties and liabilities incident to such action. The board shall have full power to do all things required by the federal statutes now or hereafter enacted in connection therewith and all things required by the rules and regulations now or that may hereafter be established by any department of the federal government in regard thereto, including the power to require the prompt payment of all charges as prerequisite to water service.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(6), (7); amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-7-1907. Board power to provide sufficient water. Said board may also construct and maintain the necessary dams, reservoirs, and works for the collection and distribution of water for the district, from one or more sources and from different and additional sources; operate such works; secure, in any of the manners provided in this chapter, additional water supplies from the same or different sources; and do any and every lawful act necessary to be done in order that sufficient water may be furnished for irrigation purposes to all the lands in the district included at the time of its organization or at any time thereafter.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(8).

85-7-1908. Board powers over district property. (1) The board is hereby authorized and empowered to take conveyances or other assurances for all property acquired by it under the provisions of this chapter, in the name of the district, to and for the uses and purposes herein expressed.

(2) The legal title to all property acquired by or for any irrigation district under the provisions of this chapter shall immediately and by operation of law vest in such district, as set forth in this chapter. The board of commissioners is hereby authorized and empowered to hold, use, maintain, acquire, manage, occupy, and possess said property, as herein provided. Any property so acquired by the district may be conveyed to the United States insofar as the same may be needed for the construction, operation, and maintenance of works by the United States for the benefit of the district under any contract that may be entered into with the United States pursuant to this chapter.

History: (1)En. Sec. 9, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7174, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 111, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 307, L. 1975; Sec.

89-1301, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 30, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 153, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 7200, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7200, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1605, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1301(9), 89-1605.

85-7-1909. Rights-of-way for irrigation works. (1) The board of commissioners shall have the power to construct irrigation works across any stream of water, watercourse, street, avenue, highway, railway, canal, ditch, or flume which the route of said canal or canals may intersect or cross in such manner as to afford security to life and property. Said board shall restore the same, when so crossed or intersected, to its former state, as near as may be, so as not to destroy its usefulness. Every company whose railroad shall be intersected or crossed by said works shall unite with said board in forming said intersection and crossing, and if such railroad company or the owners and controllers of said property, thing, or franchise so to be crossed and said board cannot agree upon the amount to be paid therefor or the points or the manner of said crossing or intersections, the same shall be ascertained and determined in all respects as herein provided in respect to taking of land for public use.

(2) Nothing contained herein shall require the payment to the state or any subdivision thereof of any sum for the right to cross any public highway with any such works. The right-of-way is hereby given, dedicated, and set apart to locate, construct, and maintain said works over and through any of the lands which are now or hereafter may be the property of this state.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7196, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7196, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1601.

85-7-1910. Board power to dispose of district property. (1) The board of commissioners shall have the power, with the written consent of a majority in number and acreage of the owners of the lands in the district, to lease in whole or in part the system of canals and works or water belonging to the district, whenever such leasing may be deemed for the benefit of the district. When said board contemplates the leasing of the canals or works or water of such district, it shall so declare by resolution or order and give notice thereof by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the county in which the office of such irrigation district is situated at least 2 calendar weeks prior to the making of any lease. No such lease shall be made unless a majority in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands in the district shall file with the board a written consent to make such lease. Such lease shall in no way interfere with any rights that may have been established by law at the time such lease is made, nor shall such lease operate so as to deprive any owner or owners of land in such district of the use of water from such works upon such lands. The board of commissioners shall require a good and sufficient bond to secure the faithful performance of the lease by the lessee.

(2) In addition to all other powers heretofore granted any irrigation district existing under the laws of Montana, for the purpose of securing financial aid in any form from the department of natural resources and conservation, an irrigation district may convey, assign, transfer, and set over to the department all or any part of its property, including all water rights, rights-of-way, and easements for reservoirs, reservoir sites, canals, ditches,

laterals, and headgates, as may be required by the department as a condition to furnishing such financial aid or assistance.

(3) If any irrigation district has ceased operation, such district prior to its dissolution shall be authorized and empowered to convey, assign, transfer, and set over to any person or association of persons all or any part of its property enumerated in subsection (2) for the purpose of irrigating and reclaiming any or all other land which can be served and irrigated therefrom.

History: (1)En. Sec. 29, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7199, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7199, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1604, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 191, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 166, Ch. 253, L. 1974; Sec. 89-1905, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 191, L. 1937; Sec. 89-1906, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1604, 89-1905, 89-1906.

85-7-1911. Apportionment of water by board. (1) The board of commissioners shall apportion the water for irrigation among the lands in the district in a just and equitable manner, and the maximum amount apportioned to any land shall be the amount that can be beneficially used on said land, and such amount of water shall become and shall be appurtenant to the land and inseparable from the same but subject to reduction as hereinafter provided.

(2) In the event of a shortage of water, the amount of water delivered to each particular tract or piece of land shall be reduced proportionately.

(3) All surplus water belonging to the district may be sold or disposed of by the board for the benefit of the district.

(4) All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the district under any contract with the United States, shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress, the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior, and the provisions of said contract in relation thereto.

History: (1)En. Sec. 32, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7202, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7202, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 314, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1607, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 33, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7203, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7203, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1608, R.C.M. 1947; (3), (4)En. Sec. 34, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7204, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7204, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-1609, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1607, 89-1608, 89-1609.

85-7-1912. Exchange of water by board. (1) Whenever any canal constructed, owned, or controlled by the district crosses any creek, stream, water channel or course, the water of which is used to irrigate land lying below such canal, the district shall have the right to contract with the owner or owners of the right to the use of the water or waters in any such stream, creek, water channel or course for an exchange of water and to supply him with water from the district system. The contract shall be in writing, signed and acknowledged by all the parties thereto before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which the creek, stream, water channel or course is situated. The acknowledgment shall be certified by such officer in the manner that deeds are now required to be certified to entitle them to be recorded. Thereafter, such district shall have the right to supply such land below the canal, whether such land is included in the district or not, with water from the works of the district, and the owner or lessee of such land shall, in such case, be furnished with the same quantity of water as that to which such owner or lessee would be entitled out of such creek, stream, water channel or course had the district works not been built.

(2) The district shall have the right to appropriate and take possession of the water so replaced and shall have the same right to such water as the owner or lessee of the land had, so long as such water shall be replaced by a like quantity of water from such works. The appropriating and taking of such water by the district shall never deprive such owner or lessee of the right to retake and use the same should such owner or lessee at any time be prevented from having or using a like quantity of water from such works. The district shall also have the right to make appropriation and take possession of such water at any point and to sell, lease, or use such water on any land, either above or below the canal, and the appropriation of such water at any point or selling, leasing, or using the same shall not prejudice the right of the district to the water and shall not increase the rights of the owner or owners of any other water right on such creek, stream, water channel or course.

(3) All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the district under any contract with the United States, shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress, the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior, and the provisions of said contract in relation thereto.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7206, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7206, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1611.

85-7-1913. Board to maintain records. (1) The board of commissioners shall keep a complete book and record of the accounts, records, contracts, securities, minutes of meetings, and other matters of every kind pertaining to or belonging to the irrigation district in the form prescribed by the department of administration. The department of administration shall prescribe forms for the use of irrigation districts and examine them as provided by law for the examination of the affairs of county officers. The books and records shall be open to the inspection of any landowner of the district the same as other public records.

(2) The department of administration shall notify the secretaries of the districts of the time of presenting the books and records at the courthouse for examination.

(3) If a district is appointed fiscal agent of the United States or is authorized by the United States to make collections for or on behalf of the United States in connection with a federal irrigation project, the board of commissioners or its secretary shall at any time allow any officer or employee of the United States, when acting under the orders of the secretary of the interior, to have access to all books, records, and vouchers of the district which are in possession or control of the secretary or board.

(4) The failure of the board of commissioners to comply with this section or 85-7-1914 is grounds for removal from office, and the county attorney of any county in which the irrigation district is situated shall prosecute ouster proceedings against any commissioner or commissioners. The cost of the proceedings is a charge against the irrigation district and shall be paid as are other bills against the districts.

History: En. Sec. 65, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1945;

amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 256, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2107(1), (2), (4); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in (1) and (2).

Transfer of Function: Section 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The functions of the department of community affairs of auditing the accounts and financial transactions of political subdivisions and generally assisting political subdivisions in . . . 85-7-1913 . . . are transferred to the department of administration."

85-7-1914. Board to file annual report. The board of commissioners shall annually file with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which the district is located, within 10 days after March 1 of each year, a sworn report showing the assets and liabilities of the district, the amount of money received during the preceding year, and the amount spent during that time and shall publish the report at least once in a newspaper of the county.

History: En. Sec. 65, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 212, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7260, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 195, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 256, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 105, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2107(3).

85-7-1915 through 85-7-1920 reserved.

85-7-1921. Distribution system defined. The words "distribution system", as used in 85-7-1922 through 85-7-1925, shall denote the entire works and property of all irrigation districts, including main ditches and canals, laterals, by-laterals, headgates, flumes, spillways, boxes, and all other appliances and means by which the waters of any irrigation district are or shall be apportioned or distributed for use.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1613.

85-7-1922. Regulation, supervision, apportionment, and control of water distribution. In addition to all other powers granted them by the laws of Montana, boards of commissioners of all irrigation districts, now or hereafter organized under any law of this state, shall have the power and authority to regulate, supervise, apportion, and control the furnishing and delivery of water through the distribution system of the district. Such authority to regulate, supervise, apportion, and control shall not apply to users who have water rights or ditch rights, established, acquired by court decree, use, appropriation or otherwise, at the time or prior to the organization of such district, without regard to whether said distribution system or any portion thereof belongs to the district or to the owner of lands served by said district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1614.

85-7-1923. Entry on land. In carrying out the authority granted them by 85-7-1921 through 85-7-1925, it shall be lawful for boards of commissioners of irrigation districts to enter upon the lands of any user of water supplied by said district for the purpose of installing, adjusting, or regulating headgates, lock boxes, or other devices for regulating the flow of water or apportioning the equitable distribution thereof.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1615.

85-7-1924. Interference with commissioners or distribution system — penalty. Any person who in any manner interferes with the commissioners of an irrigation district or their lawful agent or employee in the carrying out of the powers conferred by 85-7-1921 through 85-7-1925 or who changes or tampers with any lock box, headgate, or other device for the apportionment or distribution of water installed by or under the authority of the commissioners or who in any manner obstructs or changes the flow of water in the distribution system of any irrigation district without authority of the commissioners of the district shall, in the discretion of the commissioners, be subject to a forfeiture of his right to the delivery of water through the distribution system of the district so long as such acts continue and is guilty of obstructing a public officer or criminal mischief, as appropriate, and is punishable as provided by 45-7-302 or 45-6-101, as applicable.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1616.**

85-7-1925. Installing and assessing costs of distributing or measuring devices. Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioners of any irrigation district, it is necessary for the proper measurement, distribution, or apportionment of the water of the district to install lock boxes, headgates, or other devices for the distribution of water at the point where any lateral is taken out of a main ditch or canal or at a point where any sublateral is taken out of a lateral for further division or distribution of water, they shall have the authority to procure and install the same and to assess the cost thereof against the lands affected thereby.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 63, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7207.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1617.**

85-7-1926 through 85-7-1930 reserved.

85-7-1931. Use of water for irrigation a public use. (1) The use of all water required for the irrigation of the land of any district formed under the provisions of part 1, together with the rights-of-way for canals and ditches, sites for reservoirs, and all property required in fully carrying out the provisions of this chapter, is hereby declared to be a public use, subject to the regulations and control of the state in the manner prescribed by law.

(2) All water, the right to the use of which is acquired by the district under any contract with the United States, shall be distributed and apportioned by the district in accordance with the acts of congress, the rules and regulations of the secretary of the interior, and the provisions of said contract in relation thereto.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7201, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7201, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1606.**

85-7-1932. Noninterference with navigation or water rights. Navigation shall never in anywise be impeded by the operation of this chapter, nor shall any vested interest in or to any mining or agricultural water rights or ditches or in or to any water rights, reservoirs, or dams now used beneficially by the owners or possessors thereof in connection with any mining or agricultural industry or by persons purchasing or renting the use thereof or in or to any other property now used, directly or indirectly, in carrying on or in promoting the mining or agricultural industry ever be affected by or taken under its provisions, save and except that rights-of-way may be acquired over the same. The right of eminent domain shall not be otherwise considered abridged by the provisions hereof.

History: **En. Sec. 27, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7197, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7197, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1602.**

85-7-1933. Diversion of waters. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the diversion of the waters of any river, creek, stream, canal, or ditch from its channel to the detriment of any person or persons having an interest in such river, creek, stream, canal, ditch, or the waters therein.

History: **En. Sec. 28, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7198, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7198, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1603.**

85-7-1934. Lands under irrigation — inclusion in district. (1) Any land already under irrigation from any source may be included in any irrigation district, either at the time of the organization of such district or at any time thereafter, and such land shall be entitled to receive and shall be given the same amount of water necessarily used thereon at the time of such inclusion. The canals, ditches, flumes, dams, or other works previously used to irrigate such land may be used or supplanted either wholly or in part by the district works. The owner of such land, canals, ditches, flumes, dams, or other works shall be entitled to compensation for any and all damage sustained by reason of the appropriation of the same or by the construction of said district works.

(2) Lands already under irrigation, lands having water rights appurtenant thereto, or lands which can be irrigated from sources more feasible than the district system shall not be included within such district unless the owner of such lands shall consent in writing to have such lands included in said district.

(3) Districts formed to cooperate with the United States may extend their boundaries to include such lands upon petition of the owners of two-thirds only of the acreage of the lands to be included, and the boundaries shall be susceptible of change as provided in 85-7-1808 through 85-7-1811 and 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845.

(4) All lands having water rights appurtenant thereto which are served by a system of irrigation works supplying more than 10,000 acres of land may, in the discretion of the court, be included in the proposed district, on petition of at least a majority both in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the land having water rights appurtenant thereto and served by the same system of irrigation works.

History: **En. Sec. 35, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7205, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7205, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1610.**

85-7-1935. Lands under irrigation — limits on charges for costs. Where lands already under irrigation are included in any district, the water and irrigation works irrigating the same belonging to the owner of said lands, such lands shall not be charged with any tax or assessment for construction or for payment of the interest or principal of any bonds issued to secure money for construction or purchase of the district irrigation works or for any payments other than for operation and maintenance due or to become due under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, except with the consent of the owner thereof, which consent shall be filed with the recorder of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated. Such lands shall be assessed for administrative and maintenance purposes the same as other lands in the district.

History: **En. Sec. 37, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7207, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7207, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1612.**

85-7-1936 through 85-7-1940 reserved.

85-7-1941. Contracts. (1) The construction by the district of irrigation works may be done by the district, by private owners, or by contract.

(2) Before any contract is let, the board of commissioners shall provide surveys, plans, maps, and estimates, which shall include everything necessary to show the entire cost in detail of everything necessary to complete the work required to irrigate any of the lands in the district under the proposed system.

(3) Notice of any contract to be awarded for the construction of such works shall state where the plans and specifications may be seen and shall be published at least once a week for 3 successive calendar weeks in a newspaper published or of general circulation in the county where the office of the district is located. Sealed bids shall be called for in such published notice, and bids shall be opened in public.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1501(part); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 112, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: In (1), substituted clause requiring works over $5,000 to be by contract for clause permitting works to be done by the district, private owners, or contract; substituted "provide surveys" for "employ competent engineers to make surveys" near the beginning of (2).

85-7-1942. Competitive bidding. The contract shall be awarded only to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall be required to give bond for the faithful performance and completion of the contract. The board shall have the right to reject any and all bids in its discretion.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1501(part).**

85-7-1943. Exceptions for certain projects. The provisions of 85-7-1941 and 85-7-1942 shall not apply to:

(1) any contract for the completion of works in course of construction by private owners, from whom said works may be acquired under the provisions of 85-7-1904 or 85-7-1905;

(2) any contract between the district and the United States.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7195, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1501(part).**

85-7-1944 through 85-7-1950 reserved.

85-7-1951. United States contracts — loans, sinking fund, and investment. The board of commissioners of any irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of the laws of Montana, whenever deemed advisable and to the interest of the district, shall have the power and authority to enter into any obligation or contract with the United States under any act of congress and the rules and regulations established thereunder, providing for or permitting such obligation or contract, for the purpose of obtaining from the United States a loan of money to be used by the district for the liquidation of bonded or other outstanding indebtedness of the district or for doing or causing to be done, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior of the United States, any construction, betterments, or repair work necessary to place the irrigation system of the district in good operating condition. The board shall also have the power and authority to create, by proper levy and collection of assessments, a sinking fund which shall be available for the construction of betterments to the irrigation system of the district, as may become necessary during the term of any contract made hereunder. Said sinking fund for said purpose, which shall be designated the ".... District Sinking Fund for Betterments", shall be in such an amount and shall be created within such time as may be agreed upon between the district and the United States. The board shall also have the power and authority to invest any surplus in the sinking fund herein provided for in interest-bearing securities of the United States or of the states approved by the secretary of the interior and to deposit said securities with the federal reserve bank or branch thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.10, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2120.

85-7-1952. United States contracts — assessments. In any contract entered into between an irrigation district and the United States hereunder, the board of commissioners shall have the power to levy assessments for the United States contract fund against all of the land within the district for any and all of the purposes enumerated in the laws of Montana and, in addition thereto, the power to levy assessments in compliance with such contract, including such deficiency assessments as will enable the district to meet established or estimated delinquencies in making payments to the United States because of the failure of landowners to pay the assessments levied against their lands in the district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.11, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2121.

85-7-1953. Amount owed United States — lien and special tax. All amounts to be paid to the United States under any contract made hereunder between the district and the United States shall be a general obligation of the district, and said amounts to be paid to the United States shall be a lien upon the irrigation system of the district. All lands now within the district or hereafter embraced within the district shall be subject to a special tax or assessment for the payment of all amounts to be paid to the United States under any such contract between the district and the United States, and said special tax or assessment shall constitute a first and prior lien on the land against which levied to the same extent and with like force and effect as taxes levied for state and county purposes.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.12, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 83, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2122.

85-7-1954. Assumption of operations by United States upon default. In addition to other legal remedies, the board of commissioners of the district shall have the power and authority to provide in any contract executed between the United States and the district hereunder that in case of default for more than 12 months in the payment of any installments due under such contract, the control, operation, and maintenance of the district may, in the discretion of the secretary of the interior, be assumed by the United States and the delivery of water withheld until payments are duly made in accordance with the contract requirements.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.13, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2123.**

85-7-1955. Liquidation of indebtedness with federal funds. When money is provided by the United States for liquidating bonded indebtedness of any irrigation district, the county treasurer is authorized and empowered to cancel the district bonds so liquidated and surrender them to the United States, taking therefor a receipt signed by the secretary of the interior, which receipt shall be placed in the records of the county treasurer and shall be conclusive evidence of the cancellation and surrender of the district bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.14, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2124.**

85-7-1956. Petition necessary to contract with United States. No contract shall be made with the United States hereunder except upon a petition signed by at least 60% in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands included within the district. Such petition shall be addressed to the board of commissioners, shall set forth the aggregate amount of money to be borrowed from the United States and the purpose or purposes thereof, shall have attached thereto an affidavit certifying the signatures to said petition, and shall be filed with the secretary of the board of commissioners. Such petition may consist of one or more parts or papers.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.15, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2125.**

85-7-1957. United States contracts — court approval required. (1) The board of commissioners of any irrigation district, before the making of any contract with the United States hereunder, shall commence a special proceeding in the district court of the state, by which the proceedings of the board and of the district leading up to the making of any such contract and the validity of the terms thereof shall be judicially examined and approved and affirmed or disapproved and disaffirmed.

(2) The practice and procedure for the confirmation of any step or action, as provided in subsection (1) shall be as nearly as possible in conformity with the practice and procedure now provided for the confirmation before the issuance and sale of bonds of an irrigation district. The court may approve and affirm such proceedings in part and disapprove and declare illegal or invalid other and subsequent parts of the proceedings, and insofar as possible, the court shall remedy and cure all defects in said proceedings.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 7, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.16, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-2126, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 8, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.17, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2127, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2126, 89-2127.**

85-7-1958. Power to contract with United States cumulative. Sections 85-7-1951 through 85-7-1958 shall not limit the power and authority of an irrigation district or the commissioners thereof to contract with the United States under other applicable statutes but shall be cumulative thereto.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 24, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7264.18, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2128.

85-7-1959 and 85-7-1960 reserved.

85-7-1961. Districts organized prior to certain date — authority to continue electrical power operations. (1) An irrigation district or project that was organized prior to March 30, 1981, under Title 85, chapter 7, is authorized to continue all electrical power operations it conducted prior to March 30, 1981.

(2) Electrical power operations authorized by this section include generation, distribution, and sale of electrical power and the reasonable and necessary means to carry out such operations.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 179, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 2, Ch. 179, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 30, 1981.

Part 20

Indebtedness, Bonds, and Bankruptcy

85-7-2001. Limitations on debt-incurring power. (1) The board of commissioners or other officers of the district may not incur any debt or liability, either by issuing bonds or otherwise, except as provided in this chapter. No irrigation district may become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose in any one year, in an amount exceeding 18.75% of the assessed valuation of the district, except as provided in subsection (2).

(2) (a) For the purpose of organization; for any of the immediate purposes of this chapter; to make or purchase surveys, plans, and specifications; for stream gauging and gathering data; or to make any repairs occasioned by any calamity or other unforeseen contingency, the board of commissioners may, in any one year, incur the indebtedness of as many dollars as there are acres in the district and may cause warrants of the district to issue therefor.

(b) For the purpose of organization, for any of the immediate purposes of this chapter, or to meet the expenses occasioned by any calamity or other unforeseen contingency, the board of commissioners may, in any one year, incur (in addition to the 18.75% limitation of subsection (1)) an additional indebtedness not exceeding 12.5% of the assessed valuation of the district and may cause warrants of the district to issue therefor.

(c) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply to warrants issued for unpaid interest on the valid bonds of any irrigation district.

(d) The limitation of subsection (1) does not apply to any bonds issued under this chapter pursuant to a provision which expressly supersedes the limitation.

(3) Any debt or liability incurred in excess of the limitations provided by the irrigation district laws is void.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1913; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7208, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7208, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1701; amd. Sec. 63, Ch. 614, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased 15% to 18.75% in (1) and (2)(b); and increased 10% to 12.5% in (2)(b).

Validation: Section 64, Ch. 614, L. 1981, provided: "Notwithstanding any provisions of this act, any outstanding indebtedness or bond issue on January 1, 1982, of any governmental subdivision is not invalidated because of any changes in the taxable valuation of the subdivision due to removal of automobiles and trucks having a rated capacity of three-quarters of a ton or less from the tax base."

Effective Date: Section 66, Ch. 614, L. 1981, provided: "(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), this act is effective January 1, 1982.

(2) Section 5 is effective on passage and approval."

Effect of 1981 Amendment: The primary purpose of Ch. 614, L. 1981, was to replace the system of taxation of automobiles and light trucks with a fee system. With the adoption of the fee system, automobile and light trucks are no longer taxable property. The resulting loss of taxable valuation has a direct effect on the amount of indebtedness a political subdivision can incur. Thus it was necessary in Ch. 614 to increase the percentage of taxable valuation used as a limitation on indebtedness to offset the loss of taxable valuation attributable to automobile and light trucks.

85-7-2002 through 85-7-2010 reserved.

85-7-2011. Exemption of irrigation district property. The bonds issued under the provisions of this part, rights-of-way, ditches, flumes, pipelines, dams, water rights, reservoirs, equipment, machinery, motor vehicles, and all other personal property belonging to any irrigation district organized under the laws of Montana and not operating for profit may not be taxed for state, county, or municipal purposes.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7209, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7209, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 492, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1702.

85-7-2012. Purposes for which bonds may be issued. The board of commissioners of a district established under the provisions of part 1 may authorize and issue negotiable coupon bonds for the district for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for:

(1) constructing the necessary irrigation canals and works, including drainage works, and constructing works for the generation and distribution of electricity within the district and for acquiring the property and rights necessary therefor;

(2) acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, waters, water rights, canals, reservoirs, reservoir sites, irrigation works, drainage works, and works for the generation and distribution of electricity, whether such works are constructed or partially constructed;

(3) meeting the expense incurred incident to the construction or acquisition of such works and property, including administrative, engineering, and legal expenses;

(4) assuming, as principal or guarantor, indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands;

(5) providing a sufficient amount of money to pay the interest on all negotiable coupon bonds of the district for a period not exceeding 5 years;

(6) redeeming or paying all or any portion of the existing indebtedness of the district, evidenced by outstanding bonds; delinquent interest coupons and

accrued interest; or warrants, together with all delinquent and accrued interest, whether such indebtedness has or may hereafter become payable at the option of the district, by consent of the bondholders or by any lawful means; or

(7) otherwise carrying out the provisions of the irrigation district laws.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(1).

85-7-2013. Petition requirements. No bonds provided for in 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015 may be authorized or issued by or on behalf of any irrigation district organized hereunder and no contract may be made with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906 except upon a petition signed by at least 60%, in number and acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands included within the district or by at least 75%, in number and acreage, of the holders of title or evidence of title to such lands who are residents of the county or counties in which lands of the district are situated. The petition shall be addressed to the board of commissioners, set forth the aggregate amount of bonds to be issued and the purpose or purposes thereof, have attached thereto an affidavit verifying the signatures to the petition, and be filed with the secretary of the board of commissioners. When bonds are issued for the sole purpose of redeeming or paying the existing and outstanding bonds or warrants, or both, including delinquent and accrued interest, of such district, such bonds may be authorized and issued in the manner provided for by 85-7-2019.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(2).

85-7-2014. Procedure after petition filed. Upon the filing of the petition, the board of commissioners shall, by appropriate order or resolution, authorize and direct the issuance of the bonds of the district to the amount and for the purpose or purposes specified in the petition; fix the numbers, denominations, and maturity or maturities of the bonds; specify the rate of interest thereon and whether payable annually or semiannually; designate the place of payment of the bonds and the interest coupons, within or without the state of Montana; prescribe the form of the bonds and interest coupons to be attached thereto; and provide for the levy of a special tax or assessment as provided in this chapter on all the lands in the district for the irrigation and benefit of which the district was organized and the bonds are issued or the contract is to be made, sufficient in amount to pay the interest on and principal of the bonds when due and all amounts to be paid to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(3).

85-7-2015. Effect of contracting with United States. If contract is to be made with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906 and bonds are not to be deposited with the United States in connection with the contract, the board of commissioners need not authorize the issuance of bonds, or if bonds are required in addition to the contract, the commissioners may authorize bonds only for the amount needed in addition to the contract. Such order or resolution shall also provide for the confirmation proceedings in the district court as provided in 85-7-2016 through 85-7-2018.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7210, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1703(4).

85-7-2016. Confirmation by district court. (1) Within 10 days after the adoption of the order or resolution mentioned in 85-7-2014, the board of commissioners shall file a petition in the district court of the judicial district where the office of the board is located to determine the validity of the proceedings relative to the issuance of the bonds and the levy of the special tax or assessment.

(2) Such action shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem, and jurisdiction of all parties interested shall be had by giving notice. The petition shall set forth:

(a) generally, the establishment and organization of the district;

(b) a certified copy of the petition mentioned in 85-7-2013;

(c) a certified copy of the order or resolution mentioned in 85-7-2014;

(d) a prayer for the confirmation of the proceedings of the board stated in the petition and for the confirmation of the bond issue and the special tax or assessment levied to pay the bonds and interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1704(1), (2).

85-7-2017. Hearing and procedure in the district court. (1) Upon the filing of this petition in the district court, the court shall fix the time for the hearing of the petition, which may not be less than 15 days from the date of filing the petition in the court, and shall order the clerk of the court to give notice of the filing of the petition and the date of the hearing thereon by publication at least once a week for 2 calendar weeks in a newspaper published or of general circulation in the county where the office of the board of commissioners of the district is situated and also by posting a written or printed copy of such notice in at least three public places in each division of the district, the first of such publications and such posting to be not less than 15 days prior to the date fixed for the hearing.

(2) The notice shall state the substance of the petition and the time and place fixed for the hearing thereon and that any person interested in or whose rights may be affected by the issuance or sale of the bonds, the levy of the special tax or assessment, or the proceedings had or to be had by the board of commissioners with respect to such matters may, on or before the day fixed for the hearing of the petition, answer the petition and may appear at the hearing and contest the granting of the prayer of the petition and the entry of any order of confirmation.

(3) The provisions of Title 25 respecting the answer to a verified complaint are applicable to an answer to the petition. The persons so answering the petition are the defendants in the proceeding, and the board of commissioners is the plaintiff. Every material statement of the petition not specifically controverted by the answer shall be taken as true, and every holder of title or evidence of title to lands included in the district failing to answer the petition shall be considered to admit as true all the material statements thereof. The procedure in such action shall be determined by Title 25.

(4) Any person interested in or whose rights may be affected by the issuance or sale of the bonds, the levy of the special tax or assessment, or the proceedings had or to be had by the board of commissioners of the district in connection with such matters and the entry of any order of confirmation may enter his appearance in such proceedings and answer the petition and contest the granting of the prayer of the petition.

History: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1704(3) thru (6).**

85-7-2018. District court findings and order — appeal. (1) Upon the hearing, the district court shall find and determine whether the provisions and requirements of the preceding section have been complied with and whether notice of the filing of the petition in the district court and of the time and place of the hearing has been given for the time and in the manner prescribed and may examine and determine the regularity, legality, and validity of the proceedings preliminary and relative to the issuance of the bonds and the levy of the special tax or assessment in the petition mentioned and the legality and validity of the bonds and special tax or assessment and all actions taken by the board of commissioners in connection with such matters and shall hear all objections filed to the proceedings or any part thereof or to the issuance of the bonds or the levy of the special tax or assessment or any portion thereof. The court, in inquiring into the regularity, legality, and validity of the proceedings, shall disregard any error, omission, or other irregularity which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties to the proceedings. The court may ratify, approve, and confirm the proceedings in whole or in part and may ratify, approve, and confirm the bonds and special tax or assessment and enter its judgment accordingly.

(2) From any such judgment, an appeal may be taken to the supreme court at any time within 10 days from the entry of the judgment. The appeal shall be taken, perfected, and heard in the manner prescribed by Title 25 covering appeals from district courts to the supreme court. If no appeal is taken in time or if taken and the judgment of the district court is affirmed by the supreme court, the judgment is final. The costs of the proceedings shall be allowed or apportioned between the parties in the discretion of the court.

History: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 161, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 185, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7211, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1704(7), (8).**

85-7-2019. Refunding bonds. (1) Any irrigation district may issue refunding bonds.

(2) An irrigation district may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of redeeming or paying the indebtedness or any portion thereof of the district, whether represented by existing and outstanding bonds, interest coupons thereof, or warrants, including accrued and unpaid interest on the bonds, coupons, and warrants, and whether such indebtedness is due or not due or has or may become payable at the option of the district, by consent of the bondholders or warrant holders, or by any legal means and whether such indebtedness is now existing or may be created, and funds in the treasury of the district are not available for the payment of the same. The refunding bonds may be issued in one or more series. The petition for the refunding bonds, signed as required by law by at least 60% in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to the lands included within the district and addressed to the board of directors or commissioners of the district, may contain the following specifications, in addition to the matters now required by law:

(a) how many series of bonds shall be issued; and

(b) the terms, conditions, and liens of the bonds and the terms and conditions upon which each of the series of bonds shall be exchanged for outstanding bonds of the district if the same are to be exchanged and not sold.

(3) The specifications provided for in subsection (2), when set forth in the petition, are controlling upon the board of directors or commissioners. The petitioners shall in the specifications set forth the contract of exchange to be made, with particularity. The contract may include any term, requirement, grant, transfer of property or rights, covenant, or condition considered by the petitioners to be in the best interest of the district. The petition shall state that the board of directors or commissioners of the district may authorize and direct the issuance of bonds according to the specifications of the petition, make any such contract, and bind the irrigation district under the contract.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7226.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 315, L. 1974; Sec. 89-1712, R.C.M. 1947; (2), (3)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 155, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7226.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1713, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1712, 89-1713.

85-7-2020. Details relating to bonds. (1) All bonds issued under the provisions of this part shall run for a period not longer than 40 years from their date but may contain a clause providing for their prior redemption and payment, at the option of the board of commissioners of the district, on any interest payment date after 5 years from their date. Instead of straight maturity bonds, bonds may be issued to mature serially at such times and in such amounts as the board of commissioners shall determine, but no bonds so issued may run for a longer period than 40 years from the date of issue. The bonds shall bear interest from their date until paid, payable annually or semiannually with the installments of interest to date of maturity of principal to be evidenced by appropriate coupons attached to each bond. The bonds and interest coupons shall be payable at such place or places within or without the state of Montana as the board of commissioners shall prescribe.

(2) The bonds shall be of such denomination or denominations and in such form as the board of commissioners shall prescribe. An issue of bonds is defined to be all the bonds issued in accordance with a resolution or order

of the board of commissioners. Each issue of the bonds of a district shall be numbered consecutively as authorized, and the bonds of each issue shall be numbered consecutively. The board of commissioners shall fix the date of the bonds, or they may divide any issue into two or more divisions and fix different dates for the bonds of each division. The date of any bond must be subsequent to the order or resolution authorizing it and prior to its delivery to a purchaser from the district.

(3) All bonds issued hereunder shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board under the corporate seal of the district, and each of the interest coupons to be attached to the bonds shall be executed by the signatures of the president and secretary. Each bond shall be signed and each interest coupon shall be executed by the president and secretary of the board of commissioners who may be in office at the date of the bond and coupons or at any time thereafter prior to the delivery of the bond to the purchaser from the district.

(4) The board of commissioners may provide for the registration of bonds in their discretion. The secretary of the board of commissioners and county treasurer shall each keep a record of the bonds sold or otherwise disposed of; their date, number, amount, maturity, or maturities; to whom sold; rate of interest; and the place or places of payment.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 17, Ex. L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7212, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7212, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1705.

85-7-2021. Liens of bonds. (1) All bonds issued hereunder and all amounts to be paid to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, shall be a lien upon all the lands originally or at any time included in the district for the irrigation and benefit of which said irrigation district was organized and said bonds were issued and for the benefit of which such contract between the district and the United States was made, except upon such lands as may at any time be included in such district on account of the exchange or substitution of water under the provisions of 85-7-1912, if any there be; and all such lands shall be subject to a special tax or assessment for the payment of the interest on and principal of said bonds. All amounts to be paid to the United States under any such contract between the district and the United States and said special tax or assessment shall constitute a first and prior lien on the land against which levied to the same extent and with like force and effect as taxes levied for state and county purposes.

(2) All liens herein created shall remain upon the lands for a period of 8 years after the date of maturity of the obligation. Thereafter, the lands and the titles thereto shall be free from any such liens.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7213, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7213, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 190, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1706.

85-7-2022. Sale of bonds. Bonds issued under the provisions of this part shall be issued, negotiated, and sold by or under the direction of the board of commissioners but shall never be sold for less than 90% of their par value and accrued interest thereon to date of delivery. The board may sell said bonds from time to time in such quantities as may be necessary and most advantageous to raise money for the purposes for which said bonds were issued.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1707(1).

85-7-2023. Notice of sale of bonds. Before making any sale the board shall, by resolution at a meeting, declare its intention to sell a specified amount of the bonds and the day and hour and place of such sale. The board shall cause such resolution to be entered in the minutes and notice of the sale to be given by publication thereof at least once a week for 3 successive calendar weeks in some newspaper in the county where the office of the board of commissioners is located and in any other newspaper within or without the state at its discretion. The notice shall state that sealed proposals will be received by the board at its office, for the purchase of bonds, until the day and hour named in the resolution. At the time appointed the board shall open the proposals and award the purchase of the bonds or any portion or portions thereof to the highest responsible bidder or bidders. Said board may reject any or all bids. In case no award is made, the board thereafter may either readvertise said bonds or any part thereof for sale or sell the same or any part thereof at private sale. Coupons evidencing unearned interest shall be detached and canceled.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1707(2).

85-7-2024. Issuance of bonds for direct contract payments. Any bonds issued hereunder may, in the discretion of the board of commissioners, be issued direct in payment and satisfaction of the contract or purchase price of any irrigation works, canals, water, water rights, or other property constructed or acquired by or for the district or may be deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1707(3).

85-7-2025. Cancellation of unused bonds. Any bonds which may have been authorized but which have not been sold or deposited as security for funds advanced or to be advanced and against which the state, United States, or any other person, firm, or corporation shall have no claim to or equity in may be canceled by the board of commissioners by appropriate resolution or order. After the cancellation of said bonds, the same shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of and shall be invalid and of no effect, and the board shall have no authority to replace such canceled bonds without an authorization from the members of the district similar to that which provided for their issuance.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7214, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1707(4).

85-7-2026. Delivery of bonds. If bonds are sold for cash, they shall be delivered by the board of commissioners to the county treasurer of the county in which the office of the district is located. The county treasurer, after making a complete record of them, shall deliver them to the purchaser upon receipt of the purchase price. Delivery of the bonds may be made by the county treasurer to the purchaser at any place or places inside or outside this state, and the county treasurer may receive the proceeds of the sale of the bonds at the place or places of delivery.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1708(part).

85-7-2027. Disposition of bond proceeds. The county treasurer shall place the proceeds of the sale to the credit of the district, and the proceeds shall be paid out by the county treasurer only upon the written order of the board of commissioners, signed by the president and secretary under the seal of the district. The proceeds shall be spent only for the purpose for which the bonds were issued. If any portion of the funds realized from the sale of bonds is not needed immediately for the purpose for which the bonds were issued, the board of commissioners may direct the investment of the funds and any other surplus funds of the district or any portion thereof in interest-bearing securities of the United States or of the state of Montana or in interest-bearing certificates of deposit of national or state banks approved by the department of administration. A bank shall furnish an indemnity bond to be approved by the board of commissioners and the department of administration. The county treasurer shall transfer to the credit of the district and place to the credit of the fund or funds, as the board of commissioners may direct, all interest received upon money or securities of the district entrusted to his care.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7215, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 145, Ch. 431, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1708(part); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in two places.

Transfer of Function: Section 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The functions of the department of community affairs of auditing the accounts and financial transactions of political subdivisions and generally assisting political subdivisions in . . . 85-7-2027 . . . are transferred to the department of administration."

85-7-2028 through 85-7-2030 reserved.

85-7-2031. Amending or supplementing United States contracts — effect on indebtedness. The board of commissioners of any irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of the laws of Montana, whenever deemed advisable and to the interests of the district, shall have the power and authority to enter into any contract with the United States supplementing or amending any original contract with the United States, said original contract having been entered into pursuant to the provisions of 85-7-1906 and 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2018; provided, that such supplementary or amendatory contract does not increase the amount of the principal indebtedness of the district to the United States as it exists at the date of the supplementary or amendatory contract authorized under the provisions of 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7215.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1709.

85-7-2032. Amending or supplementing United States contracts — petition not necessary. In case any supplementary or amendatory contract shall be made with the United States hereunder, no petition as required by 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015 shall be necessary, nor shall the board of commissioners of such irrigation district be required to proceed under 85-7-2016 through 85-7-2018 for a judicial confirmation of the making of such contract and the terms thereof. It shall be sufficient in the case of a contract made with the United States hereunder for the board of commissioners of any irrigation district to authorize the execution of the same by its president and secretary by appropriate resolution adopted at any regular or special meeting of said board of commissioners.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 71, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7215.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1710.**

85-7-2033 through 85-7-2040 reserved.

85-7-2041. Bankruptcy proceedings by irrigation districts. (1) The board of commissioners or directors of any irrigation district may, in the name and on behalf of such district, initiate and carry out proceedings for readjustment of the debts of such district, under Chapter IX of the federal Bankruptcy Act or similar provisions of any past or future federal bankruptcy act.

(2) This section is remedial in its nature and shall be liberally construed to effect its purpose, which is to permit irrigation districts to readjust their debts under federal bankruptcy acts and to confer upon the board of commissioners or directors thereof every power necessary therefor or reasonably incidental thereto.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 110, L. 1939; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1903(part), 89-1904.**

Part 21

Taxes and Assessments

85-7-2101. Tax or assessment to pay bonds and interest. (1) All bonds and the interest thereon issued hereunder and all payments due or to become due to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, shall be paid by revenue derived from a special tax or assessment levied upon all the lands included in the district, except upon those lands that have been included in the district on account of the exchange or substitution of water under the provisions of 85-7-1912, if there are any. All lands in the district at the time the bonds are issued and all lands subsequently included which are so chargeable under the provisions of this chapter shall be and remain liable to be taxed and assessed for the payment of the bonds and interest and all payments due or to become due to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906.

(2) The board of commissioners of the district, in the order or resolution authorizing and directing the issuance of bonds of the district mentioned in 85-7-2014, shall provide for the annual levy and collection of a special tax or assessment upon all the lands included in the district and subject to taxation and assessment, sufficient in amount to meet the interest on the bonds

promptly when and as the same accrues and to discharge the principal thereof at their maturity or respective maturities and to meet all payments due or to become due to the United States under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, at the times such payments by such contract become due and payable.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(part).

85-7-2102. Added lands to pay proportional share of bonded indebtedness. (1) Where a district is extended after the construction of works of irrigation, including drainage works, to include other irrigable lands, such included lands shall be chargeable with such proportion of the bonded indebtedness incurred or authorized to be incurred by any district and such proportion of the indebtedness incurred under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, as the district court shall order, as provided in 85-7-1808 through 85-7-1811 and 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845. The board of commissioners of the district shall provide for the levy of a special tax or assessment against such included lands on account of said bonds and the interest thereon and on account of any payments under any contracts between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States, as provided in 85-7-1906.

(2) Said special tax or assessment shall be levied and collected as and in the manner as the special tax assessment against the lands of the original district on account of the payments under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, and on account of which said bonds and the interest thereon is provided for, levied, and collected. Upon the extending of any such district, the total of said bond indebtedness or indebtedness due to the United States shall be reapportioned, spread, and equalized upon and over the entire area thereof, as provided in 85-7-2021.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 116, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7233, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7233, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1802.

85-7-2103. All irrigable lands chargeable alike. (1) All irrigable lands in each irrigation district, except such lands that are included within the district because of the exchange or substitution of water under the provisions of 85-7-1912, shall pay at the same rate for all purposes for which the lands are charged, except as otherwise provided by law. There may be a charge of $5 to $25 against each separately owned tract of land regardless of its size, as provided in 85-7-2104. However, a separately owned tract of land of 1 acre or less and unable to receive water may be charged not more than the $5 minimum. Whenever water used for the irrigation of any lands within an irrigation district is obtained by pumping to different elevations, the cost of maintenance, operation, and pumping to each separate elevation shall be apportioned and levied upon the lands lying under the ditch or ditches running from that particular elevation, in such manner as may be determined fair and equitable by the board of commissioners after considering the facts in each case. This apportionment shall be made by the board of commissioners and included each year in the assessment provided for by 85-7-2104.

(2) The amount of the assessment for maintenance, operation, and pumping of water to each separate elevation, whenever there are different elevations, shall be determined by the board of commissioners in such manner and upon such notice to the persons interested in the district as the board in its rules may provide. Whenever a contract has been made with the United States, the lands within the district, whether originally included or later annexed to the district, shall pay in accordance with the federal reclamation laws and the public notices, orders, and regulations issued thereunder and in compliance with any contracts made by the United States with the owners of the lands and in compliance with the contract between the districts and the United States. Whenever the works necessary for the completed project are constructed progressively over a period of years and whenever a portion of the lands within the district are or can be irrigated 1 year or more before the completion of the entire project, those lands so irrigated or that can be so irrigated through the built portion of the project shall pay for the cost of operating that portion of the project serving them with irrigation water and also shall pay such portion of the interest charges as its irrigable area bears to the irrigable area of the entire project. Whenever lands have appurtenant thereto a partial water right or partial rights in a system of irrigation other than that of the district, the amounts payable shall be equitably apportioned.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 153, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7234, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 157, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 136, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7234, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1803; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 586, L. 1979.

85-7-2104. Annual tax levy — apportionment when tracts divided. (1) On or before the second Monday in July each year, the board of commissioners of each irrigation district organized under parts 1 and 15 shall ascertain the total amount required to be raised in that year for the general administrative expenses of the district, including the cost of maintenance and repairs, and the total amount to be raised that year for interest on and principal of the outstanding bonded or other indebtedness of the district, including any indebtedness incurred under any contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906. The board shall levy, against each 40-acre tract or fractional lot, as designated by the United States public survey, or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or where land shall be owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then against each such tract) of land in the district, that portion of the respective total amounts so to be raised which the total irrigable area of any such tract bears to the total irrigable area of the lands in the district, so that each acre of irrigable land in the district shall be assessed and required to pay the same amount as every other acre of irrigable land therein, unless otherwise specifically provided. The board of commissioners may make a charge of $5 to $25 against each separately owned tract of land, regardless of its size. However, a separately owned tract of land of 1 acre or less and unable to receive water may be charged not more than the $5 minimum.

(2) In the event that the ownership of any such 40-acre tract or other subdivision of land in the district shall be divided after a special tax or assessment against the same has been levied, each or either of the owners of such tract or subdivisions shall be entitled to have such special tax or assessment equitably apportioned to and against said divisions of such tract or subdivisions, so that each owner shall be enabled to pay such special tax or assessment against his portion of such tract or subdivision and have the same discharged from the lien thereof. In no event shall the charge against any separately owned tract of land be less than $5. However, a separately owned tract of land of 1 acre or less and unable to receive water may be charged not more than the $5 minimum.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1804(1), (2); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 586, L. 1979.

85-7-2105. Cancellation of tax levy under certain conditions. Whenever the board of commissioners has provided for the payment of any indebtedness of the district by levy of a special tax or assessment and thereafter makes provision for the payment of said indebtedness by the issuance of bonds, said board may cancel any portion or all of said levy theretofore made to raise funds to pay said indebtedness. Whenever said board has provided for the payment of any indebtedness of the district by the authorization of bonds and the levy of a special tax or assessment to pay the principal of and interest on said bonds and thereafter cancels said issue of bonds as provided for in 85-7-2025, said board may cancel any portion or all of said levy theretofore made to raise funds to pay the principal of or interest on said bonds so canceled and refund to the respective persons paying the same the funds, if any, in the custody of the county treasurer collected for the purpose of meeting the principal of and interest on such bonds so canceled.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1804(3).

85-7-2106. Back assessments. Any land or lands which may for any reason have escaped assessment in any previous year or years may be assessed or listed for the omitted years and omitted charges in any subsequent year at the time of the making of the assessment in and for such subsequent year, but no such assessment shall be made later than 3 years after the occurrence of such omission.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 145, L. 1915; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 135, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1804(4).

85-7-2107. Procedure for the determination of irrigable area. (1) For the purpose of determining the number of acres of irrigable lands in each 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then in each such tract) of land in the district, the board of commissioners of any irrigation district established under part 1, whenever considered advisable and at any time except as otherwise provided, may cause a careful topographical survey and map of the lands to be made, as well as a specific examination of the character of the soil of each tract. Upon completion of the survey and maps and examination, the board shall give notice that at a meeting of the board, to be held at the office of the board on a day to be fixed in the notice, the board will determine the irrigable area of each tract of land in the district and that it will hear and consider any objection on the part of any landowner in the district to the determination and to adjustment of the irrigable area of the district or of any lands within any tract or subdivision thereof. It is not necessary to describe the tracts in the notice. The notice shall be given by publication once a week for 2 successive calendar weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the office of the board is located, and whenever lands of any irrigation district lie in more than one county, the notice shall also be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in each county. The last publication of the notice shall be at least 5 days prior to the date fixed for the meeting.

(2) At the meeting, the board shall proceed to determine and fix the number of acres in each tract or subdivision irrigable from the works or proposed works of the district and shall hear all persons interested who may appear and shall continue in session from day to day (exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays) as long as may be necessary and until the determination of irrigable area is completed. The board shall hear and receive all evidence offered, including maps and surveys caused to be prepared by it as well as maps and surveys prepared by any owner of lands. Upon such determination, the irrigable area so fixed shall become and thereafter be the acreage upon which any special tax or assessment shall be levied, and each irrigable acre shall pay at the same rate as every other acre of irrigable land in the district, except as otherwise provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(part).

85-7-2108. Taxes to be lien upon land. Any special tax or assessment levied for any purpose is a lien upon the entire 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then against each such tract) of land in the district of which the irrigable area forms a part, and the lien shall attach to the entire tract as of January 1 in the year in which the special tax or assessment is levied.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(part).

85-7-2109. List of all lands in district to be prepared. Upon completing the determination, the board shall fix, by appropriate resolution or order, the total acreage and the irrigable acreage of each tract or subdivision and shall cause to be prepared a list of all lands in the district, which list shall contain an accurate description of each 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then of each such tract) of land in the district, the total acreage and the number of irrigable acres therein as so fixed and determined, and the name of the owner or holder of title or evidence of title thereof, ascertained as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102. This list, when completed and adopted, shall be filed in the office of the board of commissioners and shall remain there for public inspection. A certified copy of the resolution and list shall be filed with the county clerk and recorder of each county in which any portion of the lands in the district is situated. The lands not situated in the county in which such copy is filed shall be omitted from the copy.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(3).**

85-7-2110. Nonirrigable lands not to be taxed. No special tax or assessment may be levied against any 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever lands are owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then against each such tract) found by the board to contain no irrigable land; nor may any lien created after the order of determination attach to any such tract, nor may the owner or owners of any tract or tracts have any vote or votes in any proceeding or election under the provisions of Chapter 146 of the Laws of 1909 or any amendment thereof or act supplementary thereto, after the making of such order, unless their land or a portion thereof is found by the board to contain an area irrigable from the works or proposed works of the district.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(4).**

85-7-2111. Refunds and cancellation of excess taxes. Upon the determination provided for in 85-7-2107 through 85-7-2113, the board of commissioners may refund any taxes paid or cancel any unpaid taxes or assessments levied upon an acreage in excess of that so fixed by the order of determination and whenever necessary may issue warrants therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(5).**

85-7-2112. Confirmation of board actions by district court. (1) Within 60 days after the resolution adopting the list, the board of commissioners may petition the district court for confirmation of their acts in determining the irrigable area and in refunding or canceling any taxes or assessments. The majority in number and acreage of the holders of title or evidence of title to lands in the district, ascertained as provided in 85-7-101 and 85-7-102, may likewise within such 60-day period petition the district court for review of the actions of the board of commissioners. However, one of these proceedings, if prosecuted to determination, is exclusive of the other. Upon such proceeding, the court may order any assessment of taxes upon any land or lands to be reduced or raised according to the irrigable area as found by the court or taxes previously levied upon any area shown to be excessive to be refunded or canceled.

(2) The provisions of 85-7-1808 through 85-7-1810 regarding the procedure as well as the right and time to appeal apply to any proceeding instituted pursuant to this section, provided nothing in this section affects or

impairs the lien of any bonds issued by the district. If confirmation proceedings are held and a certified copy of the order of confirmation is filed with the county clerk and recorder of the county in which any portion of the lands is situated, it is not necessary to file in the office the certified copy of the resolution and order of the board or of the list provided for in this section.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(6), (7).

85-7-2113. Effect of federal involvement. Whenever districts have been established in order to cooperate with the United States under the federal reclamation laws or under any act of congress which permits the performance by the United States of work in this state, for the purposes of construction of irrigation works, including drainage works, or for purchase, extension, operation, or maintenance of construction works or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands, the determination of the irrigable area of the lands in the district may be made by the board of commissioners in the manner provided in 85-7-2107 through 85-7-2112 or by the United States at the option of the latter, and, if the United States determines the irrigable area, the proceeding for the apportionment and distribution of the costs of the proposed works or improvements provided for in 85-7-2114 through 85-7-2116 may not be had.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1805(8).

85-7-2114. Apportionment of costs when bonds issued. (1) Whenever a petition for the issuance of bonds of any irrigation district established under the provisions of part 1 has been filed as provided in 85-7-2012 through 85-7-2015, the board of commissioners of the district shall examine or cause to be examined each 40-acre tract or fractional lot as designated by the United States public survey or platted lot, if land is subdivided in lots and blocks (or whenever land is owned in less than 40-acre tracts or in less than the platted lot, then each such tract) of land in the district and cause a careful topographical survey and map to be made in the manner provided for in 85-7-2107. Upon such examination, the board shall determine the number of irrigable acres in each such tract and shall apportion and distribute the cost of the works or improvements for which the bonds are to be issued over the tracts within the district according to the irrigable area in each of the tracts or subdivisions, so that each such irrigable acre is required to bear the same burden of such costs as each other irrigable acre in the district, except as otherwise provided by law. The special tax or assessment levied to meet the principal of and interest on the bonds so authorized is a lien upon the entire tract of which such irrigable area forms a part or portion as of January 1 of the year in which the special tax or assessment is levied, and the number of irrigable acres in each such tract as so determined may not be diminished but may be increased during the term for which any such bonds are issued or until the bonds are liquidated in full.

(2) Whenever a proceeding for the determination, in whole or in part, of the irrigable area of the lands in the district has already been had or a topographical survey or maps thereof prepared or a court confirmation of prior proceedings had, in part or in full, the board may, in its discretion, adopt all

or such portions of the prior proceedings and need not cause an additional survey or maps or examination of any of such tracts to be made or redetermine the irrigable area of any such tract.

(3) The board shall make such determination after the hearing and shall fix the total acreage and the irrigable acreage and shall cause a list of such irrigable area to be made and filed, and the proceedings of the board in connection with such determination, including the hearing and notice of the hearing and order or resolution fixing the irrigable area and the preparation and filing of the list, shall conform to the requirements set forth in 85-7-2107 through 85-7-2113. At the hearing, the board shall also determine the amount and rate per acre necessary to be levied against each irrigable acre in the district to meet the interest on and principal of the authorized bond issue, and any tax levied for such purposes is a lien upon the entire tract of which the irrigable area forms a part. If any landowner in the district appears before the board at that time and pays in cash the amount fixed against his land as its proportion of the amount found necessary for the purposes for which the bonds were authorized and are to be issued, his land shall be excluded from the lien of the bond issue and the amount of bonds intended to be issued shall be reduced by the amount of such payment. Any person interested who fails to appear before the board at the meeting may not thereafter be permitted to contest the proceedings of the board or any part thereof, except upon special application to the court in the proceedings for the confirmation of the bonds and a showing of reasonable excuse for failure to appear before the board of commissioners.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1806(1) thru (3).

85-7-2115. Objection by landowner. In case any such landowner makes objection to the proceedings of the board in determining the irrigable area in his own or any other tract of land or the amount or rate per acre of the special tax and assessment to be levied against each irrigable acre in the district for the purposes of the proposed bond issue and the objection is overruled by the board, the objection without further proceedings shall be regarded as appealed to the district court and shall, with the other proceedings of the board at the meeting, be heard at the proceedings to confirm the bonds, as provided in 85-7-2016 through 85-7-2018, and when so confirmed, the order overruling such objection and confirming the order of the board determining the irrigable area of each tract of land and apportioning the cost of the improvement thereto shall become final, binding, and conclusive upon the landowner and upon the district, unless appealed from as provided in 85-7-2018.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1806(4).

85-7-2116. Restrictions on reduction of taxable acreage. Whenever the irrigable area of the lands in any irrigation district has been determined and confirmed, no owner or holder of title or evidence of title to lands in the district, during the period when any bonds thereafter authorized are issued and outstanding, may have the taxable acreage of his lands fixed or adjudicated in the manner provided by 85-7-1841 through 85-7-1845 in such manner or to such extent as to reduce the acreage subject to the payment of the bonds or interest thereon or in such manner as to affect the security of the bonds or interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 157, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 388, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1806(5).

85-7-2117. Conclusiveness of tax or assessment. In determining the proper and just tax or assessment to be levied against any land for district purposes, the finding of the board of commissioners of the district, in the absence of fraud or mistake, shall be conclusive and final, except as herein otherwise provided.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7237, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7237, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1809.

85-7-2118. United States contracts — cancellation of assessment on amended contracts. In any case where the board of commissioners of any irrigation district has made a levy or assessment under the provisions of 85-7-2104 through 85-7-2106 and included therein any amount due the United States under any contract or agreement for the purchase of any irrigation works or for the operation and maintenance of any irrigation works, while acting as fiscal agent for the United States, or under any authorization of the district by the United States to make collections of moneys for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation project, as provided in 85-7-1906, and the United States shall thereafter modify or supplement such contract or agreement so as to eliminate certain charges under said contract or agreement or so as to make such charges due at a later date or dates than originally provided in said contract or agreement, said board of commissioners are empowered to direct the cancellation of said levy or assessment theretofore made to raise funds to pay the United States that are under such modification or supplemental contract or agreement made due and payable at a later date or dates.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 103, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7235.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1807.

85-7-2119. United States contracts — assessments where district partly outside state. Where a contract has been entered into or may be hereafter entered into between an irrigation district and the United States, the board of commissioners shall have the power to levy assessments against all of the land within the district for any and all of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated and, in addition thereto, the power to levy assessments against any or all of the lands in said district in compliance with such contract. Where irrigation works lie partly in the state of Montana and partly in an adjacent state, the board of commissioners may contract with the district or districts in the adjacent state for the mutual construction of works, operation and maintenance of works, drainage, and other matters and things pertaining to said works and shall have the power to levy assessments against any or all lands within the district necessary to carry out the provisions of such contract.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 4, Ex. L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7236, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 103, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7236, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1808.

85-7-2120 through 85-7-2130 reserved.

85-7-2131. Funds for payment of each series of bonds to be kept distinct. When more than one series of bonds shall have been issued by a district, the funds for the payment of each series shall be kept separate and distinct. When contract is made between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States, as provided in 85-7-1906, the funds for the payment to be made under any such contract shall be kept separate and distinct.

History: En. Sec. 52, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7238, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7238, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1810.

85-7-2132. Sinking fund for straight maturity bonds. When straight maturity bonds are issued, the board of commissioners of the district shall create and maintain a sinking fund sufficient to pay and discharge the bonds at maturity. If the bonds are issued for 20 years or less, there shall be annually levied for the sinking fund a special tax or assessment sufficient to produce a net amount represented by the quotient found by dividing the aggregate amount of the principal of the bonds by the number of years the bonds have to run; but if the bonds are issued for more than 20 years, it is not necessary to levy a special tax or assessment for sinking fund until the 20th year prior to the maturity of the bonds, at which time and each year thereafter there shall be levied and collected a special tax or assessment sufficient to produce a net sum equal to one-twentieth part of the aggregate amount of the principal of the bonds.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(part).

85-7-2133. Role of the county officers in collection of tax or assessment. (1) A certified copy of such resolution shall be filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county in which the lands of the irrigation district lie, and the special tax or assessment therein provided for shall be levied and collected as prescribed and when so collected shall, by the county treasurer having custody of the funds of the district, be placed in a special fund and used solely for the payment of all bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter and interest thereon so long as any of the bonds or interest coupons remain outstanding and unpaid. Whenever the payments are made for amounts due or to become due to the United States under a contract between the district and the United States, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States as provided in 85-7-1906, the special fund shall be known as the United States contract fund.

(2) The county treasurer of the county where the office of an irrigation district is located is the custodian of all funds belonging to the district, and he shall pay out such funds upon the order of the board of commissioners, except payments on bonds and interest for which no order is necessary. If any portion of the funds belonging to a district has been collected for the purpose of establishing a reserve fund, the county treasurer shall pay such portion to the district on order of the district's board of commissioners who may invest the same in state or federal bonds or in savings certificates of institutions insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. Where moneys of a district in the United States contract fund established pursuant

to subsection (1) are in excess of those needed to pay a district's next succeeding annual contract obligation or obligations to the United States, such excess or any part thereof may, upon order of the district's board of commissioners and with the consent of the United States officer administering the contract for which the contract fund has been established, be paid to the district for use in meeting other obligations of the district. Such orders of the board of commissioners shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board and shall bear the official seal of the district.

History: (1)En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1801, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 53, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7239, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7239, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-1811, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(3), 89-1811.

85-7-2134. Levy of taxes and assessments by county commissioners. If for any reason a levy of taxes or assessments shall not be made for any irrigation district in any year by the board of commissioners of such district within the time provided by 85-7-2104, the board of county commissioners of the county in which such district is situated shall, not later than the second Monday in August, ascertain the total amount to be raised for all purposes of said district, make the levy which should have been made by board of commissioners of such district, and furnish the county clerk of such county with a list of the lands and the amount of taxes or assessments as provided in 85-7-2136, and such levy so made shall have the same force and effect as though made by the board of commissioners of such district. This section shall apply only to irrigation districts having a bonded indebtedness and actually in possession of a dependable water supply system and furnishing substantial amounts of water to bona fide users.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7240.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1813.

85-7-2135. Transmission of funds from other counties. Where the lands of any district lie in more than one county, the district taxes or assessments collected in counties in which the principal office is not located shall be transmitted, on or before January 1 of each year, by the county treasurer of such county to the county treasurer of the county wherein the office of the district is located.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7241, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7241, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 78, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1814.

85-7-2136. Collection of taxes or assessment. (1) On or before the third Monday in August of each year the board of commissioners shall furnish the agent of the department of revenue in each county in which any of the lands of the district are situate a correct list of all the district lands in such county, together with the amount of the total taxes or assessments against said lands for district purposes. The agent of the department of revenue in each county shall immediately thereafter, and prior to the delivery of the assessment book to the county treasurer, cause said assessment roll to be entered in the assessment book of said county for each year.

(2) It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county in which any irrigation district is located, in whole or in part, to collect and receipt for all taxes and assessments levied by any such district, in the same manner

and at the same time as is required in the collection of taxes upon real estate for county purposes as provided in 15-16-102; provided the treasurer shall receive from any taxpayer, at any time, the amount due on account of any district assessments of any kind, whether other taxes on the same real estate are paid or not. When any real estate on account of which such district taxes and assessments have been levied has been sold to the county and tax certificate of sale is held by the county, the taxpayer may pay to the treasurer at any time any semiannual installment of such district tax or assessment, together with the penalty and interest to date of payment on such installment; provided that such payment shall not be deemed a redemption of said property from such tax sale but shall be credited on account of any redemption that may thereafter be made. In case of any payment pursuant to this subsection, a separate tax receipt shall issue showing exactly what assessments have been paid and shall show that no other tax on said real estate has been received by said treasurer; provided such county treasurer shall not collect or receive or receipt for any taxes levied for county purposes upon real estate situated wholly or in part within any irrigation district upon which an assessment for the purposes of such irrigation district has been levied unless the assessment levied for such irrigation district purposes be paid as herein permitted and the receipt therefor presented to the county treasurer at the time such taxes are paid, or paid at the same time.

History: (1)En. Sec. 54, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 96, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 7240, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7240, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 65, Ch. 391, L. 1973; Sec. 89-1812, R.C.M. 1947 (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2172.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1943; Sec. 84-4108, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 84-4108(part), 89-1812.

85-7-2137. Failure to levy or collect tax or assessment. In the event that for any reason a special tax or assessment provided for cannot or may not be levied and collected in time to meet any interest falling due on any bonds issued, the board of commissioners shall provide for and pay such interest when due, either out of any of the funds in hand in the treasury of the district not otherwise appropriated or by warrants drawn against the next district tax or assessment levied or to be levied. These warrants shall be in addition to those mentioned in 85-7-2001.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(4).

85-7-2138. Surplus in construction fund. In the event of any money remaining in the construction fund after the completion of any district project, the same may be transferred to an appropriate fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds of the district.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7257, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7257, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2104.

85-7-2139. Transfer of funds. The board of commissioners shall have power to transfer money from any one fund to any other fund, except that no money shall be drawn from the sinking fund or construction fund, except as specifically provided in this chapter; provided, that no money in the United States contract fund shall ever be diverted to any other fund.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7258, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7258, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2105.

85-7-2140. Investment of funds. The board of commissioners shall direct the investment of the funds in any bond sinking fund in interest-bearing securities whenever in their judgment the investment may be to the best interest of the district. All such securities shall be converted into cash in time to meet the principal on the bonds payable from such sinking fund promptly at their maturity.

History: **En. Sec. 46, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7232, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1801(5).**

85-7-2141. Proceeds of certain bonds. The provisions of 85-7-2026, 85-7-2027, 85-7-2101, 85-7-2132, 85-7-2133(1), 85-7-2137, and 85-7-2140, with reference to the disposition of the proceeds of bonds mentioned therein, the levy and collection of a special tax or assessment for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds, the creation of a sinking fund, the issuance of warrants for the payment of interest, and the investment of the funds in any sinking fund created, shall apply to the bonds issued under Chapter 252, Laws of 1921. All other provisions of Chapter 146, Laws of 1909, as amended, with reference to the levy and collection of a special tax and assessment, not inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of Chapter 252, Laws of 1921, shall apply to the bonds issued under Chapter 252, Laws of 1921, the same as to the bonds mentioned therein.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 252, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7231, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7231, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1714.**

85-7-2142. Misconduct in relation to bond funds. (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), when any officer or officers or board or body of officers of any irrigation district of the state are or shall be required by law to provide by a levy of taxes or by certifying the amount of money required or otherwise a sinking fund or fund required to pay at maturity any bonds hereafter issued or created, such officer or officers and the members of such board or body of officers shall be jointly and severally liable to the irrigation district which they represent if they shall fail to perform any such duties so required by law, as in this section hereby specified, in an amount equal to the sum which would have been added to such fund had they performed such duty.

(b) When any such board shall fail or neglect to perform any such duty, no minority member of said board who shall have moved said board or voted in favor of a performance of such duty shall be held liable.

(2) Any person or persons who shall take, use, appropriate, or permit to be taken, used, or appropriated any portion of any such fund, as herein specified, for any purpose other than that permitted by law shall be jointly and severally liable to the irrigation district to which said fund shall belong for the portion of such fund so unlawfully taken, used, or appropriated.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Secs. 463.1, 463.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 59-534(part), 59-535(part).**

85-7-2143. Prosecution for misconduct. It shall be the duty of the county attorney in each county to commence and prosecute all actions to enforce any liability created in 85-7-2142. Such actions shall be tried as civil actions at law.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 5, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 463.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 59-536.**

85-7-2144 through 85-7-2150 reserved.

85-7-2151. Delinquent sale and redemption. Delinquent sales of land for unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made in the same manner as for state and county taxes in the respective counties where such lands are situated. The right of redemption shall in all cases be made the same as in cases where lands are sold for state or county taxes.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7242, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7242, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1815.

85-7-2152. Proceeds of sale. Whenever any lot, tract, piece, or parcel of land included within and forming a part of any irrigation district created under the provisions of this chapter or included within any extension of such district is sold by the treasurer of the county where such land is situated in the manner provided by law for the sale of lands for delinquent taxes for state and county purposes and taxes or assessments of the irrigation district form all or a part of the taxes for which such lands are sold, the county treasurer making such sale or sales shall place to the credit of the proper funds of such irrigation district, out of the proceeds of the sale or sales, the total tax or assessment of the irrigation district, inclusive of the interest and penalty thereon as provided for by the general laws relating to delinquent taxes for state and county purposes, and whenever any such lands are struck off at such sale to the county where they are situated pursuant to the provisions of 15-17-207, the county treasurer of the county must, upon the issuance of the certificate of tax sale to the county, issue to the irrigation district, in its corporate name, a debenture certificate for the amount of taxes and assessments due to the irrigation district from the lands and premises so sold, inclusive of the interest and penalty thereon, which certificate is evidence of and conclusive of the interest and claim of the irrigation district in, to, against, and upon the lands and premises so struck off to the county at the tax sale, and after the issuance of the certificate, the sum named therein and the taxes and assessments of the district evidenced thereby shall bear interest at the rate of 1% a month from the date of the certificate until redeemed in the manner provided for by law for the redemption of the lands sold for delinquent state and county taxes or until paid from the proceeds of the sale of the lands and premises described therein in the manner provided for by law, and duplicates of such certificates so issued to the irrigation district shall be filed in the office of the county clerk and county treasurer of the county with the certificate of tax sale of the lands and premises.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7243, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7243, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1816.

85-7-2153. Assignment of debenture certificates. The certificates provided for by the preceding section hereof shall be assignable and may be sold or negotiated by the board of commissioners of said irrigation district and the proceeds thereof delivered to and deposited with the county treasurer of said county for proper credit to the respective funds of said irrigation district. Upon the sale, negotiation, or transfer thereof, as provided for above, the lien of said irrigation district shall vest in the purchaser thereof and is only divested by the payment to the purchaser or the county treasurer of said county, for his use, of the sum for which said certificate is issued and

1% additional for each month that elapses from the date of such certificate until redeemed as hereinafter provided for.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7244, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7244, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1817.

85-7-2154. Redemption of lands sold. Upon the redemption of any lands so sold for taxes in the manner provided for by 15-18-101, the county treasurer of said county, out of the redemption money, shall pay to the holder or holders of such certificate or certificates the sums for which the same were issued, with interest as therein provided to the date of the redemption of said lands.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7245, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7245, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1818.

85-7-2155. Sale by county commissioners when land not redeemed. When the lands and premises so sold for taxes and upon and against which the certificates have been issued for the taxes and assessments of the irrigation district are not redeemed within the time provided for by 15-18-101, the board of county commissioners of the county, within 3 months thereafter, shall cause these lands and premises to be sold as provided for by law, and out of the proceeds of the sale, the county treasurer of the county shall pay to the holder or holders of the certificates the sum for which the same were issued, with interest as provided for to the date of the sale of the lands by the board of county commissioners, and no lands and premises so held by any county and against which the certificates provided for by this chapter have been issued may, upon such sale, be struck off or sold for a less sum than the amount of taxes and assessments of the irrigation district represented by the certificate, inclusive of the interest thereon, in addition to the state and county taxes, if any, against the same.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7246, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7246, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1819.

85-7-2156. Proceedings where land struck off to county and not redeemed. In case the property so assessed for irrigation district purposes is struck off to the county, as provided for by law, and certificates of the taxes and assessments of said irrigation district issued thereon, as hereinbefore provided for, and the said lands and premises be not redeemed before the next annual assessment for irrigation purposes shall become delinquent thereon, then and in that event (whether said lands and premises be again sold by the county treasurer of said county or the sale thereof adjourned as provided for by 15-17-304 and 15-17-305), like certificates for each year's irrigation district taxes and assessments shall be issued against said land and shall be included in and satisfied by any redemption thereof, with interest as hereinbefore provided for, and shall in like manner be paid from the proceeds of sale of said lands by the board of county commissioners, if the same be not redeemed as provided for by law.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 127, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 7247, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7247, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1820.

85-7-2157. Purchase of lands by district — revolving fund, credits, and expenditures. (1) At all sales of all lands for delinquent taxes where all or a portion of such delinquent taxes are taxes and assessments levied and assessed by any irrigation district against the lands to be sold, the commissioners of such irrigation district, if there be no other bidder for such land at such tax sale, may bid therefor the total amount of all delinquent taxes and assessments, penalty, and interest against such land, and thereupon the county treasurer shall strike off said lands to such irrigation district and issue certificates of tax sale to said irrigation district the same as such certificates of tax sales are issued to other purchasers. For the purpose of paying such taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties, the commissioners of such irrigation district shall have the power and authority to create by resolution a fund to be known and designated as the revolving fund for the purchase of tax certificates and titles and to provide funds for such revolving fund by levy, bond issue, or otherwise. The district may pay such taxes, assessments, interest, and penalties by issuing a warrant to the county treasurer against such revolving fund, provided that there shall be sufficient money in such fund to pay same in full upon demand.

(2) When taxes are paid by the district as provided in this part, the county treasurer shall distribute that portion of said tax belonging to the irrigation district to the several funds as designated in the tax levy and assessment. However, if the board of commissioners of the irrigation district shall file with the county treasurer a certified copy of resolution passed by such commissioners requesting nondistribution by the county treasurer of the portion of the tax belonging to the district, the county treasurer shall not distribute that portion of said tax belonging to the irrigation district to the several funds as designated in the tax levy and assessment, but the total amount due the irrigation district shall be credited by him to the revolving fund above specified. In such event, at the time of the sale by the district of the tax sale certificate or of the property obtained through such certificate, such funds as are realized from such sale must be deposited with the county treasurer, together with the rentals received from the property, and he shall credit the proceeds of such redemption sale or rental pro rata to the several funds of the district in accordance with the original levy or assessment.

(3) At the time of redemption or of the sale by the district of the tax sale certificate or of the property obtained through such certificate, such funds as are realized must be deposited with the county treasurer, together with rentals received from the property. He shall credit the proceeds of such redemption, sale, or rentals to the above specified revolving fund to such extent as may be required, with the credit provided for above, to reimburse said revolving fund in full, if the sum realized permits, the overplus, if any, to be credited to the several funds of the district in accordance with the original levy and assessment. No expenditures shall be made from the revolving fund except for the purpose as herein specified, and when, by resolution of the board of irrigation district commissioners, such fund shall be deemed inactive, the balance remaining in said fund shall be transferred to a sinking fund to be applied upon any indebtedness which may have been incurred by the district by reason of the creation of such revolving fund, if any there may be.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 89, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7248.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1822.

85-7-2158. Purchase of lands by district — tax sale certificates and payment. (1) Any irrigation district may:

(a) purchase the certificate of tax sale issued to any county for lands sold at tax sale against which any of its taxes and assessments are delinquent; or

(b) if deed therefor has issued to the county, purchase such lands from the county by paying all state, county, city, school district, and other delinquent taxes together with penalty, interest, and costs of publication and sale to the county treasurer of the county making the sale.

(2) Such payment shall be made by the commissioners of such district issuing and delivering to the county treasurer a warrant drawn against the revolving fund of said district; provided there shall be sufficient money in said fund to pay same in full upon demand. Thereupon, such treasurer shall assign such certificate of tax sale to such irrigation district as in the case of the purchase thereof by any other person, or the commissioners of the county shall convey such lands to said district in case tax deed therefor has been issued to the county.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1823.**

85-7-2159. Issuance of tax deed. When there has been no redemption of the lands so sold at tax sale to an irrigation district or any other person or of the lands struck off to the county for which certificate of sale has been assigned to an irrigation district or any other person in the manner and within the time allowed by 85-7-2163 for the redemption of lands from such tax sales, the county treasurer of the county within which such lands are situated shall issue tax deed therefor to such irrigation district or other holder of certificate of sale.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1824.**

85-7-2160. Sale by district of purchased tax-deed lands. After the issuance of any such tax deeds to an irrigation district, the commissioners of such district shall have power to sell and convey the lands so purchased, or any part thereof, at either public or private sale whether or not the price received therefor equals the amount of delinquent taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and costs against said lands. If such lands be offered for sale at public sale, such commissioners may reject any and all bids thereon. No such lands shall be sold by said commissioners at private sale until the same shall have been offered for sale at public sale, and no such lands shall be sold at private sale at a price less than the highest price bid therefor at the public sale at which such lands are offered. If no bid is received for such lands when the same are offered for sale at public sale, the commissioners may then sell the same in such manner and for such price as in their judgment they shall deem to be for the best interests of said district.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1825.**

85-7-2161. Action to quiet title in district. If any such lands are conveyed to any irrigation district, it may maintain an action to quiet title to said lands in said district in the manner provided by the laws of Montana for quieting title to real property.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.5, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1826.**

85-7-2162. Powers of district commissioners to acquire and manage tax sale lands. (1) In addition to the powers heretofore granted to irrigation districts, the commissioners of every irrigation district established and organized under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Montana shall have power to:

(a) purchase lands within their respective districts heretofore sold and conveyed to the county for nonpayment of taxes and assessments, purchase certificates of tax sales of such land when struck off to the county, take title thereto for their district;

(b) own, manage, operate, lease, sell, and dispose of the same for the use and benefit of their respective districts upon such terms as shall, in the judgment of the board of commissioners of such irrigation district, be deemed most advantageous to the district;

(c) sue and be sued in reference to said lands in the name of their respective irrigation districts; commence, maintain, and prosecute suits to quiet title to said lands and any and all other suits in equity or actions at law with reference thereto, the same as might be done by any other individual or corporate owners of such lands; and

(d) do any and all other acts or things necessary or beneficial for their respective districts in connection with such lands.

(2) Such lands shall be first offered for sale at public sale and the commissioners may reject any and all bids thereon, if in their judgment such bids are insufficient. No such lands shall be sold at private sale at a price less than the highest bid therefor at the public sale at which such lands are offered for sale, and if no bid is received for said land when said land is offered at public sale, the commissioners may then sell the same in such manner and at such price and upon such terms as in their judgment shall be for the best interests of said district.

(3) The board of commissioners of any irrigation district shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to do any and all things necessary to carry out the provisions and intentions of 85-7-2157 through 85-7-2164.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 89, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7248.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1827.

85-7-2163. Period of redemption — application for tax deed. The holder of such certificate of tax sale of such land, whether said holder be an irrigation district or individual, may, at any time after the expiration of 2 years from the date of sale of said property for delinquency, if same has not been redeemed within said period of 2 years from date of sale of said lands for delinquency, apply to the county treasurer, as provided by law for the issuance of a tax deed to said property, and upon such application, the county treasurer shall issue such tax deed, in the manner and form provided by law, to said holder.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1828.

85-7-2164. Application of certain sections. Sections 85-7-2157 through 85-7-2163 shall apply only when or after said irrigation district shall have commenced delivery of water to any lands included in such irrigation district.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 89, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7248.8, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1829.

85-7-2165. Partitioning interest in tax-deed lands in certain districts. (1) In any case where an irrigation district established under the law of this state has incurred a bonded indebtedness or other indebtedness but has not constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system for the irrigation of land in the district and more than 10 years have expired since the date of the creation of the irrigation district, the board of commissioners of such irrigation district and also the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands of the district or any part thereof are situated shall have power to enter into an agreement, on behalf of such irrigation district and such county, for the partitioning of the respective interests of the irrigation district and the county in lands to which the county has taken tax deed and to make all necessary conveyances and assignments to carry out such agreement in such manner that the respective interests of the county and the irrigation district shall be fully segregated and thereafter separately owned and controlled.

(2) The board of commissioners of such irrigation district shall have power to sell and convey such lands and interests so acquired by the irrigation district or any part thereof and any other property or assets which such irrigation district may hold, at either public or private sale, or transfer such lands or interests in lands or other assets to creditors of the district in payment of the indebtedness of such irrigation district, upon such terms as shall, in the judgment of the board of irrigation district commissioners, be deemed most advantageous to the irrigation district. The board of commissioners of such irrigation district and the board of county commissioners of the county in which the lands of such irrigation district or any part thereof are situated shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to do any and all things necessary to carry out the provisions and intentions of this section, the purpose of which is to enable such irrigation district to dispose of its assets in settlement of its liabilities and to be dissolved.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 207, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1830.**

85-7-2166. Liability of county treasurers. (1) The county treasurer to whom district funds or securities are entrusted shall be liable on his bond for the safekeeping of said funds and securities. Such funds shall be properly divided into the respective funds for which district taxes or assessments were levied; that is to say, United States contract fund; bond principal and interest fund; sinking fund to redeem bonds; maintenance fund; construction fund; and general fund. The construction fund shall be available for the payment of the purchase price of all works, water rights, or other property purchased by or for the district and all expenses incident thereto, as well as for the payment of the cost of construction of works, including cost of engineering, superintendence, and other expenses incident thereto. All warrants issued for preliminary and organization expenses and all administrative expenses shall be paid from the general fund.

(2) The county treasurer is authorized to receive, in lieu of cash, matured bonds and/or matured coupons or interest coupons maturing within the year in payment of any tax or assessment levied for the payment of bonds or interest on bonds. The county treasurer at any time, upon the order of the board of commissioners of the district, shall turn over to said board any bonds or securities held by him and required to be delivered to said board

in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. All bonds and interest coupons so received or otherwise paid and all bonds of the district upon the payment thereof shall be immediately canceled and retained by the county treasurer as vouchers.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 146, L. 1909; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 145, L. 1915; re-en. Sec. 7249, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 7249, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1831.

85-7-2167. Sale or transfer of lands. Where any lands in any district are sold or transferred, either by deed, mortgage, foreclosure sale, or otherwise, such sale or transfer shall include the water belonging to and appurtenant to the land, whether or not the same is expressly stated in the deed, instrument of transfer, or decree, and such land shall be liable to special tax or assessment the same as if such sale or transfer had not been made.

History: En. Sec. 58, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7250, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7250, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1832.

Part 22

Miscellaneous Provisions

85-7-2201. Limitation on actions attacking decrees. No suit, action, or proceeding shall be brought in any court in this state attacking the validity or regularity of any order or decree of the court purporting to establish a district hereunder or correcting or amending any order or decree creating a district after the expiration of 6 months from the date of the recording of the order establishing the district or the order correcting or amending the same. Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed or construed to confirm, approve, or validate any warrant issued, disbursement made, or contract entered into for the expenditure of money by the board of commissioners on behalf of any district.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 54, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 7231.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-1715(part).

85-7-2202. Consolidation of appeals. If more than one appeal shall be pending at the same time concerning similar contests provided for in this chapter, such appeals shall be consolidated and tried together.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7254, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7254, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2101.

85-7-2203. Procedure on appeal. The court hearing any of the contests or proceedings herein provided for shall disregard any error, irregularity, or omission which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties to said action or proceeding. The rules of pleading and practice provided by Title 25 which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are applicable to all actions or proceedings herein provided for. The costs of any such hearing or contest may be allowed and apportioned between the parties or taxed to the losing parties, in the discretion of the court.

History: En. Sec. 60, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7255, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7255, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2102.

85-7-2204. Written consent of owners — acknowledgment and recording requirements. Whenever any written consent is required to be given by or obtained from the owner or owners of any lands by any of the provisions of any of the sections of this chapter, such written consent must be acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgments and shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated, and a certified copy thereof must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in the county in which the proceedings for the organization of such district were instituted. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any petition provided for by this chapter, and all such petitions may be signed in any number of original parts with the same effect as though all signatures had been affixed to one instrument.

History: En. Sec. 64, Ch. 146, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 7259, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7259, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2106; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 8

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS

Part 1 — Creation of Districts

Section
85-8-101. Petition for creation of district.
85-8-102. Amendment and circulation of petition — court consideration.
85-8-103. Territory to be included.
Sections 85-8-104 through 85-8-110 reserved.
85-8-111. Notice of hearing.
85-8-112. Affidavit in case of nonresident petitioners.
85-8-113. Proof of service and publication.
85-8-114. Personal service of notice to confer jurisdiction.
85-8-115. Insufficient service.
85-8-116. Procedure on adjourned day.
85-8-117. Contest by landowners.
85-8-118. Determination of sufficiency of petition.
85-8-119. Receiving affidavits on question of petition sufficiency.
85-8-120. Fraudulent deeds.
85-8-121. Court determination.

Part 2 — Dissolution of Districts

85-8-201. Dissolution of districts.

Part 3 — Organization and Operation

85-8-301. Term of commissioners at creation of district.
85-8-302. Election of commissioners — regular term of office.
85-8-303. Repealed. Sec. 15, Ch. 27, L. 1981.
85-8-304. Results of election.
85-8-305. Qualifications of electors.
85-8-306. Nominations.
85-8-307. Vacancies.
85-8-308. Oath and bond of commissioners — quorum.
Sections 85-8-309 and 85-8-310 reserved.
85-8-311. Record and vouchers.
85-8-312. Custody of funds.
85-8-313. Annual report of commissioners.
85-8-314. Court control and compensation of commissioners.
85-8-315. Presumption of regularity of commissioners' acts.
Sections 85-8-316 through 85-8-320 reserved.
85-8-321. Organization, appointments, and preliminary report.
85-8-322. Adoption of feasible plan.
85-8-323. Hearing and notice on preliminary report.

85-8-324. Adjournment of hearing or trial of issues.
85-8-325. Remonstrance by interested parties.
85-8-326. Service of owners of added lands.
85-8-327. Procedure at court hearing and order.
85-8-328. Corporate nature of drainage district.
85-8-329. Necessity of preliminary proceedings.
Sections 85-8-330 through 85-8-340 reserved.
85-8-341. Preparation of report — contents.
85-8-342. Apportionment of costs.
85-8-343. Commissioners to use most feasible plan.
85-8-344. Alteration of boundaries.
85-8-345. Notice of hearing of report.
85-8-346. Modification of report.
85-8-347. Confirmation of report — appeals.
85-8-348. Modification of court order.
85-8-349. Supplemental report.
85-8-350. Judgment on dismissal of proceedings — assessment of costs.
85-8-351. Statement of costs before entry of judgment.
85-8-352. Contribution among petitioners.
Sections 85-8-353 through 85-8-360 reserved.
85-8-361. Contracts.
85-8-362. Interest of commissioners in contracts forbidden.
85-8-363. Commissioners' right of entry.
85-8-364. Payment or tender of damages.
85-8-365. Location of drains.
85-8-366. Drains on railroad lands.
85-8-367. Commissioners' powers during emergency.
85-8-368. Annual report — objections.

Part 4 — Alteration of District

85-8-401. Alterations or additions to district — petition required.
85-8-402. Hearing — notice and service.
85-8-403. Court order — dismissal of petition.
85-8-404. Appeals and assessments.
85-8-405. Exclusion of lands from district.
85-8-406. Court action — parties.
85-8-407. Complaint required — contents.
85-8-408. Summons.
85-8-409. Rules of practice applicable.
85-8-410. Court order excluding lands.
85-8-411. Appeals.
Sections 85-8-412 through 85-8-420 reserved.
85-8-421. Procedure to bring other drained lands into district.
85-8-422. Court order for annexation — appeal.
85-8-423. Assessments against annexed lands.
85-8-424. Confirmation of commissioners' report of assessments.

Part 5 — Bonds and Revenue

85-8-501. Authority to borrow money and issue notes or bonds.
85-8-502. Resolution for issuance of notes or bonds.
85-8-503. Sale of notes or bonds.
85-8-504. Disposition of excess money.
85-8-505. Refunding indebtedness of district.

Part 6 — Taxes and Assessments

85-8-601. Certification and collection of district taxes.
85-8-602. Tax collection if lands in several counties.
85-8-603. Rules of law applicable to tax collection.
Sections 85-8-604 through 85-8-610 reserved.
85-8-611. Construction assessments — annual installment.

85-8-612. Lien of assessments — payment of assessments against state lands.
85-8-613. Assessments against certain corporations.
85-8-614. Procedure on failure to certify assessments.
85-8-615. Procedure to levy additional assessments.
85-8-616. Correction of omissions.
85-8-617. Illegal assessments.
85-8-618. Assessment of unassessed, benefited lands.
85-8-619. Assessments to have effect of judgment.
85-8-620. Bonds not to be affected by assessment change.
85-8-621. Waiver of defective service.
85-8-622. Agreement of landowners to omitted assessments.
85-8-623. Assessments not to be obstructed by preliminary defects.
85-8-624. Assessments on improvements — taxpayers' approval, limitations, and election procedures.

Part 7 — Flood Control and Planning

85-8-701. Purpose of part.
85-8-702. Additional powers.
85-8-703. Petition for additional powers.
85-8-704. Organization of areas not within existing districts.

Part 8 — Miscellaneous Provisions

85-8-801. Continuation of existing districts.
85-8-802. Dividing older districts into three divisions.

Part 1

Creation of Districts

85-8-101. Petition for creation of district. (1) Whenever a majority of the owners of lands within any district of land who shall represent one-third in area of the land within said district to be reclaimed or benefited or whenever the owners of more than one-half of the lands within such district desire to construct one or more drains, ditches, levees, waste ditches, or other works across the lands of others or to straighten, widen, deepen, or otherwise alter any natural stream or watercourse not navigable, for the promotion of the public health or welfare and the drainage of the lands and removal of surface waters therefrom; or desire to maintain and keep in repair any such drain, ditch, or levee heretofore constructed under any law of this state, such owners may file, in the district court of any county in which the lands or any part of them shall lie, a petition setting forth:

(a) the proposed name of the drainage district;

(b) the necessity of the proposed work;

(c) a general description of the proposed starting points, routes, and termini of the proposed drain, ditches, and levees;

(d) a general description of the lands proposed to be included in the district;

(e) the names of the owners of all lands in the district, when known.

(2) If the purpose of the petitioners is the enlargement, repair, and maintenance of a ditch, levee, or other work heretofore constructed under any law of this state, the petition shall give a general description of the same,

with such particulars as are considered important. The petition shall pray for the organization of a drainage district by the name and with the boundaries proposed and for the appointment of commissioners for the execution of such proposed work, according to the provisions of this and the following sections.

(3) (a) Any lands, the title to which is in the state and which are within the boundaries of any drainage district heretofore created or which may be hereafter created, may be included in any such drainage district in the same manner as is by law provided for adding other lands to drainage districts whenever it is found necessary to include lands in drainage districts as provided by the preceding subsections.

(b) All copies of petitions or notices required by law to be served on account of such lands being included in such drainage districts shall be served on the president of the board having control of such lands in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the service of petitions and notices on other owners of lands in the district in which said lands are situated.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7265, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7265, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2201; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-8-102. Amendment and circulation of petition — court consideration. No petition having as many signers as are required by 85-8-101 may be declared void, but the court may at any time permit the petition to be amended in form and substance to conform to the facts, if the facts justify the organization of a drainage district. Several similar petitions for the organization of the same district may be circulated and, when filed, together shall be regarded as one petition having as many signers as there are separate signers on the several filed petitions who own lands within the proposed drainage district. All petitions for the organization of the district filed prior to the hearing on the petition shall be considered by the court the same as if filed with the first petitions placed on file, and the signatures thereon shall be counted in determining whether sufficient landowners have signed the petition.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7266, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7266, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2203; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-8-103. Territory to be included. Said territory need not be contiguous, provided that it be so situated that the public health or welfare will be promoted by such drainage of each part thereof, the benefits of the proposed work in each part will exceed the damages from the costs of said proposed work in each part, and the court shall be satisfied that said proposed work can be more cheaply done if in a single district than otherwise.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7267, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7267, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2204.

85-8-104 through 85-8-110 reserved.

85-8-111. Notice of hearing. (1) On such petition being filed, the court or judge thereof shall make an order fixing a time and place of hearing thereon and ordering notice. Thereupon, the clerk of said court for the county in which the proceedings are instituted shall cause 20 days' notice of the filing of such petition to be given:

(a) by posting notice thereof in at least five of the most public places in the proposed district in which said work is to be done;

(b) by serving or causing to be served a copy of such notice on each owner of land within said proposed district residing in any county in which any lands in said proposed district are situated, either personally or by leaving a copy thereof at his last usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion, to whom its contents shall be explained; and

(c) by publishing a copy thereof at least once a week for 3 successive weeks in some newspaper published in each county from which any part of the district is proposed to be taken. If there be no newspaper in any such county, such notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county.

(2) Such notice shall:

(a) state in what court said petition is filed;

(b) state briefly the starting points, routes, and termini of said drains, ditches, and levees;

(c) give a general description of the proposed work;

(d) give the proposed boundaries of said district (or a general description of all the lands in said proposed district);

(e) give the name proposed for said drainage district; and

(f) state the time and place fixed by the court when and where the petitioners will ask a hearing on said petition.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7268, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7268, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2205.

85-8-112. Affidavit in case of nonresident petitioners. If any of the owners of land in said district are nonresidents of the county or counties in which the proposed district lies, the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit giving the names and post-office addresses of such nonresidents, if such are known, and if unknown, shall state that upon diligent inquiry their names or post-office addresses (whichever may be the fact) cannot be ascertained. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the notice aforesaid to each of said nonresident owners whose post-office address is known, within 6 days after the first publication of the same.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7269, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7269, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2206.

85-8-113. Proof of service and publication. The certificate of the clerk of the court or other public officer or the affidavit of any other person who knows the facts, affixed to a copy of said notice, shall be sufficient evidence of the posting, serving, mailing, or publication thereof.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7270, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7270, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2207.

85-8-114. Personal service of notice to confer jurisdiction. Personal service of such notice on (or service by leaving at the last usual place of abode of) all owners of lands or easements or interest in lands within said district shall give the court complete jurisdiction, without posting, publication, or mailing of said notice.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7271, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7271, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2208.

85-8-115. Insufficient service. (1) If it shall be found, before the hearing on a petition for the organization of a drainage district, that one or more owners of land in said district have not been duly served with notice of hearing on said petition, the court or presiding judge shall not thereby lose jurisdiction. The court or presiding judge in such case shall adjourn the hearing, make an order directing the serving of said notice upon said landowner, and fix the time and manner of service of such notice, which notice shall notify him to appear at said adjourned time and place and be heard on said petition.

(2) Said notice shall be served personally or by leaving at the last usual place of abode of said unserved owners as provided in 85-8-111, not less than 8 days before said adjourned hearing, or published, not less than 14 days before said adjourned hearing, in some newspaper published in the county in which said owners' lands lie or, if no newspaper be published in said county, then in some newspaper published in an adjoining county.

History: En. Secs. 8, 9, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7272, 7273, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7272, 7273, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2209, 89-2210.

85-8-116. Procedure on adjourned day. Upon the adjourned day the same proceedings, adjournments, trial findings, and orders may be had as in case of complete service of notice in the first instance. In case of failure to mail said notice as herein required, the court or judge may order the same mailed later and shall adjourn said hearing so that said notice shall be mailed at least 14 days before said adjourned hearing. In case of failure to publish or post notice as required in this part, the court or judge may adjourn said hearing for sufficient time to permit the due posting and publication of said notice and order said notice posted or published as directed in 85-8-111. In case of adjournment to permit notice to be given, the notice shall state the fact of such adjournment and the time and place of hearing pursuant to said adjournment.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7274, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7274, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2211.

85-8-117. Contest by landowners. (1) On the day fixed for hearing on such petition, all parties owning lands or any interest or easement in land within said proposed district or who would be affected thereby may appear and contest:

(a) the sufficiency of the petition;

(b) the sufficiency of the signers of the petition;

(c) the sufficiency of the notice;

(d) the constitutionality of the law; and

(e) the jurisdiction of the court, specifying their objections to such jurisdiction.

(2) The petitioners and contestants may, on the trial, offer any competent evidence in regard thereto. All notices of contest shall be in writing and shall clearly specify the grounds of contest.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7275, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7275, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2212.

85-8-118. Determination of sufficiency of petition. The court shall hear and determine whether or not the petition contains the signatures of a majority of the owners of lands within the proposed district who are of lawful age and who represent one-third in area of the lands proposed to be affected by said work or the signatures of the owners of more than one-half of such lands and shall determine all questions of law arising on said contest. The district court in which such petition shall be filed or the judge thereof may adjourn the hearing on the petition from time to time for want of sufficient notice, to give time to prepare for trial, or for other good cause.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7276, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7276, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2213; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-8-119. Receiving affidavits on question of petition sufficiency. The affidavits of any 10 or more of the signers of the petition, stating that they have examined it and are acquainted with the locality of the district and that the petition is signed by a sufficient number of owners of lands in the district to satisfy 85-8-101, may be taken by the court or judge as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The affidavit of any petitioner or other landowner before the court or represented before the court asserting his ownership of lands in the district, properly described, is sufficient evidence to the court of such facts.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7277, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7277, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2214; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

85-8-120. Fraudulent deeds. All deeds made for the purpose of establishing or defeating the prayer of said petition and not made in good faith and for a valuable consideration shall be taken and held to be a fraud, and the holders thereof shall not be considered as the owners of the lands described therein.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7278, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7278, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2215.

85-8-121. Court determination. (1) If the court or presiding judge thereof, after hearing any and all competent evidence that may be offered for and against the petition, shall find that the same has not been signed as herein required, the petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners and judgment shall be entered against said petitioners for the amount of said costs.

(2) If it shall appear that the petition has been so signed, the court or judge shall so find and order any necessary amendments thereto; shall divide the district into three divisions, as nearly equal in area as possible; and shall appoint three suitable and competent persons as commissioners and fix their temporary bonds. In making such appointments one commissioner shall be appointed from each division, and each person so appointed a commissioner must be an actual landowner and resident of the county or counties in the division for which he is appointed such commissioner. If the district is situated in two or more counties, not more than two of said commissioners shall reside in one of said counties. Ownership of land within the district shall not disqualify a person from acting as a commissioner.

History: (1)En. Sec. 15, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7279, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7279, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2216, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 16, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2217, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2216, 89-2217(part).

Part 2

Dissolution of Districts

85-8-201. Dissolution of districts. Whenever the owners of more than one-half of the lands within any drainage district organized under the provisions of this chapter shall present to the district court having jurisdiction of the drainage district a petition signed by them, praying that such drainage district be dissolved, the judge of the court shall cause notice of such petition, together with a copy of the petition, to be served upon the commissioners of the district, directing them to show cause on a day certain, not less than 15 or more than 30 days from the date of the filing of the petition, why the petition should not be granted. The judge, at the time of receiving the petition, shall make an order forbidding the commissioners from incurring any further expense or proceeding with the work of constructing a drain. On the day of hearing the court shall hear the same, and if it appears that the owners of more than one-half of the lands in the drainage district have signed the petition, it shall be granted. Thereupon, the court shall make an order directing the commissioners to file a written report, under oath, setting forth the amount of the debts and obligations of the drainage district. Within 30 days after such report is filed, the court shall cause an assessment to be levied against all lands in the district on the basis of the final report of the commissioners, as confirmed by the court, and if no final report has been made, then on an area basis. The court shall also enter judgment dissolving the district and authorize the commissioners to settle the business of the district on the basis of the final report of the commissioners or on the area basis as confirmed by this court, the commissioners to render their services for same without pay.

History: En. Sec. 7265-A by Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7265.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2202; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 326, L. 1979.

Part 3

Organization and Operation

85-8-301. Term of commissioners at creation of district. On the creation of a district the commissioners appointed by the judge or court shall hold office until the first Tuesday in May following their appointment and until their successors are elected. When a district is in existence on March 1, 1921, and thereafter an order is made dividing such district into divisions, the terms of office of such commissioners shall cease with the Monday immediately preceding the first Tuesday in May next following.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7282, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7282, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2301.

85-8-302. Election of commissioners — regular term of office. (1) The regular election of commissioners shall be held annually in accordance with 13-1-104 and 13-1-401. The term of office of commissioners shall commence on the first Tuesday in May following their election. At the first regular election following the organization of a district and in districts organized and in existence on March 1, 1921, and which, on petition, have been divided into divisions, at the first regular election following the date of the order making such division, there shall be elected three commissioners, one commissioner being elected from each division of which he must be an actual landowner. One of the commissioners, to be determined by lot, shall hold office until the first Tuesday in May in the year following his election; another of the commissioners, to be determined by lot, shall hold office until the first Tuesday in May in the second year following his election; and the third of the commissioners shall hold office until the first Tuesday in May in the third year following his election. Thereafter one commissioner shall be elected each year, who shall hold office for a term of 3 years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The person elected as a commissioner in each year to succeed the commissioner whose term is then expiring must be elected as a commissioner from the same division as the commissioner whom he is to succeed.

(2) Each commissioner must be a resident of a county where a portion of the district lands is situated.

History: En. Sec. 19, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7283, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2302; amd. Sec. 400, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "and 13-1-401" at end of first sentence; substituted "first Tuesday in May" for "first Monday in January" throughout section.

Transition: Sec. 404, Ch. 571, L. 1979, is a transition section, the text of which may be found in the compiler's comment to 13-1-101.

85-8-303. Repealed. Sec. 15, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

History: En. Sec. 7283A by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2303; amd. Sec. 401, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

85-8-304. Results of election. The secretary of the board of commissioners shall enter the result of the election in the minutes of the board and file with the clerk of the district court creating the district a statement showing the names of the persons elected as commissioners, the names of the commissioners whose term will expire on the first Tuesday in May following, and the names of all of the persons who will compose the board of commissioners for the year next following the first Tuesday in May.

History: En. Sec. 7283B by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.2, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2304; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 171, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 402, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 27, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "secretary" for "clerk" and "commissioners" for "directors"; substituted "first Tuesday in May" for "first Monday in January".

Composite Section: This section was amended by Ch. 171 and Ch. 571, L. 1979, and a composite section has been prepared by the Code Commissioner, 1979. Ch. 171 extended the closing time for the polls to 8 p.m., while Ch. 571 rewrote the section as part of a general revision of the election laws. Under this revision, drainage district elections are subject to the general election laws, including a provision for polls remaining open until 8 p.m. Consequently the language in Ch. 171, which is covered in 13-1-106, is not incorporated into the composite.

85-8-305. Qualifications of electors. (1) At all such elections, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, the following persons holding title or evidence of title to lands within the district shall be entitled to vote:

(a) all of the persons having the qualifications of electors under the constitution and general laws of the state;

(b) guardians, administrators, executors, and trustees residing in the state;

(c) domestic corporations by their duly authorized agents.

(2) In all elections each elector shall be permitted to cast one vote for each 40 acres of land or major fraction thereof in the district owned by such elector, but any elector owning 20 acres or less shall be entitled to one vote.

History: **En. Sec. 7283C by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2305.**

85-8-306. Nominations. Candidates for the office of commissioner to be filled by election may be nominated by petition filed with the election administrator or deputy election administrator at least 30 days before the election and signed by at least five electors of the district. If no nominations are made, the electors of the district shall write on the ballots the name or names of the persons for whom they desire to vote. This section does not prevent an elector from voting for any qualified person, although the name does not appear on the official ballot.

History: **En. Sec. 7283D by Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7283.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2306; amd. Sec. 403, Ch. 571, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 27, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "under the provisions of this part", substituted "election administrator or deputy" for "county", and inserted "at least 30 days before the election" in the first sentence.

85-8-307. Vacancies. If a vacancy occurs in the board of commissioners, the remaining members of the board shall elect some qualified elector to fill such vacancy, and the person so elected shall hold such office for the unexpired term and until his successor is elected and qualified. The person so appointed must be appointed as a commissioner for the division in which such vacancy exists. In the event there is a vacancy or vacancies in the board of commissioners by reason of no appointment being made, due to the failure of the remaining members of the board to act or on account of no election being held, then, in that event, the judge of the court having jurisdiction over said drainage district shall, upon the receipt of a petition signed by 10% of the resident owners of land in said district, appoint to such vacancy or vacancies such person as the aforesaid petition may designate.

History: **En. Sec. 20, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7284, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 50, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7284, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2307.**

85-8-308. Oath and bond of commissioners — quorum. (1) Before entering upon their duties such commissioners shall:

(a) take and subscribe an oath to support The Constitution of the United States and The Constitution of the State of Montana, to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties as such commissioners, and to render a true account of their doings to the court by which they are appointed, whenever required by law or the order of the court; and

(b) execute a bond running to the clerk of said court and his successors in office as obligees, to be filed with said clerk for the benefit of the parties interested, in an amount to be fixed by the court or presiding judge and with sureties to be approved by the court or presiding judge, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties as such commissioners and the faithful accounting for and application of all moneys which shall come into their hands as such commissioners.

(2) A majority shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of a majority in any matter within their duties shall be sufficient to its determination.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7281, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7281, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2218.

85-8-309 and 85-8-310 reserved.

85-8-311. Record and vouchers. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record of all moneys collected on account of the work under their charge and of all payments made by them; shall take vouchers for such payments; and shall keep full, accurate, and true minutes of all their proceedings.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7285, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7285, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2308.

85-8-312. Custody of funds. The county treasurer of the county wherein the court having jurisdiction of such district is located shall be the custodian of all funds belonging to the district, and he shall pay out such funds upon warrants drawn by the board of commissioners of such district, except that the bonds of said district and the interest coupons thereon shall be payable as they mature, on presentation to such treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 22, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7286, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7286, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2309.

85-8-313. Annual report of commissioners. On the first Tuesday of July of each year the commissioners shall file in the office of the clerk of the court having jurisdiction in the matter an itemized statement of all their receipts and disbursements and leave said report in such office for examination by parties interested at all times.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7287, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7287, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M.1947, 89-2310.

85-8-314. Court control and compensation of commissioners. (1) The commissioners shall receive for their services such compensation as the court or presiding judge thereof may determine. They shall also receive their actual reasonable expenses. They shall at all times be under the control or direction of the court or presiding judge and shall obey its or his directions; for failure to do so they shall forfeit their compensation and be dealt with summarily as for contempt. Suit may also be brought upon their bonds, in the name of the clerk of the court, and the amount recovered shall be applied to the construction of the work or to the party injured, as justice may require.

(2) The court may at any time require the commissioners to make a report on any matter or matters connected with their duties as commissioners and after due hearing may remove from office any or all of said commissioners for neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or for other good cause. The court may at any time require the commissioners to give new bonds to the clerk of the court and may fix the amount thereof. Said bonds shall be submitted to the court or the presiding judge thereof for approval.

History: (1)En. Secs. 24, 25, 26, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7288, 7289, 7290, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7288, 7289, 7290, R.C.M. 1935; Secs. 89-2311, 89-2312, 89-2313, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 92, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7356, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7356, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2812, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2311, 89-2312, 89-2313, 89-2812.

85-8-315. Presumption of regularity of commissioners' acts. Commissioners of drainage districts are hereby declared to be public officers. The presumption shall be in favor of the regularity and validity of all their official acts. Whenever any report of the commissioners of any drainage district or any part of any such report is contested, remonstrated against, or called in question, the burden of proof shall rest upon the contestant, remonstrant, or questioner.

History: En. Sec. 95, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7359, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7359, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2815.

85-8-316 through 85-8-320 reserved.

85-8-321. Organization, appointments, and preliminary report. (1) Within 10 days after said commissioners shall be appointed and qualified, they shall meet and organize by electing one of their number president and a secretary, who may or may not be one of their number.

(2) They shall appoint one or more attorneys to assist in the establishment of the district; advise with its officers, agents, and employees; and prepare reports and other necessary documents. The court shall allow such attorney or attorneys just compensation to be taxed in the case.

(3) They shall also appoint a competent civil and drainage engineer, who may be an individual, a partnership, or a corporation, who may employ assistants and make surveys; and who, with the approval of the court, may employ a consulting engineer or secure expert advice. The expense of the engineer, his assistants, and the consulting engineer shall be taxed as expenses under the petition. As soon thereafter as may be, they shall personally examine the lands in said district and make a preliminary report to the court, which report shall state:

(a) whether said proposed work is necessary or would be of utility in carrying out the purposes of the petition;

(b) whether the proposed work would promote the public health;

(c) whether the proposed work would promote the public welfare;

(d) whether the total benefits from said proposed work will exceed the cost thereof, together with the damages resulting therefrom, and in arriving at this, they shall include all benefits and all damages resulting therefrom both within and without said district.

(4) Said commissioners shall in said report fix, as near as may be, and report to the court the boundaries of said proposed drainage district. Said boundaries shall not be changed from those in the petition described so as to deprive the court of jurisdiction by reason of not having on the petition the required number of signers owning land within said changed boundaries.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7291, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7291, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2314.

85-8-322. Adoption of feasible plan. If said proposed work, as described in the petition, is not best suited to carry out the purposes of the petition, the commissioners shall consider and base their report upon the one best suited to carry out those purposes and propose to the court the one considered by them.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7292, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7292, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2315.

85-8-323. Hearing and notice on preliminary report. Upon the filing of the preliminary report the court or the presiding judge thereof shall by order fix a time and place when and where the same shall be heard at some general or special term of said court, not less than 30 days from the filing of said report. Notice of the time and place of hearing upon said preliminary report shall be given to all interested persons by publishing a brief notice of the filing of said report, including a brief statement of the substance of said report, in one or more newspapers published in each county in which any land in said proposed drainage district shall be situated (or, if no newspaper is published in said county, in one or more newspapers in an adjoining county) once in each week for 3 successive weeks prior to the day appointed for hearing thereon. Said notice shall:

(1) describe all lands included by said report in said district which were not included therein by the petition and state that such lands are to be included in said district; and

(2) describe all lands excluded from said district which were by the petition included therein and shall state that such lands are to be excluded from said district.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7293, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7293, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2316.

85-8-324. Adjournment of hearing or trial of issues. Upon the day fixed for hearing upon said report, said court may adjourn said hearing for good cause or may proceed to hear, try, and determine all issues arising upon said report.

History: En. Sec. 30, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7294, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7294, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2317.

85-8-325. Remonstrance by interested parties. Any interested party may appear and remonstrate against said report or any material part thereof. All remonstrances shall be in writing, be verified on oath, be filed at least 5 days before the day fixed for hearing, and shall set forth the facts upon which they are based.

History: En. Sec. 31, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7295, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7295, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2318.

85-8-326. Service of owners of added lands. When lands are added to the district, the owners thereof shall be served with said notice as provided for serving of notice of hearing on the petition.

History: En. Sec. 32, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7296, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7296, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2319.

85-8-327. Procedure at court hearing and order. (1) All issues arising upon said preliminary report shall be tried by the court without a jury.

(2) If the court shall find in favor of the remonstrance or if said report be that the proposed work will not promote the public health and will not promote the public welfare or that the benefits from said proposed work will not exceed the damages and cost of construction and no remonstrance against said report is filed, the petition shall be dismissed, the costs taxed against the petitioners, and judgment entered therefor, as provided in 85-8-350.

(3) If the preliminary report be that the benefits of said proposed work (or work proposed by the commissioners) will exceed the damages and the cost of construction and that the public health will be promoted thereby or that the public welfare will be promoted thereby and no remonstrance thereto is filed or if on the trial of the issues made on said report the court finds that the benefits will exceed the damages and cost of construction and that the public health or the public welfare will be promoted by said proposed work, the court shall make and file such findings in writing and make an order confirming said report or directing amendment of the report to conform to the findings of said court, and when so amended the court shall by order confirm the same and direct said commissioners to proceed with said work with all convenient speed.

(4) Such findings and order shall be final and conclusive unless appealed from to the supreme court within 30 days after filing thereof.

History: En. Secs. 33, 34, 35, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7297, 7298, 7299, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7297, 7298, 7299, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2320, 89-2321, 89-2322.

85-8-328. Corporate nature of drainage district. (1) Upon entering of such order of confirmation of said preliminary report of record, such drainage district shall be and is thereby declared to be organized as a drainage district, by the name mentioned in said petition or such other name as the court shall fix, with the boundaries fixed by the order confirming the report of said commissioners, to be a body corporate, by said name fixed in said order, with the right to sue and be sued, to adopt and use a seal, and to have perpetual succession.

(2) The commissioners appointed as aforesaid and their successors in office shall, from the entry of such order of confirmation, constitute the corporate authority of said drainage district, exercise the functions conferred on them by law, and do all things and perform all acts necessary to the construction and preservation of the proposed work.

History: En. Secs. 36, 37, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7300, 7301, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7300, 7301, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2323, 89-2324.

85-8-329. Necessity of preliminary proceedings. All proceedings herein required, prior to the entry of such order of confirmation of record, shall be deemed to be and are hereby declared to be necessary to the formation of said body corporate.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7302, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7302, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2325.

85-8-330 through 85-8-340 reserved.

85-8-341. Preparation of report — contents. (1) As soon as may be after the confirmation of the preliminary report or within such time as the court may direct, said commissioners shall proceed to have all necessary levels taken and surveys made and shall lay out said proposed work; make a map thereof and plans, profiles, and other specifications thereof; and report in writing to the court:

(a) whether the starting points, routes, and termini of the proposed work and the proposed location thereof as contained in the petition are in all respects proper and feasible and, if not, shall report such as are most proper and feasible;

(b) if it be found necessary to change the boundaries of said proposed district, as fixed by them previously, they shall report said proposed change and, if possible, shall report the names, residence, and post-office addresses of the owner or owners of all lands affected by said change in boundaries, but no such change in boundaries shall be made as to deprive the court of jurisdiction; provided, however, that if the owners of lands adjacent to the district petition to have their lands brought into the district such may be considered the same as original petitioners in making changes of boundaries;

(c) what lands within the district, as reported by them, will be injured by the proposed work, if any, and they shall therein award to each tract, lot, easement, or interest, by whomsoever held, the amount of damages which they shall determine will be caused to the same by the proposed work;

(d) what lands (including improvements when improvements receive benefits), easements, irrigation ditches, cities, towns, counties, individuals, and other corporations and persons should be assessed for the payment of any part of the cost of constructing the proposed drains, levees, or other facilities, repairs thereto, maintenance thereof, and the incidental expenses attached to the establishment of such drainage district;

(e) the total amount, as near as they can determine, that said proposed work will cost, which cost shall include all incidental expenses, the reasonable cost of organizing said district, the costs of proceeding and all probable damage to lands, both within and without the district, together with a reasonable attorney fee for the petitioners, which cost will hereinafter be referred to as cost of construction.

(2) If the cost of construction of any particular part of the work so proposed to be done should be assessed upon any particular tract or tracts, lot or lots of land, including improvements where the same are benefited or upon any corporation or corporations, the commissioners shall so specify, and in their report they shall fix and determine the sums which should be assessed against said tracts, lots, and corporations and assess such sum against said tracts, lots, and corporations.

(3) If any individual, association of individuals, or corporation would, in the judgment of said commissioners, derive special benefits from the whole or any part of such proposed work, the commissioners shall so report and assess those benefits and assess against the recipient thereof its proportionate share of the costs of said proposed work. The word "corporation", whenever contained in this chapter, shall be construed to include:

(a) railroad companies;
(b) other private and quasi-public corporations of all kinds;
(c) towns;
(d) cities;
(e) villages;
(f) other drainage districts; and
(g) counties.

(4) They shall apportion and assess the part of this cost of construction, not assessed as above, against the several benefited tracts, lots (including improvements when the same are benefited), and easements in said drainage district, in proportion to the benefits which they have assessed against the same, by setting down opposite each tract, lot, or easement the sum which they assess against the same for construction. The assessments which

together make up the cost of construction, as above defined, are herein referred to as assessments for construction.

(5) The commissioners shall further report to the court the probable cost of keeping said proposed work in repair after it is completed.

(6) They shall include in their report said map, plans, and other specifications and file the same with their report.

History: (1)(a) thru (1)(c)En. Secs. 39, 40, 41, 42, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, R.C.M. 1935; Secs. 89-2326, 89-2327, 89-2328, 89-2329, R.C.M. 1947; (1)(d)En. Sec. 43, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2330, R.C.M. 1947; (1)(e)En. Sec. 44, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7308, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7308, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2331, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 45, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7309, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7309, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2332, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 46, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7310, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7310, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2333, R.C.M. 1947; (4)En. Sec. 47, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7311, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7311, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2334, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. Sec. 48, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7312, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7312, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2335, R.C.M. 1947; (6)En. Sec. 49, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7313, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7313, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2336, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2326, 89-2327, 89-2328, 89-2329, 89-2330(part), 89-2331, 89-2332, 89-2333, 89-2334, 89-2335, 89-2336.

85-8-342. Apportionment of costs. (1) In apportioning the costs and expenses mentioned in 85-8-341(1)(d), the following classes of property, persons, corporations, and municipalities shall be assessed:

(a) all lands which are swampy, bogged, or waterlogged and will be relieved and improved by virtue of the construction of the proposed drainage system;

(b) all lands which are becoming or are liable to become swampy, bogged, or waterlogged and which the construction of the proposed drainage system will prevent from being thus affected;

(c) all lands from which surface or seepage waters will enter or can be conducted into the proposed drainage system;

(d) all lands and improvements thereto upon which or through which surface or seepage water will be prevented from flowing or can be prevented from flowing by virtue of the construction of the proposed drainage system;

(e) all lands or improvements which will sustain any direct benefit of any kind or character whatsoever;

(f) all railways, whether operated by steam, electricity, or otherwise, whose right-of-way or roadbed will be benefited or can be benefited by reason of the construction of the proposed drainage system or levee project;

(g) all public utilities whose easements or other facilities within the district will receive benefit from the proposed work;

(h) all owners of irrigation ditches or canals included within said district or from which water seeps, drains, or wastes to, upon, or through lands included within the district;

(i) the county or counties which the proposed drainage system traverses or which will be benefited as to public health, convenience, welfare, or improvement of any public highway;

(j) all incorporated cities or towns and lands included within townsites and subdivisions, in whole or in part, directly benefited by reason of the construction of the proposed drainage system.

(2) In apportioning the costs and expenses mentioned in 85-8-341(1)(d), the following principles shall be regarded:

(a) All of the above classes of lands, improvements, railways, public utilities, irrigation ditches, counties, cities, towns, townsites, and subdivisions shall be liable to assessment for the construction of the proposed drainage system in such proportions as may seem just and equitable.

(b) The benefits to accrue from the construction of the proposed drainage system to a railway, county, incorporated city or town, and lands included within a platted townsite or subdivision being of a different character than those to accrue to agricultural lands shall be considered in apportioning the assessment, and also the damages and inconvenience caused by seepage and waste waters from irrigation ditches and from the higher lands shall be considered in apportioning the assessment to them.

(c) In the case of the construction of levees or other flood control facilities, lands and improvements which are located or constructed at an elevation which is greater than the elevation of the design flood level which said levees or other flood control facilities are designed to protect against shall not be assessed for the payment of any part of the cost of constructing the levees or other flood control facilities, nor shall such lands or improvements be assessed for the payment of any part of the cost for repairs thereto, maintenance thereof, or the incidental expenses attached to the establishment of such drainage district.

(d) The assessment against each tract, lot, easement, town, city, county, irrigation ditch, railroad, public utility, individual, or corporation owner thereof which will be benefited by the proposed work or which, in any manner, contributes to the swamped, seeped, bogged, or waterlogged condition of any land within said district and the proportionate share of cost of construction of the proposed drainage system which each of them should bear shall be shown in tabular form, the columns of which shall be headed as follows: Column 1—Owners of property assessed; 2—Description of property assessed; 3—Number of acres assessed; 4—Amount of benefits assessed; 5—Number of acres taken for right-of-way; 6—Value of property taken; 7—Damages; 8—Assessment for costs; which shall be known as the assessment roll. Where property, persons, or corporations, public or private, contribute to the damaged condition of the lands to be reclaimed, it shall not be necessary to assess in such assessment roll the benefits to be derived by or accruing to them.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7307, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2330(part).

85-8-343. Commissioners to use most feasible plan. The commissioners shall not be confined to the points of commencement, routes, or termini of the drains or ditches or the number, extent, or size of the same or the location, plan, or extent of any levee, ditch, or other work as proposed by the petitioners but shall locate, design, lay out, and plan the same in such manner as to them shall seem best to promote the public health or welfare and to drain or to protect the lands, including improvements, of the parties interested with the least damage and the greatest benefit to all lands affected thereby. Any plan proposed by the commissioners may, on the application of any interested person, on the hearing provided for hereinafter, or on the application of the commissioners, be altered by the court, by written order, in such manner as shall appear to the court to be just.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7314, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7314, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2337.

85-8-344. Alteration of boundaries. If the commissioners find that the proposed district, as described in the filed petition, will not embrace all of the lands, including improvements, that will be benefited by the proposed work or that it will include lands that will not be benefited and are not necessary to be included in said district for any purpose, they shall extend or contract the boundaries of the proposed district so as to include or exclude all such lands or improvements, as the case may be, and the boundaries adopted and reported by them, upon the hearing of their report, as hereinafter provided, upon their application or that of any person interested, may be altered by the court in such manner as shall appear to be just; provided, that the alteration of boundaries as aforesaid shall not have the effect of so far enlarging or contracting the proposed district as to render such petition void or dismissable. Said report shall be filed with the clerk of the court.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7315, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7315, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2338.

85-8-345. Notice of hearing of report. (1) Upon the filing of such report, the court shall make an order fixing the time and place when and where all interested persons may appear and remonstrate against the confirmation thereof. The clerk of such court shall cause notice to be given to all parties interested by publication thereof for at least 3 successive weeks before the date of such hearing in at least one newspaper in each county wherein lands located in such district are situate, which notice shall contain a statement of the time and place of the hearing of said report and a brief statement of the substance thereof.

(2) Upon a date not later than the date of the first publication of the notice referred to in the last subsection, the clerk of such court shall also cause to be mailed to each of the persons or corporations recommended by said report to be assessed or whose lands are recommended by said report to be included in said district, at his or its last known post-office address, a notice containing a brief description of the land or easement belonging to such person or corporation benefited or damaged; the net damage awarded to such tract, parcel, easement, or corporation; and the sum assessed against such benefited parcel, tract, easement, or corporation.

History: En. Secs. 52, 53, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7316, 7317, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7316, 7317, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2339, 89-2340.

85-8-346. Modification of report. If the court finds that the report requires modification, the same may, by order of the court, be referred back to the commissioners, who may be required to modify it in any respect.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7318, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7318, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2341.

85-8-347. Confirmation of report — appeals. If there be no remonstrance or if the finding be in favor of the validity of the proceedings or after the report shall have been modified to conform to the findings, the court shall confirm the report. The order of confirmation shall be final and conclusive, the proposed work shall be established and authorized, and the proposed assessments approved and confirmed unless within 30 days an appeal be taken to the supreme court. The said order of confirmation shall also fix the commissioners' bond.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7319, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7319, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2342.

85-8-348. Modification of court order. Said order of confirmation may, at the same or at any subsequent term of said court, be revised, modified, or changed, in whole or in part, on petition of the commissioners, after such notice to parties adversely interested as the court may require.

History: En. Sec. 56, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7320, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7320, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2343.

85-8-349. Supplemental report. At any time prior to making the order confirming said report or thereafter, the court may permit the commissioners to present and file a supplemental report or amend their report as to any matter which, pursuant to the provisions hereof, was or might have been included in the original report presented by them, and after reasonable notice given to all parties interested, in such manner as the court shall direct, the court may, upon the hearing in said matter, make such order as the case may require.

History: En. Sec. 57, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7321, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7321, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2344.

85-8-350. Judgment on dismissal of proceedings — assessment of costs. (1) In case the petition or proceedings are dismissed as provided in 85-8-327, a judgment shall be entered for the costs, expenses, and liablilities incurred in said proceedings against the petitioners and in favor of the commissioners, but for the benefit of those who have rendered services or advanced money in the prosecution of said proceedings or have recovered costs on successful contests therein.

(2) In case the proceedings are dismissed at any time or the district is discontinued for any cause subsequent to the time provided in subsections (1) and (2) of 85-8-327, a judgment shall be entered directing the commissioners of the district to assess the costs, expenses, and liabilities incurred in said proceedings, up to and including the time of such dismissal and discontinuation, on an acreage basis against the lands in said district, which assessment shall be a lien upon said lands from the date of said judgment superior to the lien of any other judgment, mortgage, or mechanic's lien against said lands. Said assessment shall be verified by the commissioners of the district the same as assessments to pay costs of construction. Such assessments shall be spread upon the tax rolls of the counties in which said district is situated and shall be collected by the county treasurers of such counties the same as assessments to pay costs of construction are collected. Such assessments shall be payable on or before November 30 following the date upon which they are so spread upon the assessment roll of such counties. The money so collected shall be paid out upon warrants issued by the commissioners of the district to those who have rendered service or advanced money in connection with said district or have recovered costs on successful contests therein. Should such assessment, for any cause, be not sufficient for all such costs, expenses, and liabilities, then additional assessments shall be made and collected in like manner until sufficient funds have been raised to pay all such costs, expenses, and liabilities.

History: En. Sec. 58, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7322, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7322, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2345.

85-8-351. Statement of costs before entry of judgment. Before any such judgment is entered, said commissioners shall file with the clerk of the district court in which said proceedings were instituted an itemized statement of such costs and expenses, duly verified, upon which an order shall issue requiring said petitioners or landowners to show cause before said court, at a time and place named, why judgment should not be entered against said petitioners or landowners for the amount of said costs and expenses. Notice of the hearing of said order to show cause shall be given to said petitioners or landowners by mailing to each a copy thereof, to their last known post-office address, at least 20 days prior to the time set for hearing and by publication of the same in one or more newspapers published in the county where the proceedings are pending at least 3 successive weeks prior to the day set for such hearing. Said notice need not contain an itemized statement of said account.

History: En. Sec. 59, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7323, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7323, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2346.

85-8-352. Contribution among petitioners. All petitioners shall, among themselves, contribute to the payment of said judgment in proportion to the number of acres of land they have within the boundaries of the proposed district at the time of filing of said petition.

History: En. Sec. 60, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7324, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7324, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2347.

85-8-353 through 85-8-360 reserved.

85-8-361. Contracts. In all cases where the work to be done at any one time under the direction of the commissioners shall, in their opinion, cost to exceed $2,500, the same shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, and the commissioners shall advertise for sealed bids, by notice published in some newspaper published in the county in which the petition is filed, and may advertise in one or more newspapers published elsewhere. If there be no newspaper published in the county in which the petition is filed, they shall advertise in some newspaper published in an adjoining county, which notice shall particularly set forth the time and place when and where the bids advertised will be opened, the kind of work to be let, and the terms of payment. Said commissioners may continue the letting from time to time, if in their judgment the same shall be necessary, and shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

History: En. Sec. 81, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7345, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7345, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2801.

85-8-362. Interest of commissioners in contracts forbidden. The commissioners shall not, during their term of office, be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract for the construction of any drain, ditch, levee, or other work in such drainage district; in the sale of materials therefor; or in the wages of or supplies for men or teams employed on any such work in said district.

History: En. Sec. 82, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7346, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7346, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2802.

85-8-363. Commissioners' right of entry. The commissioners, their agents, servants, and employees shall have the right to go upon all lands along any drain, ditch, levee, or embankment in their district to inspect, deepen, widen, and repair the same, whenever necessary, doing no unnecessary damage, and shall not be liable for trespass therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 70, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7334, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7334, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2406.**

85-8-364. Payment or tender of damages. (1) The damages allowed to the owners of lands shall be paid or tendered before the commissioners shall be authorized to enter upon the lands (for damage to which the award is made) for the construction of any drains, ditches, or levees proposed thereon. If the owner is unknown or there shall be a contest in regard to the ownership of the land or the owner will not receive payment or there exists a mortgage or other lien against the same or the commissioners cannot for any other reason pay him, they may deposit the same damages with the clerk of the court, for the benefit of the owner or parties interested, to be paid or distributed as the court shall direct, and such payment shall have the same effect as the tender to and acceptance of the damages awarded by the true owner of the land.

(2) This section shall not, however, prevent said commissioners, their agents, servants, and employees going upon said lands to do any and all work found necessary prior to making their assessment of benefits and award of damages and the trial on their report thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 83, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7347, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7347, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2803.**

85-8-365. Location of drains. When practicable, said drains provided for herein shall be laid out and constructed on the side of public highways or along natural watercourses.

History: **En. Sec. 84, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7348, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7348, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2804.**

85-8-366. Drains on railroad lands. (1) Said commissioners shall have the right to lay out and construct all necessary drains, ditches, and levees across any railway right-of-way or yards in their district. Any railway company whose right-of-way or yards cross the line of any proposed drain, ditch, or levee shall open its right-of-way or yards and permit such drain, ditch, or levee to cross the same as soon as said drain, ditch, or levee is constructed to such right-of-way.

(2) Every drainage district shall be liable to the railway company whose right-of-way or yard any of its drains, ditches, or levees cross for the reasonable cost of the culverts and bridges made necessary by said drain, ditch, or levee crossing said right-of-way or yards but not of more expensive character than the average other culverts and bridges on said division of railway crossing streams or ditches of approximately the same width and depth and within 100 miles of said district ditches.

(3) Upon receiving 15 days' notice in writing, any railway company in whose right-of-way or yard any such drain, ditch, or levee is laid out shall open its right-of-way or yards and permit said commissioners and their contractors, agents, and employees to construct said drain, ditch, or levee or to repair, maintain, or clean out same across said right-of-way or yards. For every day after the end of said 15 days that said railroad company fails to open its said right-of-way or yard, as hereinbefore required, it shall forfeit

$25 to said drainage district, to be collected in an action, as other forfeitures are collected, or set off against any damages that have been awarded to such company. If said railway company fails to open its right-of-way or yard along the line of said drainage district, drain, ditch, or levee, the commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of said 15 days, open such right-of-way and yard along the line of said drains, ditches, and levees and construct the same.

History: En. Secs. 71, 72, 73, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7335, 7336, 7337, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7335, 7336, 7337, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2407, 89-2408, 89-2409.

85-8-367. Commissioners' powers during emergency. Commissioners having charge of any completed drain, ditch, levee, or other work constructed under any drainage law of the state of Montana, whether now in force or repealed, shall be authorized, in the case of an emergency, to make such repairs as may be necessary for the preservation and protection of the work under their control.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 169, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2350(part).

85-8-368. Annual report — objections. (1) The commissioners shall, on or before the first Tuesday of March of each year, file with the clerk of court having jurisdiction a report in which they shall specify in detail:

(a) the emergency repairs which they have made during the preceding year;

(b) the labor and repairs then necessary to the preservation and protection of the work under their control;

(c) the places where such labor and repairs are especially needed;

(d) the amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the district; and

(e) the sum to be assessed against each tract, lot, easement, or corporation to pay all emergency repairs theretofore done, necessary labor and repairs to be done during the ensuing year, maintenance, incidental expenses, and interest on and principal of all outstanding indebtedness.

(2) No notice of the filing of such report shall be necessary. All such assessments shall be apportioned on the last assessment roll of drain districts or on the last assessments in drainage districts confirmed by the court having jurisdiction thereof.

(3) Within 30 days after filing such annual report, at a time and place to be fixed by the court or presiding judge, the court or presiding judge shall examine said report, hear all objections to the same, fix and determine the amount of such assessments, and cause such adjudication to be entered of record in said court and a certified copy of the same to be delivered to said commissioners.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 63, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 169, L. 1929; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7327, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2350, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 64, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7328, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7328, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 89-2351, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2350(part), 89-2351.

Part 4

Alteration of District

85-8-401. Alterations or additions to district — petition required. (1) Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioners of any drain district or drainage district, it is necessary or will be beneficial to such district to make any alteration and/or any addition to the drainage system of such district, they shall file a petition with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of such district, in which shall be stated:

(a) the proposed alteration of and/or the proposed addition to the drainage system of said district;

(b) the necessity therefor; and

(c) the probable cost of making such alteration and/or addition.

(2) Whenever such commissioners shall fail or refuse to file such petition or in event any landowners desire to file such petition, such petition may be filed by such landowners, provided the same be signed by the owners of at least 40% in area of the lands in said district.

History: En. Sec. 7364C by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.3, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 70, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2702.

85-8-402. Hearing — notice and service. Upon the filing of such petition, a judge of said district court shall set the same for hearing and direct the clerk of such court to give notice thereof. Such notice shall contain a concise statement of the proposed alteration and/or addition and the estimated cost thereof, which notice must be served and published at least 20 days before the date fixed for such hearing. Service of such notice shall be made by certified or registered mail, addressed to each landowner and corporation that may be liable for the payment of any portion of the cost of making such alteration and/or addition, at his or its post-office address, if the same can be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence. Such notice shall be published once a week for 20 days prior to such date in some newspaper, to be designated in the order fixing the date for such hearing, published in the county where said court is held; provided, however, that if all interested landowners and corporations are so served, such notice need not be published.

History: En. Sec. 7364D by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.4, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2703.

85-8-403. Court order — dismissal of petition. (1) Any such landowner or corporation may, at any time prior to 5 days before the date fixed for such hearing, file his or its objections to such petition. A copy of such objections shall be delivered to the attorney for said commissioners, if they have an attorney of record, or to the chairman of the board of commissioners of said district, if there be no such attorney of record, prior to filing the original thereof with the clerk of said court.

(2) If objections are made and filed by the owners of at least 75% in area of the lands in said district, said petition shall be dismissed and no further proceedings had thereon. If the owners of less than 75% in area of the lands in said district object to such petition, then, on the date fixed for such hearing or upon any day to which such hearing may be adjourned, the court having jurisdiction will hear testimony in support of said petition and in opposition thereto.

(3) After such hearing the court shall determine whether the proposed alteration and/or addition is necessary, whether it will be beneficial to said district and improve the drainage system thereof, and either approve or deny such petition or modify and change the proposed alteration and/or addition.

If the court shall approve such petition or modify and change the alteration and/or addition proposed, the court shall by order direct said commissioners to proceed with said work with all convenient speed.

(4) So far as possible, such hearing shall be conducted as other hearings and trials in the district courts of the state of Montana, and the laws of the state of Montana with reference to hearings and trials, so far as applicable, shall govern in the conduct of such hearings.

History: **En. Sec. 7364E by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 70, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2704.**

85-8-404. Appeals and assessments. Any party interested in such hearing, deeming himself aggrieved by the order of the court thereon, may appeal from such order to the supreme court of Montana within 30 days after the entry of such order. If no such appeal is taken within the time limit, the order of the court made upon such hearing will be final and conclusive. If any such alterations and/or additions are authorized by such order, the same shall be made by the commissioners of said district and the cost thereof apportioned in accordance with the last assessment roll of any such drain district or in accordance with the last assessments of any such drainage district confirmed by the court.

History: **En. Sec. 7364F by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.6, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2705.**

85-8-405. Exclusion of lands from district. Any lands within a drainage district, which district is not bonded or indebted and which lands have not been and will not in the future be benefited by the drainage system of the district and which lands do not contribute water to seep other lands in the district, may be excluded or eliminated from said district by an order of the district court of the county wherein the said lands are situate upon the proceedings hereinafter set forth being had.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2706.**

85-8-406. Court action — parties. An action for the exclusion of lands from any such drainage district may be brought in the district court of the county wherein said lands are situated by the owner or owners in fee of said lands, who shall be designated as the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and in said action the members of the board of drainage commissioners of said drainage district shall be made defendants.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 155, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1943; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2707.**

85-8-407. Complaint required — contents. (1) Said action shall be commenced by filing in the office of the clerk of the district court a complaint which must contain:

(a) the title of the action, the name of the court and the county in which the action is brought, and the names of the parties to the action;

(b) a statement of the facts constituting the cause of the action, in ordinary and concise language;

(c) a demand for the relief which the plaintiff claims.

(2) The complaint shall be verified in the same manner as complaints in other civil actions.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2708.**

85-8-408. Summons. (1) Upon the filing of the complaint the clerk of the court shall issue a summons which shall contain, in addition to the matters specified in Rules 4 and 12(a), Montana Rules of Civil Procedure, a brief statement of the relief demanded and a description of the lands sought to be excluded from the drainage district.

(2) The summons shall be served upon the president and secretary of the board of drainage commissioners, and such service shall be deemed as service upon the drainage district.

History: (1)En. Sec. 4, Ch. 155, L. 1941; Sec. 89-2709, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 5, Ch. 155, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 196, L. 1943; Sec. 89-2710, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2709, 89-2710.

85-8-409. Rules of practice applicable. The same rules relative to the filing of answers and replies relative to other causes of action affecting the title to real property shall apply in actions to exclude lands from a drainage district, and all issues arising may be tried by the court without a jury.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 155, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2711.

85-8-410. Court order excluding lands. If the issue shall be found in favor of the plaintiff, the court may make its order describing the lands to be excluded from the district, and a certified copy of the same shall be filed in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein the lands are situate. From and after the date of such order the lands shall no longer be liable for any assessment levied by the district against the lands excluded.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2712.

85-8-411. Appeals. Appeals may be taken from the orders and judgments of the district court to the supreme court of the state of Montana in the same manner as appeals in other causes of action affecting the title to real property.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 155, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2713.

85-8-412 through 85-8-420 reserved.

85-8-421. Procedure to bring other drained lands into district. (1) Whenever any drained lands outside a drainage district are receiving the benefits of the drains of said district, by direct or indirect, natural or artificial connection therewith, the commissioners of said district may report said facts to the court and ask that said lands, describing them, be brought into said district and assessed for the benefits received by them from the drains, ditches, or levees of said district.

(2) Upon the filing of said report, the court shall order the owners of such lands to be notified of the filing of said report and the contents thereof and shall require such owners to show cause at a time and place therein fixed, not less than 20 days thereafter, why their lands should not be brought into said district and assessed for said benefits.

(3) At the time and place fixed for hearing said report, any of said landowners may appear and remonstrate against the confirmation of said report. All remonstrances shall be in writing, verified, and shall set forth the facts on which they are based. All issues arising on said report shall be tried by the court without a jury.

History: En. Secs. 85, 86, 87, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7349, 7350, 7351, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7349, 7350, 7351, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2805, 89-2806, 89-2807.

85-8-422. Court order for annexation — appeal. (1) If the court shall find that said lands or any of them are receiving the benefits of any such drain, ditch, or levee, the court shall so find in writing and shall order said lands to be annexed to and made a part of said district and benefits to be assessed against the same by the commissioners of said district.

(2) Said order shall be final and conclusive unless appealed from to the supreme court within 30 days from the date of entry thereof.

History: En. Secs. 88, 89, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7352, 7353, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 7352, 7353, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2808, 89-2809.

85-8-423. Assessments against annexed lands. The commissioners shall, after the time for appeal is past, assess against each parcel, tract, and easement of the annexed lands reasonable and just benefits and shall assess against these lands for construction and repairs such sums as are just. If lands similarly situated and benefited are found in the district, the annexed lands shall be assessed a like sum of benefits and damages as the similar lands in the district to which they are sought to be annexed and a sum for construction of the work, which shall be equal to all sums assessed, for the complete construction of the drainage system in the district to which they are sought to be annexed against lands having the same assessment of benefits in the district.

History: En. Sec. 90, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7354, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7354, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2810.

85-8-424. Confirmation of commissioners' report of assessments. The commissioners shall file their report and assessments in court. The court shall, by order, require said owners to show cause at a time and place therein fixed, not less than 20 days after the service of said order, why said report and assessments should not be confirmed. On the hearing of said order to show cause, if a jury trial is demanded, the court shall frame issues on benefits and damages and impanel a jury or adjourn the hearing thereon until some term of court when a jury is in attendance and take the verdict of a jury on such issues. All other issues arising on said report shall be tried by the court. The court shall order all necessary amendments of said report and make written findings of fact and, when said report is amended, shall by order confirm the same.

History: En. Sec. 91, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7355, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7355, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2811.

Part 5

Bonds and Revenue

85-8-501. Authority to borrow money and issue notes or bonds. The commissioners may:

(1) borrow money, not exceeding the amount of assessment for the cost of construction and additional assessments, as provided in 85-8-367 and 85-8-368, unpaid at the time of borrowing, for the construction or repair of any work which they shall be authorized to construct or repair or for the payment of any indebtedness which they may have lawfully incurred; and

(2) issue notes or negotiable coupon bonds on the district, bearing interest, payable semiannually and not running beyond 1 year after the payment of the last installment of the assessment, on account of which money is borrowed, shall fall due.

History: **En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(1).**

85-8-502. Resolution for issuance of notes or bonds. Before the issuance of said notes or bonds, the commissioners shall pass a resolution providing for the issuance of such notes or bonds. Said resolution shall fix the rate of interest which said notes or bonds shall bear, the time of payment, and, if redeemable before maturity, the date thereof; shall prescribe the denominations, not exceeding $1,000, and form thereof; and may provide that both the principal and interest of said notes and bonds shall be payable at some convenient banking house or trust company's office, to be named in said notes or bonds. Such notes or bonds and the coupons attached thereto shall bear the signatures of the president and the secretary of the drainage district. The corporate seal of the drainage district shall be affixed to each of the notes or bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(2).**

85-8-503. Sale of notes or bonds. Upon execution, the notes or bonds shall be deposited with the county treasurer, who shall register the same in a book for that purpose, which shall show the number and amount of each note or bond, its date, the date payable and redeemable, where payable, the person to whom issued. Upon sale of the notes or bonds, the county treasurer shall deliver the same to the person or persons to whom sold, upon their making payment for the same. Said notes or bonds may be sold by the commissioners at either public or private sale, either with or without advertisement, as they may deem it to the best interests of the district. Said notes or bonds shall not be sold at less than 90% of their face value. Said notes or bonds shall not be held to make the commissioners personally liable but shall constitute a lien upon the assessments for the repayment of the principal and interest of such notes or bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(3).**

85-8-504. Disposition of excess money. In case any moneys derived from bonds sold to pay for the original construction of said improvement, now or hereafter, remain on hand after the work is completed in original construction and paid for and not raised for damages unpaid for, such residue may be used in the maintenance and repair, as provided in this chapter, before making assessments for such maintenance and repair.

History: **En. Sec. 79, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7343, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 260, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2501(4).**

85-8-505. Refunding indebtedness of district. The court may, on the petition of the commissioners, authorize them to refund any lawful indebtedness of the district by:

(1) taking up and canceling all of its outstanding notes and bonds, as fast as they become due or before, if the holders thereof will surrender the same; and

(2) issuing in lieu thereof new notes or bonds of such district, payable in such longer time as the court shall deem proper, not to exceed in the aggregate the amount of all notes and bonds of the district then outstanding and the unpaid accrued interest thereon.

History: En. Sec. 80, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7344, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7344, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2502.

Part 6

Taxes and Assessments

85-8-601. Certification and collection of district taxes. (1) On or before the third Monday in August of each year the commissioners shall certify to the agent of the department of revenue in each county wherein the lands of the district are situate a correct list of all the district lands in such county and the owners thereof, together with a statement of the amount of the total tax or assessment against said lands for district purposes for that year. The agent of the department of revenue in each county shall immediately thereupon cause said assessment roll to be entered in the assessment book of said county for each year and prior to the delivery of the assessment book to the county treasurer.

(2) It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of each county in which any drainage district is located, in whole or in part, to collect and receipt for all taxes and assessments levied by any such district, in the same manner and at the same time as is required in the collection of taxes upon real estate for county purposes as provided in 15-16-102; provided the treasurer shall receive from any taxpayer, at any time, the amount due on account of any district assessments of any kind, whether other taxes on the same real estate are paid or not. When any real estate on account of which such district taxes and assessments have been levied has been sold to the county and tax certificate of sale is held by the county, the taxpayer may pay to the treasurer at any time any semiannual installment of such district tax or assessment, together with the penalty and interest to date of payment on such installment; provided that such payment shall not be deemed a redemption of said property from such tax sale, but shall be credited on account of any redemption that may thereafter be made. In case of any payment pursuant to this subsection, a separate tax receipt shall issue showing exactly what assessments have been paid and shall show that no other tax on said real estate has been received by said treasurer; provided such county treasurer shall not collect or receive or receipt for any taxes levied for county purposes upon real estate situated wholly or in part within any drainage district upon which an assessment for the purposes of such drainage district has been levied unless the assessment levied for such drainage district purposes be paid as herein permitted and the receipt therefor presented to the county treasurer at the time such taxes are paid, or paid at the same time.

History: (1)En. Sec. 65, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7329, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7329, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 66, Ch. 391, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2401, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En.

Sec. 1, Ch. 71, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 2172.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1943; Sec. 84-4108, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 84-4108(part), 89-2401.

85-8-602. Tax collection if lands in several counties. Where lands of any district lie in more than one county, the district taxes or assessments collected in all other counties shall be remitted to the county treasurer of the county wherein the court having jurisdiction of said district is located, on or before January 1 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 66, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7330, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7330, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2402.

85-8-603. Rules of law applicable to tax collection. The rules of law applying to the collection of taxes and sale of land for taxes shall, unless in conflict with this chapter, apply to the collection and sale of lands for drainage assessments. Delinquent sales of land for unpaid taxes and assessments shall be made in the same manner as for state and county taxes in the respective counties where such lands are situate, and the right of redemption shall in all cases be made the same as in cases where lands are sold for state or county taxes. Such drainage district shall be entitled to the benefit of all penalties and interest upon delinquent district assessments.

History: En. Sec. 67, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7331, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7331, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2403.

85-8-604 through 85-8-610 reserved.

85-8-611. Construction assessments — annual installment. At the time of the confirmation of the assessments as provided in 85-8-347, the court may order the assessment for construction of new work to be paid in not more than 15 annual installments of such amounts and at such times as will be convenient for the accomplishment of the proposed work or for the payment of the principal and interest of such notes or bonds of the district as the court grants authority to issue for the construction of new work. The court shall also by such order fix a date on which the first installment of the assessments for construction shall become due, not more than 5 years after the date of the order, and each of the installments shall draw interest at the rate fixed by the court in accordance with law from the date of the order.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7325, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7325, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 234, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2348.

85-8-612. Lien of assessments — payment of assessments against state lands. (1) From the time of the entry of said order, assessments for construction of new work and additional assessments and interest thereon shall be a lien upon the lands assessed, until paid. Any owner of land or any corporation assessed for construction may, at any time within 30 days after the confirmation of said report, pay into court the amount of the assessment against his land or any tract thereof or against any such corporation. Said payment shall relieve said lands from the lien of said assessment and said corporation from all liability on said assessment.

(2) Upon presentation to the state auditor of an order of the district court having jurisdiction of such drainage district, properly certified, the auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer on the common school fund in favor of the commissioners of such drainage district for the total amount

that may be assessed against any lands included in such district, the title to which is in the state of Montana, and upon the payment of such warrant such lands shall thereby be relieved from the lien theretofore created for such costs of construction.

History: En. Sec. 62, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7326, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7326, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2349.

85-8-613. Assessments against certain corporations. Assessments against all public corporations or any private corporation not owning land within the district shall be payable to the county treasurer wherein the court having jurisdiction of the district is located, on or before September 1 of each year.

History: En. Sec. 68, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7332, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7332, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2404.

85-8-614. Procedure on failure to certify assessments. When commissioners shall fail to certify to the county treasurer of the proper county any one or more drainage assessments for construction or repair or additional assessment against any lands (including improvements where benefited) in said district at the proper time, they may certify the same to the county treasurer at any time thereafter, whether in the same or any subsequent year.

History: En. Sec. 69, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7333, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7333, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2405.

85-8-615. Procedure to levy additional assessments. If in the first assessment for construction the commissioners shall have reported to the court a smaller sum than is needed to complete the work of construction or if in any year an additional sum is necessary to pay the lawful indebtedness of said drainage district, further or additional assessments on the land (including improvements where benefited) and corporations benefited, proportioned on the last assessment of benefits which has been approved by the court, shall be made by the commissioners of said drainage district under the order of the court or presiding judge thereof; provided, however, that the total assessments for original construction and any additional assessments, other than for maintenance, incidental expense, and interest on bonds, shall, in no event, exceed the total assessments of benefits as provided in 85-8-342. Notice of the hearing of the application for such additional assessment shall be published at least once each week for 3 consecutive weeks in one newspaper published in each county in which said lands, or any part thereof, within said district are situated, which further or additional assessment may be made payable in installments as specified in 85-8-611 and shall be treated and collected in the same manner as the original assessments for construction confirmed by the court in said drainage district.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7338, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7338, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 409, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2410.

85-8-616. Correction of omissions. Omission to assess benefits, to assess for construction, to make additional assessments, to make assessment for repairs, to award damages to any one or more tracts of land or easements in a drainage district or to assess benefits, assess for construction, assess for repairs, or make additional assessments against any corporation which should have been assessed does not affect the jurisdiction of the court to confirm the report or to render the benefits assessed, the assessments for construction, additional assessments, or assessments for repairs against other lands or assessments against any corporation voidable; but the commissioners of the drainage district shall thereafter, as soon as they discover the omission or as soon as they have notice thereof, either agree with the omitted parties upon the proper assessments and award the damages or assess such benefits, make such assessments for construction, and make such additional assessments against the omitted lands and corporations and award such damages as are just and report the facts, together with such assessments and awards, to the court.

History: **En. Sec. 75, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7339, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7339, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2411.**

85-8-617. Illegal assessments. In case the court decides that any land should not have been assessed for drainage purposes or that any assessment is void, the commissioners of the district shall:

(1) levy an additional assessment on all of the assessable lands, irrigation ditches, railroads, corporations, and individual owners, based on the last assessment of the district approved by the court, sufficient to pay the sum lost to the district by reason of such void assessment; or

(2) pay such sum out of the general fund of the district.

History: **En. Sec. 78, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7342, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7342, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 109, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 169, L. 1929; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2412.**

85-8-618. Assessment of unassessed, benefited lands. Whenever any lands from which surface or seepage water enters any drain or upon which or through which surface or seepage water has been prevented from flowing because of the construction of any drain have not been included within the drainage district which constructed such drains or drain or the owner of any irrigation ditch or canal from which water seeps, drains, or wastes to, upon, or through lands included within a drainage district has not been assessed for the cost of construction of the drainage system of said drainage district, the commissioners of such district may report said facts to the court and ask that said lands, describing them, be brought into said district and assessed for their proportionate share of the cost of the drainage system of said drainage district and ask that the owner of any such irrigation ditch or canal be assessed its proportionate share of the costs of construction of such drainage system. Thereupon, the same proceedings as set out in 85-8-421 through 85-8-424 for the determination and levy of assessments against drained lands outside of drainage district receiving benefits from the drainage of said district shall be had to determine the proper assessments, if any, to be levied against said lands and the owner of such irrigation ditch or canal to aid in payment of costs of construction.

History: **En. Sec. 7364A by Sec. 7, Ch. 169, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 7364.1, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2601.**

85-8-619. Assessments to have effect of judgment. Each and every sum assessed for construction, for additional assessment, or for repairs against any land or against any corporation, as soon as such assessment is confirmed by the court, shall be and is declared to be a judgment of the district court in favor of said drainage district and against said land or corporation. Unless some other method of collection is herein provided, the judgment shall be collected in the same manner as any other money judgment is collected; provided, that whenever said assessment is a lien upon land, it shall only be collected out of said land on which it is a lien.

History: En. Sec. 93, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7357, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7357, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2813.

85-8-620. Bonds not to be affected by assessment change. No bonds or other money obligations issued by any drainage district shall be adversely affected by any subsequent change in assessments of benefits.

History: En. Sec. 94, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7358, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7358, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2814.

85-8-621. Waiver of defective service. In case of failure to serve any notice of any proceeding or hearing provided for in this chapter upon any person or corporation, such person or corporation may appear in open court and waive such defect of service or may waive it by filing in court or delivering to the commissioners of the drainage district, to be filed in court, a written waiver of such defect, in which waiver said defect shall be described, which waiver shall be signed by such party and witnessed and acknowledged before a proper officer having power to take acknowledgments of deeds.

History: En. Sec. 96, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7360, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7360, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2816.

85-8-622. Agreement of landowners to omitted assessments. In case of omission to assess any corporation or land that should be assessed for benefits, construction, repairs, or additional assessments or to award damages, said omitted party and the owner of omitted land may in writing agree with the commissioners of said district what the assessment should be against said land or against said corporation or what said damages should be, and such agreement shall be acknowledged and witnessed, as provided above for waivers, and be filed in the court.

History: En. Sec. 97, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7361, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7361, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2817.

85-8-623. Assessments not to be obstructed by preliminary defects. The collection of any assessments made by the commissioners for construction and confirmed by the court shall not be restrained or obstructed by reason of any omission, imperfection, or defect in the organization of any district or in any proceedings occurring prior to the order confirming the assessments of benefits, but such order shall be conclusive as to the regularity of all proceedings relating to the assessments of benefits unless appealed from within 30 days after the entry of such order.

History: En. Sec. 99, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7363, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7363, R.C.M. 1935; re-en. Sec. 7363, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2819.

85-8-624. Assessments on improvements — taxpayers' approval, limitations, and election procedures. (1) It shall require a vote of the persons on the assessment rolls in any existing district to make Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, applicable to such districts.

(2) Nothing in Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, confers upon districts created for drainage purposes only the authority to levy assessments on benefits to improvements.

(3) The election provided for by subsection (1) shall be governed by the following rules:

(a) Notice of the election shall be as provided in 85-8-303.

(b) The manner of conducting the election shall be as provided in 85-8-304 and as nearly as practicable in accordance with the provisions of the general election laws of the state, except that no registration may be required.

(c) The qualifications of electors shall be as provided in 85-8-305, except that, in addition to persons holding title or evidence of title to lands within the district, any person as therein defined who does not own land within the district but has been assessed or will have his improvements assessed under Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, or who will be assessed for benefits received shall be entitled to one vote. Commissioners shall prepare a list of such persons and give them notice as provided in 85-8-303.

(d) The commissioners of any district in existence prior to March 21, 1973, who wish to hold an election to determine if the district shall be governed by Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, shall at any regular or special meeting adopt a resolution calling for an election to determine whether or not the voters of said district wish to be governed by Chapter 409, Laws of 1973. The resolution shall contain a short summary of the changes made by Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, and shall include the summary as part of the notice provided for by 85-8-303. In addition, the commission shall provide copies of Chapter 409, Laws of 1973, to any person interested in obtaining a copy of the same and the notice to the persons in the district calling the election shall describe where and how copies may be obtained. The commissioners may authorize a reasonable charge for providing said copies, not to exceed 20 cents per page.

(e) The ballot shall include the summary as provided for in the preceding subsection and the form of the ballot shall conform as closely as possible to that provided for in Title 13, chapter 27.

(f) A simple majority of those who cast valid ballots shall determine the outcome of the election.

History: (1)En. Sec. 10, Ch. 409, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 147, L. 1974; Sec. 89-2330.1, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 409, L. 1973; Sec. 89-2330.2, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. 89-2330.3 by Sec. 2, Ch. 147, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 342, L. 1977; Sec. 89-2330.3, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2330.1, 89-2330.2, 89-2330.3; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 326, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 400, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 194, Ch. 575, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted brackets around "85-8-303" in (3)(a); deleted "except that the form of the ballot shall be as hereinafter provided" at the end of (3)(a); in (3)(b), deleted brackets around "85-8-304" and inserted the language following the reference.

Part 7

Flood Control and Planning

85-8-701. Purpose of part. (1) The purpose of this part is to confer certain additional powers on drainage districts already created or to be created under the laws of the state of Montana for the purposes of cooperating with the government of the United States and landowners in flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water for the further development of the economy of this state and for the promotion of the public health and welfare.

(2) The purpose of this part is to enable existing drainage districts or newly created drainage districts as provided herein to enter into cooperative agreements and programs to carry out the purposes of Public Law 566, 83rd congress of the United States, or other laws of the national congress pertaining to flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. This part is to be given a liberal construction to the end that these purposes may be carried out, and to this end all political subdivisions of the state of Montana, all agencies and departments of the state government, and all soil conservation districts are authorized to cooperate with, expend funds for, and enter into agreements with drainage districts and any agencies of the United States government for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part and Public Law 566, 83rd congress of the United States, or other laws of the national congress pertaining to flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

(3) None of the additional powers granted by this part shall be exercised except for the purpose of participating in projects or programs authorized under Public Law 566, 83rd congress of the United States, or other laws of the national congress pertaining to flood prevention and the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 5, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2821, 89-2825.**

85-8-702. Additional powers. To the end that soil and water conservation measures may be improved, flood prevention and drainage programs strengthened, and the land and water economy of the state stabilized, the following additional powers are conferred upon presently existing drainage districts or new districts as created and established under this chapter and laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto:

(1) to carry out necessary measures for the prevention of floodwater and sediment damages and for the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and to adopt necessary regulations, policies, and procedures to accomplish these ends, subject to the approval of the district court and on proper notice to interested parties as is provided for in the general statutes pertaining to drainage districts;

(2) to cooperate and enter into agreements to carry out the purposes of this part with (and to receive financial and other assistance from) state agencies and political subdivisions of the state, other organizations created under state laws, and the government of the United States and agencies thereof and to enter into agreements with (and to accept contributions from) private landowners for the purposes of this part;

(3) to construct, operate, and maintain such works of improvement, including structures and related measures, as are needed to carry out their broadened purposes as set forth herein, subject to the approval of the district court and on proper notice to interested parties as set forth in this chapter;

(4) to acquire lands, easements, and rights-of-way for sites for structures and for the flowage or impoundment of waters, such acquisitions for such

purposes to be accomplished in the same manner and through the same powers and procedures as provided for under this chapter;

(5) to enlarge their boundaries to permit the construction of additional needed works of improvement or to construct additional needed works of improvement outside their boundaries, subject to approval of the district court and on proper notice to interested parties in the manner set forth in this chapter;

(6) to make assessments and issue bonds for carrying out the purposes of this part and for constructing, maintaining, and operating any structures or improvements established as provided herein, such assessments and bond issues to be made in the same manner and through the same procedures as under this chapter, including the right to extend annual installments for repayment of construction costs over a period of not more than 50 years and subject to the approval of the district court in the same manner and on the same notice to the interested parties as in the first instance of approving assessments, bond issues, and benefits.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2822.

85-8-703. Petition for additional powers. Before the additional powers granted by this part shall become applicable to any presently existing drainage district in this state, the commissioners of such district shall file a petition in the district court requesting such additional powers as set forth herein and proper notice shall be given to interested landowners in the same manner as in the first instance of creation of the district. Proceedings shall be conducted, insofar as possible, in accordance with the procedures set forth for determining whether or not the district shall be created in the first instance, and the district court shall render its decree or order accordingly.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2823.

85-8-704. Organization of areas not within existing districts. In areas not presently within the boundaries of an existing drainage district, the landowners may proceed to organize a drainage district for carrying out the purposes of this part, and such organization of such district may be carried out for said purposes according to the procedure for organization of such districts set forth in this chapter. After organization such districts shall have all the powers vested by law in such districts.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 3, L. 1957; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2824.

Part 8

Miscellaneous Provisions

85-8-801. Continuation of existing districts. All drain districts of the state of Montana organized prior to March 1, 1921, and continued in existence pursuant to section 100, Chapter 129, Laws of 1921, shall continue their existence as drain districts under and pursuant to all of the provisions of drainage district laws, and the commissioners of such drain districts shall have all the power and authority conferred by the drainage district laws upon the commissioners of drainage districts.

History: En. Sec. 7364B by Sec. 2, Ch. 97, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 7364.2, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2701.

85-8-802. Dividing older districts into three divisions. Ten percent of the adult owners or legally authorized agents or representatives of minor owners of lands within any drainage district heretofore created and organized and in existence on February 27,1925, may file a petition with the proper district court to have such district divided into divisions. Such court must thereupon make an order setting a day for hearing such petition and cause a copy of such order to be served on each of the commissioners of such district at least 5 days before the date set for such hearing. On the day fixed in such order (or on any day to which such hearing may be regularly continued) the court must hear such petition and, after such hearing, must make an order dividing such district into three divisions, as nearly equal in area as possible.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 129, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 7280, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-2217(part).**

CHAPTER 9

CONSERVANCY DISTRICTS

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section

85-9-101. Policy considerations.
85-9-102. Purpose of chapter.
85-9-103. Definitions.
85-9-104. Limitations.

Part 2 — Creation of Districts

85-9-201. Preliminary survey — petition.
85-9-202. Action by department of natural resources upon receipt of request.
85-9-203. Hearing by department.
85-9-204. Feasibility study and report — adjustment of proposed boundaries.
85-9-205. Procedure for organization of district.
85-9-206. Court hearing on petition — election — limits on court jurisdiction.
85-9-207. Corporate nature of district.
85-9-208. Filing of documents after organization.
85-9-209. Reimbursement of expenses of organizing election.

Part 3 — Dissolution of Districts

85-9-301. Procedure for dissolution of district.
85-9-302. Dissolution election.
85-9-303. Termination plan — court jurisdiction.
85-9-304. Appointment of receiver — assessments.
85-9-305. Entry of dissolution order.
85-9-306. County general funds to receive funds remaining after dissolution.

Part 4 — Organization and Procedure

85-9-401. District directors — appointment, term of office, vacancies, first meeting, and bond.
85-9-402. Officers and meetings.
85-9-403. Directors' powers — conduct of business.
85-9-404. Directors' powers to adopt rules.
85-9-405. Directors' powers over property.
85-9-406. Directors' powers over finance.
85-9-407. Fees and charges.
85-9-408. Contracts and agreements by directors.

85-9-409. Participation in federal programs.
85-9-410. Condemnation authorized.
85-9-411. Annual report of directors' activities.
Sections 85-9-412 through 85-9-420 reserved.
85-9-421. Persons entitled to vote.
85-9-422. Election procedures.
85-9-423. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

Part 5 — Alteration of Districts

85-9-501. Merger of districts.
85-9-502. Annexation of property.
85-9-503. Preannexation bonds.
85-9-504. Procedure to exclude lands.

Part 6 — Finance

85-9-601. Assessments.
85-9-602. Notice of public budget hearing.
85-9-603. Directors to provide county officials with financial information.
85-9-604. Collection and investment of assessments.
Sections 85-9-605 through 85-9-610 reserved.
85-9-611. Examination by department of administration.
Sections 85-9-612 through 85-9-620 reserved.
85-9-621. Issuance of bonds — term and multipurpose bonds.
85-9-622. Issuance of bonds — determination of amount.
85-9-623. Issuance of bonds — resolution and election.
85-9-624. Issuance of bonds — approval and assessments.
85-9-625. Issuance of bonds — details of sale.
85-9-626. Tax exempt status.
85-9-627. Interim receipts — negotiability.
85-9-628. Bond registration — copy to county.
85-9-629. Disposition and investment of sale proceeds.
85-9-630. Refunding bonds.
85-9-631. Bond retirement fund.
85-9-632. Revolving funds.

Part 1

General Provisions

85-9-101. Policy considerations. To provide for the conservation and development of the water and land resources of the state of Montana, conserve Montana's water for utilization for beneficial purposes within the state, and provide for the greatest beneficial use of water within this state, the organization of conservancy districts and the construction of works as defined by this chapter are a public use and will:

(1) be essentially for the public benefit and advantage of the people of Montana;

(2) benefit all industries of the state;

(3) encourage economic growth;

(4) indirectly benefit the state by increasing property valuations;

(5) directly benefit municipalities by providing adequate supplies of water for domestic uses;

(6) directly benefit lands irrigated or drained by works constructed;

(7) directly benefit lands now irrigated by stabilizing the flow of water in streams and by increasing the flow and return flow of water to those streams;

(8) enhance fish and wildlife habitat;

(9) improve recreational facilities; and

(10) promote the comfort, safety, and welfare of the people of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3401.**

85-9-102. Purpose of chapter. The purpose of this chapter is to enable the formation of conservancy districts comprised of area in one or more counties to promote the following purposes:

(1) prevent and control floods, erosion, and sedimentation;

(2) provide for regulation of stream flows and lake levels;

(3) improve drainage and to reclaim wet or overflowed lands;

(4) promote recreation;

(5) develop and conserve water resources and related lands, forest, fish, and wildlife resources;

(6) further provide for the conservation, development, and utilization of land and water for beneficial uses, including but not limited to domestic water supply, fish, industrial water supply, irrigation, livestock water supply, municipal water supply, recreation, and wildlife.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3402.**

85-9-103. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Applicant" means any person residing within the boundaries of the proposed district making a request for a study of the feasibility of forming a conservancy district.

(2) "Board of supervisors" means the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the proposed district is located.

(3) "Cost of works" means the cost of construction, acquisition, improvement, extension, and development of works, including financing charges, interest, and professional services.

(4) "Court" means the district court of the judicial district in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the proposed district is located and within the county in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the proposed district is located within the judicial district.

(5) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(6) "Directors" means the board of directors of a conservancy district.

(7) "District" means a conservancy district.

(8) "Elector" means a person qualified to vote under 85-9-421.

(9) "Notice" means publication at least once each week for 3 consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in each county or, if no newspaper is published in a county, a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which a district is or will be located. The last published notice shall appear not less than 5 days prior to any hearing or election held under this chapter.

(10) "Owners" are the person or persons who appear as owners of record of the legal title to real property according to the county records whether

such title is held beneficially or in a fiduciary capacity, except that a person holding a title for purposes of security is not an owner, nor may he affect the previous title for purposes of this chapter.

(11) "Person" means a natural person, firm, partnership, cooperative, association, public or private corporation, including the state of Montana or the United States, foundation, state agency or institution, county, municipality, district or other political subdivision of the state, federal agency or bureau, or any other legal entity.

(12) "Taxable valuation" is the value as defined in 15-8-111 and does not mean assessed valuation.

(13) "Works" means all property, rights, easements, franchises, and other facilities, including but not limited to land, reservoirs, dams, canals, dikes, ditches, pumping units, mains, pipelines, waterworks systems, recreational facilities, facilities for fish and wildlife, and facilities to control and correct pollution.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 183, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3403(part).**

85-9-104. Limitations. (1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to grant to the district the power to generate, distribute, or sell electric energy.

(2) The provisions of this chapter do not abrogate or limit in any manner the rights, powers, duties, and functions of the department, conservation districts, department of health and environmental sciences, or the department of fish, wildlife, and parks but are supplementary thereto and in aid thereof.

History: **(1)En. Sec. 48, Ch. 100, L. 1969; Sec. 89-3448, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 49, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 193, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 460, L. 1977; Sec. 89-3449, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3448, 89-3449; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

Part 2

Creation of Districts

85-9-201. Preliminary survey — petition. (1) To request a preliminary survey for a proposed conservancy district, the applicants shall present a written petition to the department.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) be signed by at least 10% of the registered voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed conservancy district;

(b) generally describe the proposed boundaries of the district;

(c) specify the purpose or purposes of the district;

(d) list the works contemplated;

(e) request that a preliminary survey be initiated.

(3) The department may initiate a preliminary survey without any prior written petition.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3404.**

85-9-202. Action by department of natural resources upon receipt of request. (1) Sooner than 11 days after the request is received, the department shall acknowledge the request.

(2) The department shall itself, through cooperating agencies, or together with cooperating agencies:

(a) consult with the board of supervisors and all persons who may participate in the proposed project;

(b) conduct a preliminary survey of the proposed district;

(c) estimate costs of works, maintenance, and operation;

(d) determine sources of financing;

(e) reach a tentative decision on the feasibility, desirability, and compatability with the state water plan of the proposed district;

(f) adjust the boundaries of the proposed district to improve the feasibility, desirability, or consistency with the state water plan;

(g) sooner than 1 year after receipt of the request, send a report of the preliminary survey to the applicants, the board of supervisors, department of fish, wildlife, and parks, department of health and environmental sciences, and other affected state and federal resource agencies for their comments.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 302, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 184, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3405; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

85-9-203. Hearing by department. (1) Upon receipt of the preliminary survey report, the applicants or any one of them may request the department to hold a hearing. The department shall hold the hearing sooner than 61 days after receipt of the request. Notice of the hearing shall be given in accordance with 85-9-103(9).

(2) If the department itself initiated the preliminary survey, it may hold a hearing without being requested to do so.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 185, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3406.**

85-9-204. Feasibility study and report — adjustment of proposed boundaries. After the hearing, the applicants or any one of them may request the department to prepare a detailed feasibility study of the proposed district. If the department concludes that the proposed district is feasible, desirable, and consistent with the state water plan, it shall prepare a feasibility report and sooner than 1 year after receipt of the request send copies to the applicants, if any, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, department of health and environmental sciences, and other affected state and federal water resource agencies. For good cause shown, based upon the actual technical problems in completing the report, the department may use necessary additional time to complete and distribute the report. The detailed feasibility report shall describe the proposed works and contain an estimate of the cost of the works, the means of financing, and the estimated costs of operation and maintenance. The department may adjust the boundaries of the proposed district to improve the feasibility, desirability, and consistency with the state water plan and to exclude land which would receive no direct or indirect benefits from the proposed district.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 303, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 186, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3407; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

85-9-205. Procedure for organization of district. If in the opinion of the department the feasibility study shows that a district is feasible and consistent with the state water plan, the procedure for organization is the following:

(1) The department shall file a petition requesting organization with the court.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) state the name of the proposed district;

(b) give a legal description of the boundaries of the proposed district, excluding therefrom lands which would receive no direct or indirect benefits from the proposed district;

(c) describe the purposes of the district;

(d) describe the works;

(e) indicate the estimated cost of works, means of financing, and estimated costs of operation and maintenance;

(f) list the taxable valuation of real property in the proposed district, which must be $100,000 or more;

(g) describe the means of repaying capital costs;

(h) propose the persons who should be represented and the number of directors.

(3) The petition shall be signed by owners of at least 51% of the land outside the limits of an incorporated municipality and not fewer than 5% or 100, whichever is the lesser, of the persons who would qualify as electors within an incorporated municipality.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 187, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M 1947, 89-3408.**

85-9-206. Court hearing on petition — election — limits on court jurisdiction. (1) Upon receipt of a petition for organizing a district, the court shall give notice and hold a hearing on the petition. If the court shall find that the prayer of the petition should be granted, it shall:

(a) make and file findings of fact specifying those lands that will be directly or indirectly benefited by the proposed district and exclude those lands which will not be so benefited;

(b) make an order fixing the time and place of an organizing election;

(c) order the election administrator to conduct the election in accordance with the provisions of Title 13;

(d) order and decree the district organized if the requisite number of eligible electors vote in favor of organization.

(2) In order for the district to be organized, 51% or more of the eligible electors must vote in the election, and a majority of those voting must vote in favor of organization.

(3) This chapter shall not confer upon the court jurisdiction to hear, adjudicate, and settle questions concerning the priority of appropriation of water between districts and other persons. Jurisdiction to hear and determine priority of appropriation and questions of right growing out of or in any way connected with a priority of appropriation is expressly excluded from this chapter and shall be determined as otherwise provided by the laws of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3409; amd. Sec. 373, Ch. 571, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Transition. Sec. 404, Ch. 571, L. 1979, is a transition section, the text of which may be found in the compiler's comment to 13-1-101.

85-9-207. Corporate nature of district. A district is a public corporation and a political subdivision of the state.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 183, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 71, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3403(part).

85-9-208. Filing of documents after organization. Sooner than 31 days after the district has been decreed organized, the clerk of the court shall transmit to the secretary of state, the department, and to the county clerk and recorder in each of the counties having lands in the district copies of the election results, the decree of the court incorporating the district, and a description of the boundaries of the district. Copies of the same documents shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state in the same manner as articles of incorporation are required to be filed under the laws governing corporations. Copies shall also be filed in the office of the county clerk and recorder of each county in which a part of the district may be. The clerk and recorder of each county where the articles are filed and the secretary of state shall collect filing fees as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 188, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3410.

85-9-209. Reimbursement of expenses of organizing election. If organized, the district shall reimburse the county or counties for the expenses incurred in the organizing election. The costs of conducting the preliminary and feasibility studies shall be considered costs of construction of an approved project and shall be included in determination of the repayment schedules by the directors of the district.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3411.

Part 3

Dissolution of Districts

85-9-301. Procedure for dissolution of district. (1) The procedure for dissolution of a district is:

(a) a resolution shall be passed by the directors requesting dissolution;

(b) a petition signed by 20% of the electors representing 10% of the taxable valuation of real property in the district shall be presented to the directors; or

(c) if the district or its directors have been inactive for 1 year or more, any elector may present a petition.

(2) The resolution or petition shall be presented to the court by the directors or by the petitioners if the directors remain inactive.

(3) Not more than one resolution or petition may be presented to the court in any 24-month period, and no such petition may be presented during the first 24 months after a district's initial organization.

History: En. Sec. 42, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3442.

85-9-302. Dissolution election. (1) After receipt of petition or resolution for dissolution, the court shall order an election in the way provided by 85-9-422.

(2) For dissolution to be approved, a majority of the electors voting must favor dissolution.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3443.

85-9-303. Termination plan — court jurisdiction. (1) In the event the vote is for dissolution, any qualified elector or the board of directors of the district may, within the time fixed by the court, present a written plan for terminating the affairs of the district which shall include assignment of any water rights and works owned by the district.

(2) The plan may specify that the affairs of the district shall be terminated by the directors or by a receiver appointed by the court.

(3) On a day fixed by the court, the court shall consider the plan or plans and shall enter an order establishing a plan for the termination of the affairs.

(4) The court shall retain jurisdiction to modify the plan and shall supervise the termination.

History: En. Sec. 44, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3444.

85-9-304. Appointment of receiver — assessments. (1) If no plan is presented on or before the date set by the court, the court shall appoint a receiver to terminate the affairs of the district under the supervision of the court.

(2) Upon the appointment of any receiver, all the authority of the directors shall cease. However, until dissolution, the receiver shall have authority to levy assessments for:

(a) the payment of obligations of the district;

(b) the costs of termination.

(3) The directors or, if there is a receiver, then the receiver, with the approval of the court, shall make assessments each year in an amount large enough to retire the obligations of the district.

(4) If a receiver has been appointed, he shall direct, under court supervision, the disposition of all assessments collected.

History: En. Sec. 45, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3445.

85-9-305. Entry of dissolution order. (1) The court shall enter an order dissolving the district when it appears to the satisfaction of the court that:

(a) all obligations of the district have been discharged;

(b) all the costs of termination have been paid.

(2) A certified copy of the order shall be recorded by the clerk of the court in all counties in which the district was situated and filed with the secretary of state.

History: En. Sec. 46, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3446.

85-9-306. County general funds to receive funds remaining after dissolution. All funds remaining after dissolution of a district shall be deposited in the general fund of the counties in which the district is located in proportion to the taxable value of property within the district in each county.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3447.

Part 4

Organization and Procedure

85-9-401. District directors — appointment, term of office, vacancies, first meeting, and bond. If a district is organized, the court shall:

(1) establish by court order the number of persons who shall comprise the directors, appoint persons who are electors within the district to membership on the board of directors, and fix their compensation. The number shall not be less than 3 or more than 11 persons. In fixing the number and making the appointments the court shall consider the interests and purposes to be served by the district. Upon a verified petition filed by a majority of the directors and for good cause shown, the court may enlarge or reduce the membership of the directors but not to be less than 3 or to exceed 11.

(2) fix the terms of office so that approximately one-third of the directors first appointed shall serve for 1 year, approximately one-third shall serve 2 years, and the remainder shall serve 3 years. All succeeding terms shall be 3 years. Unless excused for good cause, a director who misses three consecutive regular meetings has vacated his position.

(3) fill all vacancies on the board by appointment or reappointment;

(4) specify a date for the first annual meeting of the directors;

(5) specify the amount and form of a corporate surety bond which each member of the directors shall furnish at the expense of the district, conditioned upon his faithful performance of his duties as a director.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3412.

85-9-402. Officers and meetings. (1) The directors shall select from among themselves a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and other necessary officers. The directors shall adopt bylaws and rules for the conduct of meetings. All official acts of the directors shall be entered in a book of minutes to be kept by the secretary.

(2) The directors shall establish times for regular meetings and may hold special meetings upon the call of the chairman or any two members and (except in case of emergency) upon at least 3 days' notice of the time, place, and purpose of the meeting.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3413.

85-9-403. Directors' powers — conduct of business. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) adopt an official seal;

(2) sue and be sued;

(3) provide for reimbursing of their members for actual expenses;

(4) merge with other special districts as hereinafter provided;

(5) call upon the county attorney or attorney general for such legal services as the district may require or, in the discretion of the directors, employ private legal counsel.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(1), (2), (5), (9), (11).

85-9-404. Directors' powers to adopt rules. On behalf of the district, the directors may adopt rules to promote and encourage water recreation, including requirements concerning public access areas and facilities, and rules respecting the use of reservoirs and waters, picnic sites, and other recreational areas operated by the district. Rules adopted shall be filed with the secretary of directors and shall be available to any interested party upon reasonable request.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(3).

85-9-405. Directors' powers over property. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) enter private property for the purposes of making surveys, provided that just compensation for actual damages is made;

(2) appropriate water and initiate or participate in the adjudication of streams;

(3) acquire, undertake, construct, develop, improve, maintain, and operate works and all incidental facilities;

(4) acquire by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, grant, devise, or otherwise lands, water, water rights, or rights-of-way as necessary for the execution of any authorized function of the district. Title to all property (including water rights) shall be in the name of the district.

(5) hold and dispose of property as necessary or convenient in the performance of the functions of the district;

(6) allocate or reallocate unused waters of the district.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(4), (6) thru (8), (10), (18).

85-9-406. Directors' powers over finance. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) borrow money and incur indebtedness and issue bonds to finance works as provided by this chapter;

(2) in addition to all voted indebtedness, borrow money as necessary, but the amount shall not at any one time exceed 5% of the taxable valuation of real property in the district;

(3) mortgage property owned by the district if the terms of the mortgage are not inconsistent with the provisions of a resolution authorizing the sale of bonds;

(4) use any surplus funds to purchase outstanding bonds;

(5) refund bonded indebtedness incurred by the district as provided by this chapter;

(6) after a hearing held in accordance with 85-9-602, make assessments sufficient to meet the budgetary requirements for the coming year.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(13) thru (15), (22) thru (24).

85-9-407. Fees and charges. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) fix and revise, from time to time, and collect rates, fees, and other charges for the services, facilities, or water furnished by the district to any person;

(2) withhold the delivery of water upon which there are any defaults or delinquencies of payment and otherwise dispose of that water while the default or delinquency continues.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(12), (17).

85-9-408. Contracts and agreements by directors. On behalf of the district, the directors may:

(1) contract for service, for water furnished, or for the sale of water with any person;

(2) cooperate with; accept grants, loans, and other assistance from; act as agent for; and enter into agreements with any and all state or federal agencies and exercise all necessary or convenient powers in connection therewith;

(3) enter into any obligation or contract with an agency of the federal government for the construction, operation, and maintenance of works or for the assumption as principal or guarantor of indebtedness to the United States on account of district lands under the provisions of the federal reclamation act and rules established under that act or contract with an agency of the federal government for a water supply under any federal act providing for or permitting such a contract. However, the action must be approved by a majority of the electors voting at an election held as provided in 85-9-422. If a contract is made with an agency of the federal government, the directors may deposit bonds of the district with the United States at 90% of their par value to secure the amount to be paid by the district to the United States under any contract. The interest on the bonds of the district to be applied as specified by the contract. If bonds of the district are deposited with the United States, it is the duty of the directors to make an assessment sufficient to meet all payments accruing under the terms of any contract with the United States.

(4) accept appointment of the district as fiscal agent for the United States or authorization of the district to make collections of moneys for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any federal reclamation projects, and the district is authorized to act and to assume the duties and liabilities incident to this action. However, the action must be approved by a majority of the electors voting at an election held as provided in 85-9-422. The directors may do all things required by federal statutes and rules and require prompt payment of all charges as a prerequisite to water service.

(5) make contracts incidental to the performance of the district's functions and employ and fix the compensation of employees, agents, or consultants as are deemed necessary, including but not limited to a manager, attorneys, accountants, engineers, construction and financial experts;

(6) cooperate with soil and water conservation districts to obtain agreements to carry out soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with federal assistance.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3414(16), (19) thru (21), (25), (26).

85-9-409. Participation in federal programs. A district organized under this chapter, by itself or in conjunction with others as a sponsoring organization, may participate in all federal programs, including but not limited to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 666), the federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 213), the federal Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and amendments to those acts.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 189, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3415.

85-9-410. Condemnation authorized. The district may exercise the right of eminent domain in the manner provided by the law to take private property for public use, with just compensation, where the taking is necessary for the purposes of the district. Water rights as such shall not be subject to such taking but may be taken as an incident to the condemnation of land to which such rights are appurtenant, where the taking of the land is the principal purpose of the condemnation.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3420.

85-9-411. Annual report of directors' activities. Before August 1 of each year, the directors shall send a written report of their activities during the previous fiscal year to the court and to the department. Reports shall be in the form and contain the information prescribed by the department.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 190, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3421.**

85-9-412 through 85-9-420 reserved.

85-9-421. Persons entitled to vote. (1) Only persons who are taxpayers upon and owners of real property located within the district and whose names appear upon the last completed assessment roll of some county within the district for state, county, and school district taxes are electors and shall be entitled to vote in elections, provided that:

(a) an elector need not reside within the district in order to vote;

(b) where a corporation owns taxable real property within the boundaries of the conservancy district, the authorized agent of such corporation shall be entitled to cast a vote on behalf of the corporation;

(c) where land is under contract of sale to a purchaser and the contract is recorded, only the purchaser shall have the right to vote;

(d) guardians, executors, administrators, and trustees of real property within the district shall be entitled to cast the vote for the owner of the land.

(2) When voting, an agent of a corporation or of co-owners or a guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, or purchaser under contract of sale may be required to show his authority by the judges of the election.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3423.**

85-9-422. Election procedures. The election procedures after organization will conform to the requirements of Title 13.

History: **En. Sec. 24, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3424; amd. Sec. 374, Ch. 571, L. 1979.**

Compiler's Comments

Transition. Sec. 404, Ch. 571, L. 1979, is a transition section, the text of which may be found in the compiler's comment to 13-1-101.

85-9-423. Repealed. Sec. 407, Ch. 571, L. 1979.

History: **En. Sec. 25, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3425.**

Part 5

Alteration of Districts

85-9-501. Merger of districts. (1) In case two or more districts have been organized in a territory which, in the opinion of the directors of each of the districts, should constitute but one district, the directors of the districts may petition the court for an order merging the districts into a single district. The petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for that county which has the largest portion of taxable valuation of property within the districts sought to be included, as shown by the tax rolls of the respective counties. The petition shall set forth facts showing that the purposes of this chapter would be served by the merging of the districts and that the merger would promote the economical execution of the purposes for which the districts were organized. A copy of the petition shall be filed with the department.

(2) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall by order fix a time and place of hearing, and the clerk shall give notice as specified in 85-9-103(9), as well as by mail to the directors of the districts which would be merged. The notice shall contain the purpose, time, and the place of the hearing.

(3) Upon the hearing, should the court find that the averments of the petition are true and that the districts or any of them could feasibly and profitably be merged, it shall order that the merger take place and the districts shall be merged into one district and proceed as such. The court shall designate the corporate name of the district, and further proceedings shall be taken as provided for in this chapter. The court shall by order appoint the directors of the district, who shall thereafter have powers and be subject to rules as are provided for directors in districts created in the first instance.

(4) Instead of organizing a new district from the constituent districts, the court may, in its discretion, direct that one or more of the districts described in the petition be included in another of the districts, which other shall continue under its original corporate name and organization, or the court may direct that the district or districts so absorbed shall be represented on the directors of the original districts, designating what members of the directors of the original district shall be retired from the new board and what members representing the included district or districts shall take their places.

(5) If the court receives a petition opposing the merger, signed by a majority of the electors of any of the concerned districts, the court shall not grant the order and shall dismiss the petition.

(6) Upon merger or inclusion, existing obligations shall remain exclusively with those who bore them prior to the merger or inclusion, except with the written consent, given prior to the merger or inclusion, of those who did not bear the obligations.

History: En. Sec. 38, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 192, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3438.

85-9-502. Annexation of property. To annex real property to the district, the procedure is the following:

(1) The directors shall petition the court.

(2) The petition shall:

(a) give a general description of the real property to be annexed sufficient to enable a person to determine if his property is in the proposed annexation;

(b) describe the benefits to accrue to the real property as a result of the annexation.

(3) The court shall:

(a) give notice and hold a hearing on the petition;

(b) upon good cause shown, order or deny the annexation.

History: En. Sec. 39, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3439.

85-9-503. Preannexation bonds. Real property annexed to a district shall not incur any liens by reason of bonds issued before annexation unless agreed to by the owners of the annexed property, in writing, prior to annexation.

History: En. Sec. 40, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3440.

85-9-504. Procedure to exclude lands. Any territory included within any district formed under the provisions of this chapter and not benefited in any manner by such district or its inclusion therein may be excluded therefrom. The procedure for exclusion consists of the following:

(1) A petition for exclusion shall be initiated by either the directors or the owner or owners of the land sought to be excluded.

(2) The petition shall give a description of the territory sought to be excluded sufficient to enable a person to determine if his property is in the proposed exclusion; shall set forth that such territory is not benefited in any manner by the district or its continued inclusion therein; and shall request that such territory be excluded from the district.

(3) When owners of property initiate the petition for exclusion, the petition shall be filed with the secretary of the district and shall be accompanied by a deposit of $100 to meet the costs incident to the process of exclusion. The unexpended balance of the deposit shall be returned to the petitioner.

(4) Upon the filing of such petition with the secretary of the district, the secretary shall duly call a meeting of the directors to consider the petition. The directors shall approve or disapprove of the merits of the petition. The secretary shall then file the petition, together with a copy of the action of the directors, with the court.

(5) The court shall give notice, hold a hearing, and issue an order either granting or denying the petition.

History: **En. Sec. 41, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3441.**

Part 6

Finance

85-9-601. Assessments. (1) To the extent that anticipated revenues from rates, fees, and other charges fixed pursuant to 85-9-407(1) will not be sufficient to meet the district's anticipated obligations for annual operation, maintenance, and replacement or depreciation of works or for payment of the interest and principal on bonded indebtedness, the directors may make an assessment of not more than 2 mills on all taxable real property in the district for the purpose of fully meeting such obligations.

(2) In addition to the assessment authorized by subsection (1), the directors may annually make an assessment of up to 3 mills on the taxable real property in the district to pay interest and principal on bonded indebtedness.

(3) The assessments are a lien upon each lot or parcel of land within the district to the extent of the assessment on each.

(4) All assessments have the same force and effect as other liens for taxes, and their collection shall be enforced in the way provided for enforcement of liens for county taxes. Assessments, if not paid, become delinquent at the same time as county taxes.

(5) Except as provided in 85-9-624, approval of the electors is not required for the making of these assessments.

History: **En. Sec. 16, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3416.**

85-9-602. Notice of public budget hearing. (1) The directors shall, prior to the first Monday in May of each year, give notice as provided in

85-9-103(9) of the intention to hold a public budget hearing. The notice shall include the date, time, place, and general agenda.

(2) At the hearing, the directors shall:

(a) review the present budget;

(b) present the budget for the next year;

(c) hear and consider protests from any elector;

(d) adopt the budget for the next year;

(e) set the assessment for the next year.

History: **En. Sec. 17, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3417.**

85-9-603. Directors to provide county officials with financial information. (1) Before the second Monday in July of each year, the directors shall provide the county assessor and treasurer with:

(a) the budget for the current fiscal year;

(b) a statement of the amount of special assessments to be collected for the districts;

(c) a listing of all real property within the district.

(2) If the district is located in more than one county, the directors shall provide this information to each of the county assessors and treasurers.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3418.**

85-9-604. Collection and investment of assessments. (1) The treasurer of each county in which the district is located shall collect special assessments at the same time and in the same way as county taxes.

(2) If the district is located in more than one county, all assessments collected shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the assessments were collected.

(3) The directors shall direct the county treasurer to invest any surplus district funds in saving or time deposits in a state or national bank insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or in direct obligations of the United States government payable within 180 days from the time of investment. All interest collected on the deposits or investments shall be credited to the fund from which the money was withdrawn. However, 5% of the interest shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3419.**

85-9-605 through 85-9-610 reserved.

85-9-611. Examination by department of administration. At least once each year the department of administration shall examine the financial records of each district and file a report of the examination with the department of natural resources and conservation and court. The department of administration shall collect a fee for the examination equal to that charged irrigation districts.

History: **En. Sec. 22, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 191, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 53, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3422; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of administration" for "department of community affairs" in two places.

Transfer of Function: Section 7, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The functions of the department of community affairs of auditing the accounts and financial transactions of political subdivisions and generally assisting political subdivisions in . . . 85-9-611 . . . are transferred to the department of administration."

85-9-612 through 85-9-620 reserved.

85-9-621. Issuance of bonds — term and multipurpose bonds. A district may issue bonds payable from revenues, assessments, or both, or the district may use other financing as provided by this chapter for the cost of works. Bonds issued shall be for a maximum term of not to exceed 40 years. Bonds for more than one purpose may be sold as a single issue.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 100, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 234, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3426.

85-9-622. Issuance of bonds — determination of amount. In determining the amount of bonds to be issued, the directors may include:

(1) all costs of works;

(2) all costs and estimated costs of issuance of the bonds;

(3) interest which they estimate will accrue on money borrowed during the construction period and for 6 months after the period.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3427.

85-9-623. Issuance of bonds — resolution and election. When the directors find it necessary to issue bonds, the directors shall:

(1) pass a resolution which includes:

(a) the purpose or purposes for which the bonds will be issued;

(b) the maximum amount and term of the bonds;

(c) the maximum interest rate the bonds will bear;

(d) whether the bonds will be repaid from revenues, assessments, or both;

(2) give notice as provided in 85-9-103(9) which shall include the resolution adopted by the directors, location of polling places, and hours when the polls will be open;

(3) hold an election as provided by 85-9-422.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3428.

85-9-624. Issuance of bonds — approval and assessments. (1) For a bond issue to be approved, 40% of the qualified electors must vote thereon and 60% of those voting must approve the issue.

(2) Approval of the bond issue shall authorize the directors to make assessments necessary to pay the principal and interest on bonds issued, as provided in 85-9-601.

(3) The directors shall enter the results of the election in their records.

(4) If otherwise fairly conducted, no irregularities or informalities shall invalidate the election.

(5) Bonds for more than one purpose may be submitted to the electors as a single proposition.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3429.

85-9-625. Issuance of bonds — details of sale. (1) If a bond issue is approved, the directors shall by resolution provide for the form and execution of the bonds and for issuance of all or any part of the bonds. After adequate notice that sealed proposals will be received, the directors may award the purchase of all or a part of the issue to the best bidder or bidders and may sell at private sale any or all bonds not sold on bids.

(2) The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest to date of delivery, and all bidders must state the lowest rate of

interest at which they will purchase the bonds at par. The board shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids and to sell the said bonds at private sale.

History: **En. Sec. 30, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3430.**

85-9-626. Tax exempt status. Bonds issued under this chapter have the same force, value, and use as bonds issued by a municipality and are exempt from taxation as property within the state of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 31, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3431.**

85-9-627. Interim receipts — negotiability. Pending preparation of the bonds sold under this chapter, receipts or certificates may be issued to purchasers in the form and with provisions as determined by the directors. Bonds and interim receipts or certificates are fully negotiable as provided by the Uniform Commerical Code—Investment Securities.

History: **En. Sec. 32, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3432.**

85-9-628. Bond registration — copy to county. (1) When duly executed, all bonds issued under this chapter shall be registered by the county treasurer of the county in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the district is located. They shall be registered in a book provided for that purpose before being delivered to the purchaser.

(2) The registration shall show:

(a) the number and amount of each bond;

(b) the date of issue and date redeemable;

(c) the name of the purchaser;

(d) the amount and due date of all payments required on the bonds.

(3) The directors shall provide the county treasurer with an unsigned and canceled printed copy of each issue of bonds of the district. The copy shall be preserved in his office.

History: **En. Sec. 33, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3433.**

85-9-629. Disposition and investment of sale proceeds. (1) Proceeds from the sales of bonds shall be deposited with the county in which the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the district is located.

(2) The county treasurer shall place the proceeds of the bond sale to the credit of the district. The proceeds shall be paid by the county treasurer on written order of the directors. Proceeds shall only be spent for the purposes for which the bonds were issued.

(3) The directors shall instruct the county treasurer to deposit any part of the proceeds which is not immediately needed for the purpose for which the bonds were issued in a saving or time deposit in a state or national bank insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or to invest in direct obligations of the United States government. The obligations shall be payable within not to exceed 180 days from the time of deposit or investment.

History: **En. Sec. 34, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3434.**

85-9-630. Refunding bonds. (1) Refunding bonds may be issued in the same way as any other bonds authorized by this chapter.

(2) All bonds, original issue or refunding issue, shall be redeemable when one-half of the term or 10 years of the term for which they were issued,

whichever may be the less, has expired. Redemption may be made on any interest due date of any bond prior to its maturity after the bond shall be subject to redemption as herein provided. The right of redemption, as herein provided, must be stated on the face of each bond.

History: En. Sec. 35, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3435.

85-9-631. Bond retirement fund. Revenue, assessment, and other funds on hand, including reserves pledged for the payment and security of outstanding bonds, may be deposited in a fund created for the retirement of bonds and may be invested and disbursed as provided by this chapter, to the extent consistent with the resolution authorizing the outstanding bonds.

History: En. Sec. 36, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3436.

85-9-632. Revolving funds. (1) The directors by resolution may establish revolving funds to finance, on a reimbursable basis:

(a) construction, purchase, lease, and operation of revenue-producing works;

(b) contracts to provide services or facilities.

(2) Money in the revolving fund shall not be spent for any purposes other than those specified in the resolution. However, excess money may be transferred to any sinking and interest fund of the district.

(3) The county treasurer of the county having the largest portion of the taxable valuation of real property of the district shall maintain a separate account for each revolving fund of the district, and all money collected under the resolution shall be deposited with the county treasurer.

History: En. Sec. 37, Ch. 100, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3437.

CHAPTERS 10 THROUGH 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15

DAMS AND RESERVOIRS

Part 1 — Construction

Section
85-15-101. Dams and reservoirs — how constructed.
85-15-102. Construction in a secure manner.
85-15-103. Jurisdiction of department of natural resources.
85-15-104. Exemption of federal structures.

Part 2 — Complaints

85-15-201. Filling of unsafe reservoir — complaint.
85-15-202. Examination and report — subsequent actions.
85-15-203. Issues and trial.
85-15-204. Judgment.
85-15-205. New trial and appeal.
85-15-206. Withdrawal of water pending an appeal.

Part 3 — County Actions and Penalties

85-15-301. Appointment of experts by county commissioners.
85-15-302. Compensation of experts.
85-15-303. Duty of board when complaint filed.
85-15-304. Penalties.

Part 1

Construction

85-15-101. Dams and reservoirs — how constructed. No person must fill or procure to be filled with water any reservoir which is not so thoroughly and substantially constructed as to safely hold any water that may be turned therein.

History: En. Sec. 2138, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2658, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2658, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-701.

85-15-102. Construction in a secure manner. (1) A person, association, or corporation may not construct or cause to be constructed a dam, dike, or reservoir for the purpose of accumulating, storing, appropriating, or diverting any of the waters of this state, except in a thorough, secure, and substantial manner.

(2) The department of natural resources and conservation may at any time on its own motion, and it shall, upon complaint on oath being made to the department by three or more persons residing or having property in such location that their homes or property would be in danger of destruction or damage in event of flood occurring on account of the breaking of any dam, dike, or reservoir within the state and that they have reason to believe said dam, dike, or reservoir is in an unsafe condition or that it is diverting or is being filled with water to such an extent as to render it unsafe, immediately examine or cause to be examined the dam, dike, or reservoir. If, upon the examination, the department finds that the dam, dike, or reservoir is unsafe or is diverting or is being filled with water to such an extent as to render it unsafe, it shall notify the county attorney of the county in which the dam, dike, or reservoir is located, setting forth its findings, and the county attorney shall immediately take the necessary steps to abate the danger and make the structure safe.

(3) If either party is dissatisfied with the findings of the department, it may appeal to the district court of the district wherein the dam, dike, or reservoir is located, and the court shall hear and determine the matter at the earliest practical time, subject to the right of either party to appeal as in other civil cases; however, the judgment of the department shall control until the final determination of the case.

History: En. Sec. 2139, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 168, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 2659, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2659, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 370, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 335, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-702.

85-15-103. Jurisdiction of department of natural resources. Jurisdiction of the department under 85-15-102 applies to any dam, dike, or reservoir which does or will impound or divert water and which:

(1) has or will have an impounding capacity at maximum water storage elevation of 50 acre-feet or more; or

(2) is 25 feet or more in height from the natural bed of the stream or watercourse measured at the downstream toe of the dam or dike or from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the dam or dike, if it is not across a stream channel or watercourse, to the maximum storage elevation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 370, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 335, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-702.1.

85-15-104. Exemption of federal structures. The provisions of 85-15-102 and 85-15-103 shall not apply to dams, dikes, and reservoirs which are subject to federal power commission inspections under federal laws.

History: En. 89-702.2 by Sec. 3, Ch. 335, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-702.2.

Part 2

Complaints

85-15-201. Filling of unsafe reservoir — complaint. Upon complaint, on oath made by any person or persons and filed in the district court, that a person, association, or corporation is filling or proposing to fill with water a reservoir or has filled or gathered water in a reservoir and that life and property are thereby endangered, the judge must appoint three disinterested persons, at least one of whom must be a resident of the county in which the dam or reservoir is situated and one of whom must be a competent and experienced civil or hydraulic engineer, each of whom must take an oath that he will examine the dam and reservoir to determine as to its security to the best of his ability.

History: En. Sec. 2140, Rev. C. 1907; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 168, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 2660, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2660, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-703.

85-15-202. Examination and report — subsequent actions. (1) It is the duty of the persons so appointed to make a thorough examination of the dam or reservoir. If, upon examination, they find that persons or property are endangered by reason of the dam or reservoir and it is not secure against the pressure of the water confined therein or the water that may be confined therein or against rains and freshets that may occur and if they find that the same is secure against the occurrence of the casualties mentioned or any of them, they must make a report in writing to the judge, which must be entered of record as a proceeding in court.

(2) If, upon such examination as to the safety of such reservoir, they consider such reservoir insufficient and insecure, they must further inquire whether the danger to be apprehended is imminent, and if they are of the opinion that such danger is imminent and that destruction of life or property may result from delay, it is their duty forthwith to draw from such reservoir the waters therein or so much thereof as will insure safety, and they must make return of their action to the judge. In the discharge of such duties, the persons so acting are peace officers.

(3) If, upon examination, they are of opinion that such dam or reservoir is insecure and insufficient but that the danger therefrom is not immediate or imminent, they must so state in their report to the judge. The judge must

thereupon cause a copy of the report to be served on the owner or person in charge thereof, with a notice requiring him to make the same secure or to draw the water therefrom without delay. Unless such order is complied with after hearing, the judge may order the sheriff to draw from said dam or reservoir the waters thereof.

History: **En. Secs. 2141, 2142, 2143, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Secs. 2661, 2662, 2663, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Secs. 2661, 2662, 2663, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-704, 89-705, 89-706.**

85-15-203. Issues and trial. The owner of the dam or reservoir may answer the complaint, and an issue may be joined at the hearing. The question of the security and sufficiency of the dam or reservoir may be tried before the court or jury as in other cases.

History: **En. Sec. 2144, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2664, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2664, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-707.**

85-15-204. Judgment. If the jury finds the dam or reservoir insufficient or insecure, judgment must be entered thereon, declaring such dam or reservoir a nuisance and that all the water be drawn therefrom. Costs may be taxed as in other cases to the losing party.

History: **En. Sec. 2145, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2665, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2665, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-708.**

85-15-205. New trial and appeal. Any party to the proceedings may move for a new trial and appeal as in other cases.

History: **En. Sec. 2146, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2666, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2666, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-709.**

85-15-206. Withdrawal of water pending an appeal. The judge may, after the verdict of the jury and pending an appeal, order that the water be drawn from the reservoir so as to make the same secure and safe until the final determination of the proceedings.

History: **En. Sec. 2147, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2667, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2667, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-710.**

Part 3

County Actions and Penalties

85-15-301. Appointment of experts by county commissioners. Whenever any person is constructing a dam or reservoir and complaint is made to the board of county commissioners that the same is being built in an insecure and unsafe manner and dangerous to life or property or that when constructed will be insecure and dangerous, it is the duty of the board to appoint three experts under whose supervision the dam or reservoir must be constructed. Such reservoir must not be filled with water, nor shall any water be allowed to flow therein, until the owner thereof has filed, in the office of the county clerk, a certificate, signed by a majority of the persons so appointed, to the effect that such dam or reservoir is constructed in a proper manner and is safe and secure.

History: **En. Sec. 2148, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2668, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2668, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-711.**

85-15-302. Compensation of experts. The persons acting as experts are entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed by the board and paid by the owners of the dam or reservoir.

History: En. Sec. 2149, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2669, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2669, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-712.

85-15-303. Duty of board when complaint filed. Whenever such complaint is made to the board of commissioners, it is the duty of the board, in case such dam or reservoir is not being constructed in a safe and secure manner, to proceed against the owner or persons constructing the same in the manner provided for in this chapter, and any person may file a complaint and proceed against any such owner of or person constructing such dam or reservoir, as provided in this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 2150, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2670, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2670, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-713.

85-15-304. Penalties. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter is punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both. If death ensues by reason of any of the acts prohibited by this chapter, the person guilty of the same may be convicted of homicide.

History: En. Sec. 2151, Rev. C. 1907; re-en. Sec. 2671, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 2671, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 64, Ch. 359, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-714.

CHAPTER 16

WHARVES AND DOCKS

Part 1 — Wharves and Docks

Section
85-16-101. Who may build wharves and docks.
85-16-102. Public use of wharves and docks.
85-16-103. Revocation of license.
85-16-104. Land under navigable water.
85-16-105. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1979.

Part 1

Wharves and Docks

85-16-101. Who may build wharves and docks. Any person or persons owning land bordering upon any of the navigable waters within the state are granted a license and permit to build docks and wharves over, across, and upon the lands under water belonging to the state. Such docks and wharves shall be extended out into such navigable water such distance only as may be necessary to permit all boats, steamboats, and vessels to safely land thereat and discharge and take on their cargoes and passengers.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1605, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1605, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-601.

85-16-102. Public use of wharves and docks. All docks and wharves built on any of the navigable waters of the state shall be public docks and wharves, and all boats, vessels, and steamboats plying such navigable waters shall have a right to land thereat and take on and discharge their cargoes and passengers thereon. The owner of such dock or wharf shall have the right to charge and collect from the owner or owners of such boat, steamboat, or vessel a reasonable compensation therefor.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1606, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1606, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-602.

85-16-103. Revocation of license. The license granted in 85-16-101 to build docks and wharves over and upon the lands under the navigable waters of this state conveys no title in such lands, and such license may be revoked by the state of Montana at any time.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1607, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1607, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-603.

85-16-104. Land under navigable water. By the term "land under water" is meant all land under any navigable waters of this state extending from high-water mark, or from the meander line where the shores of lakes or streams have been meandered, to the lake or stream.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1608, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1608, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 89-604.

85-16-105. Repealed. Sec. 1, Ch. 164, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 38, L. 1909; re-en. Sec. 1609, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 1609, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 315, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-605.

CHAPTERS 17 THROUGH 19

RESERVED

CHAPTER 20

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT

Part 1 — Yellowstone River Compact

Section
85-20-101. Approval of compact.
85-20-102. Purpose of the chapter.
85-20-103. Definitions.
85-20-104. Filing written statement with department.
85-20-105. Duty to install measuring devices.
85-20-106. Duty to measure water.
85-20-107. Status of prior rights.
85-20-108. Domestic and stock uses exempted.
85-20-109. Board of natural resources and conservation to make rules.
85-20-110. Application to adjudicated and nonadjudicated waters.
85-20-111. Department to make record available.
85-20-112. Services of county attorneys.
85-20-113. Penalty.
Sections 85-20-114 through 85-20-120 reserved.
85-20-121. Yellowstone compact obligations unimpaired.

Part 1

Yellowstone River Compact

85-20-101. Approval of compact. The legislative assembly of the state of Montana hereby approves and ratifies the compact designated as the "Yellowstone River Compact", dated at the city of Billings, state of Montana, on the 8th of December, 1950, signed by Fred E. Buck, A.W. Bradshaw, H.W. Bunston, John Herzog, John M. Jarussi, Ashton Jones, Chris Josephson, A. Wallace Kingsbury, P.F. Leonard, Walter M. McLaughlin, Dave M. Manning, Joseph Muggli, Chester E. Onstad, Ed F. Parriott, R.R. Renne, and Keith W. Trout, as state representatives of the state of Montana on a compact commission between the states of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming, which compact is as follows:

YELLOWSTONE RIVER COMPACT

The state of Montana, the state of North Dakota, and the state of Wyoming, being moved by consideration of interstate comity and desiring to remove all causes of present and future controversy between said states and between persons in one and persons in another with respect to the waters of the Yellowstone River and its tributaries, other than waters within or waters which contribute to the flow of streams within the Yellowstone National Park, and desiring to provide for an equitable division and apportionment of such waters and to encourage the beneficial development and use thereof, acknowledging that in future projects or programs for the regulation, control, and use of water in the Yellowstone River basin the great importance of water for irrigation in the signatory states shall be recognized, have resolved to conclude a compact as authorized under the act of congress of the United States of America, approved June 2, 1949 (Public Law 83, 81st congress, First Session), for the attainment of these purposes and to that end, through their respective governments, have named as their respective commissioners:

For the state of Montana:
Fred E. Buck
A. W. Bradshaw
H. W. Bunston
John Herzog
John M. Jarussi
Ashton Jones
Chris Josephson
A. Wallace Kingsbury
P. F. Leonard
Walter M. McLaughlin
Dave M. Manning
Joseph Muggli
Chester E. Onstad
Ed F. Parriott
R. R. Renne
Keith W. Trout
For the state of North Dakota:
I. A. Acker

Einar H. Dahl
J. J. Walsh
For the state of Wyoming:
L. C. Bishop
Earl T. Bower
J. Harold Cash
Ben F. Cochrane
Ernest J. Goppert
Richard L. Greene
E. C. Gwillim
E. J. Johnson
Lee E. Keith
N. V. Kurtz
Harry L. Littlefield
R. E. McNally
Will G. Metz
Mark N. Partridge
Alonzo R. Shreve
Charles M. Smith
Leonard F. Thornton
M. B. Walker

who, after negotiations participated in by R. J. Newell, appointed as the representative of the United States of America, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Article I

A. Where the name of a state is used in this compact, as a party thereto, it shall be construed to include the individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, districts, administrative departments, bureaus, political subdivisions, agencies, persons, permittees, appropriators, and all others using, claiming, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of the waters of the Yellowstone River system under the authority of said state.

B. Any individual, corporation, partnership, association, district, administrative department, bureau, political subdivision, agency, person, permittee, or appropriator authorized by or under the laws of a signatory state and all others using, claiming, or in any manner asserting any right to the use of the waters of the Yellowstone River system under the authority of said state shall be subject to the terms of this compact. Where the singular is used in this article, it shall be construed to include the plural.

Article II

A. The state of Montana, the state of North Dakota, and the state of Wyoming are hereinafter designated as "Montana", "North Dakota", and "Wyoming", respectively.

B. The terms "commission" and "Yellowstone River Compact commission" mean the agency created as provided herein for the administration of this compact.

C. The term "Yellowstone River basin" means areas in Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota drained by the Yellowstone River and its tributaries and includes the area in Montana known as lake basin but excludes those lands lying within Yellowstone National Park.

D. The term "Yellowstone River system" means the Yellowstone River and all of its tributaries, including springs and swamps, from their sources to the mouth of the Yellowstone River near Buford, North Dakota, except those portions thereof which are within or contribute to the flow of streams within the Yellowstone National Park.

E. The term "tributary" means any stream which in a natural state contributes to the flow of the Yellowstone River, including interstate tributaries and tributaries thereof but excluding those which are within or contribute to the flow of streams within the Yellowstone National Park.

F. The term "interstate tributaries" means the Clarks Fork; Yellowstone River; the Big Horn River (except Little Big Horn River); the Tongue River; and the Powder River, whose confluences with the Yellowstone River are respectively at or near the city (or town) of Laurel, Big Horn, Miles City, and Terry, all in the state of Montana.

G. The terms "divert" and "diversion" mean the taking or removing of water from the Yellowstone River or any tributary thereof when the water so taken or removed is not returned directly into the channel of the Yellowstone River or of the tributary from which it is taken.

H. The term "beneficial use" is herein defined to be that use by which the water supply of a drainage basin is depleted when usefully employed by the activities of man.

I. The term "domestic use" shall mean the use of water by an individual or by a family unit or household for drinking, cooking, laundering, sanitation, and other personal comforts and necessities and for the irrigation of a family garden or orchard not exceeding one-half acre in area.

J. The term "stock water use" shall mean the use of water for livestock and poultry.

Article III

A. It is considered that no commission or administrative body is necessary to administer this compact or divide the waters of the Yellowstone River basin as between the states of Montana and North Dakota. The provisions of this compact, as between the states of Wyoming and Montana, shall be administered by a commission composed of one representative from the state of Wyoming and one representative from the state of Montana, to be selected by the governors of said states as such states may choose, and one representative selected by the director of the United States geological survey or whatever federal agency may succeed to the functions and duties of that agency, to be appointed by him at the request of the states to sit with the commission and who shall, when present, act as chairman of the commission without vote, except as herein provided.

B. The salaries and necessary expenses of each state representative shall be paid by the respective state; all other expenses incident to the administration of this compact not borne by the United States shall be allocated to and borne one-half by the state of Wyoming and one-half by the state of Montana.

C. In addition to other powers and duties herein conferred upon the commission and the members thereof, the jurisdiction of the commission shall include the collection, correlation, and presentation of factual data, the maintenance of records having a bearing upon the administration of this compact, and recommendations to such states upon matters connected with the administration of this compact, and the commission may employ such services and make such expenditures as reasonable and necessary within the limit of funds provided for that purpose by the respective states and shall compile a report for each year ending September 30 and transmit it to the governors of the signatory states on or before December 31 of each year.

D. The secretary of the army; the secretary of the interior; the secretary of agriculture; the chairman, federal power commission; the secretary of commerce, or comparable officers of whatever federal agencies may succeed to the functions and duties of these agencies and such other federal officers and officers of appropriate agencies of the signatory states having services or data useful or necessary to the compact commission shall cooperate, ex officio, with the commission in the execution of its duty in the collection, correlation, and publication of records and data necessary for the proper administration of the compact; and these officers may perform such other services related to the compact as may be mutually agreed upon with the commission.

E. The commission shall have power to formulate rules and regulations and to perform any act which it may find necessary to carry out the provisions of this compact and to amend such rules and regulations. All such rules and regulations shall be filed in the office of the state engineer of each of the signatory states for public inspection.

F. In case of the failure of the representatives of Wyoming and Montana to unanimously agree on any matter necessary to the proper administration of this compact, then the member selected by the director of the United States geological survey shall have the right to vote upon the matters in disagreement and such points of disagreement shall then be decided by a majority vote of the representatives of the states of Wyoming and Montana and said member selected by the director of the United States geological survey, each being entitled to one vote.

G. The commission herein authorized shall have power to sue and be sued in its official capacity in any federal court of the signatory states and may adopt and use an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

Article IV

The commission shall itself or in conjunction with other responsible agencies cause to be established, maintained, and operated such suitable water gauging and evaporation stations as it finds necessary in connection with its duties.

Article V

A. Appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of the water of the Yellowstone River system existing in each signatory state as of January 1, 1950, shall continue to be enjoyed in accordance with the laws governing the acquisition and use of water under the doctrine of appropriation.

B. Of the unused and unappropriated waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River as of January 1, 1950, there is allocated to each signatory state such quantity of that water as shall be necessary to provide supplemental water supplies for the rights described in paragraph A of this Article V, such supplemental rights to be acquired and enjoyed in accordance with the laws governing the acquisition and use of water under the doctrine of appropriation, and the remainder of the unused and unappropriated water is allocated to each state for storage or direct diversions for beneficial use on new lands or for other purposes as follows:

1. Clarks Fork, Yellowstone River
    a. to Wyoming 60%
       to Montana 40%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from Clarks Fork above Rock Creek.
2. Big Horn River (exclusive of Little Big Horn River)
    a. to Wyoming 80%
       to Montana 20%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from the Big Horn River above its junction with the Yellowstone River, and the inflow of the Little Big Horn River shall be excluded from the quantity of water subject to allocation.
3. Tongue River
    a. to Wyoming 40%
       to Montana 60%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from the Tongue River above its junction with the Yellowstone River.
4. Powder River (including the Little Powder River)
    a. to Wyoming 42%
       to Montana 58%
    b. The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion from the Powder River above its junction with the Yellowstone River.

C. The quantity of water subject to the percentage allocations in paragraph B 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Article V shall be determined on an annual water year basis measured from October 1 of any year through September 30 of the succeeding year. The quantity to which the percentage factors shall be applied through a given date in any water year shall be, in acre-feet, equal to the algebraic sum of:

1. the total diversions, in acre-feet, above the point of measurement, for irrigation, municipal, and industrial uses in Wyoming and Montana developed after January 1, 1950, during the period from October 1 to that given date;

2. the net change in storage, in acre-feet, in all reservoirs in Wyoming and Montana above the point of measurement completed subsequent to January 1, 1950, during the period from October 1 to that given date;

3. the net change in storage, in acre-feet, in existing reservoirs in Wyoming and Montana above the point of measurement, which is used for irrigation, municipal, and industrial purposes developed after January 1, 1950, during the period October 1 to that given date;

4. the quantity of water, in acre-feet, that passed the point of measurement in the stream during the period from October 1 to that given date.

D. All existing rights to the beneficial use of waters of the Yellowstone River in the states of Montana and North Dakota below Intake, Montana, valid under the laws of these states as of January 1, 1950, are hereby recognized and shall be and remain unimpaired by this compact. During the period May 1 to September 30, inclusive, of each year, lands within Montana and North Dakota shall be entitled to the beneficial use of the flow of waters of the Yellowstone River below Intake, Montana, on a proportionate basis of acreage irrigated. Waters of tributary streams having their origin in either Montana or North Dakota, situated entirely in said respective states and flowing into the Yellowstone River below Intake, Montana, are allotted to the respective states in which situated.

E. There are hereby excluded from the provisions of this compact:

1. existing and future domestic and stock water uses of water, provided that the capacity of any reservoir for stock water so excluded shall not exceed 20 acre-feet;

2. devices and facilities for the control and regulation of surface waters.

F. From time to time the commission shall reexamine the allocations herein made and upon unanimous agreement may recommend modifications therein as are fair, just, and equitable, giving consideration among other factors to:

priorities of water rights;
acreage irrigated;
acreage irrigable under existing works; and
potentially irrigable lands.

Article VI

Nothing contained in this compact shall be so construed or interpreted as to affect adversely any rights to the use of the waters of Yellowstone River and its tributaries owned by or for Indians, Indian tribes, and their reservations.

Article VII

A. A lower signatory state shall have the right, by compliance with the laws of an upper signatory state, except as to legislative consent, to file application for and receive permits to appropriate and use any waters in the Yellowstone River system not specifically apportioned to or appropriated by such upper state as provided in Article V; and to construct or participate in the construction and use of any dam, storage reservoir, or diversion works in such upper state for the purpose of conserving and regulating water that may be apportioned to or appropriated by the lower state. Provided, that such right is subject to the rights of the upper state to control, regulate, and use the water apportioned to and appropriated by it. And provided further, that should an upper state elect, it may share in the use of any such facilities constructed by a lower state to the extent of its reasonable needs upon assuming or guaranteeing payment of its proportionate share of the cost of the construction, operation, and maintenance. This provision shall apply with equal force and effect to an upper state in the circumstance of the necessity of the acquisition of rights by an upper state in a lower state.

B. Each claim hereafter initiated for an appropriation of water in one signatory state for use in another signatory state shall be filed in the office of the state engineer of the signatory state in which the water is to be diverted, and a duplicate copy of the application or notice shall be filed in the office of the state engineer of the signatory state in which the water is to be used.

C. Appropriations may hereafter be adjudicated in the state in which the water is diverted, and where a portion or all of the lands irrigated are in another signatory state, such adjudications shall be confirmed in that state by the proper authority. Each adjudication is to conform with the laws of the state where the water is diverted and shall be recorded in the county and state where the water is used.

D. The use of water allocated under Article V of this compact for projects constructed after the date of this compact by the United States of America or any of its agencies or instrumentalities shall be charged as a use by the state in which the use is made. Provided, that such use incident to the diversion, impounding, or conveyance of water in one state for use in another shall be charged to such latter state.

Article VIII

A lower signatory state shall have the right to acquire in an upper state by purchase or through exercise of the power of eminent domain such lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the construction, operation, and maintenance of pumping plants, storage reservoirs, canals, conduits, and appurtenant works as may be required for the enjoyment of the privileges granted herein to such lower state. This provision shall apply with equal force and effect to an upper state in the circumstance of the necessity of the acquisition of rights by an upper state in a lower state.

Article IX

Should any facilities be constructed by a lower signatory state in an upper signatory state under the provisions of Article VII, the construction, operation, repairs, and replacements of such facilities shall be subject to the laws of the upper state. This provision shall apply with equal force and effect to an upper state in the circumstance of the necessity of the acquisition of rights by an upper state in a lower state.

Article X

No water shall be diverted from the Yellowstone River basin without the unanimous consent of all the signatory states. In the event water from another river basin shall be imported into the Yellowstone River basin or transferred from one tributary basin to another by the United States of America, Montana, North Dakota, or Wyoming or any of them jointly, the state having the right to the use of such water shall be given proper credit therefor in determining its share of the water apportioned in accordance with Article V herein.

Article XI

The provisions of this compact shall remain in full force and effect until amended in the same manner as it is required to be ratified to become operative as provided in Article XV.

Article XII

This compact may be terminated at any time by unanimous consent of the signatory states, and upon such termination all rights then established hereunder shall continue unimpaired.

Article XIII

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or prevent any state from instituting or maintaining any action or proceeding, legal or equitable, in any federal court or the United States supreme court, for the protection of any right under this compact or the enforcement of any of its provisions.

Article XIV

The physical and other conditions characteristic of the Yellowstone River and peculiar to the territory drained and served thereby and to the development thereof have actuated the signatory states in the consummation of this compact, and none of them, or the United States of America by its consent and approval, concedes thereby the establishment of any general principle or precedent with respect to other interstate streams.

Article XV

This compact shall become operative when approved by the legislature of each of the signatory states and consented to and approved by the congress of the United States.

Article XVI

Nothing in this compact shall be deemed:

(a) to impair or affect the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the United States of America in or over the area of waters affected by such compact, any rights or powers of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities in and to the use of the waters of the Yellowstone River basin or its capacity to acquire rights in and to the use of said waters;

(b) to subject any property of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities to taxation by any state or subdivision thereof or to create an obligation on the part of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities, by reason of the acquisition, construction, or operation of any property or works of whatsoever kind, to make any payments to any state or political subdivison thereof, state agency, municipality, or entity whatsoever in reimbursement for the loss of taxes;

(c) to subject any property of the United States of America, its agencies, or instrumentalities to the laws of any state to an extent other than the extent to which these laws would apply without regard to the compact.

Article XVII

Should a court of competent jurisdiction hold any part of this compact to be contrary to the constitution of any signatory state or of the United States of America, all other severable provisions of this compact shall continue in full force and effect.

Article XVIII

No sentence, phrase, or clause in this compact or in any provision thereof shall be construed or interpreted to divest any signatory state or any of the agencies or officers of such states of the jurisdiction of the water of each state as apportioned in this compact.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the commissioners have signed this compact in quadruplicate original, one of which shall be filed in the archives of the department of state of the United States of America and shall be deemed the authoritative original, and of which a duly certified copy shall be forwarded to the governor of each signatory state.

Done at the city of Billings in the state of Montana, this 8th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Commissioners for the state of Montana:

Fred E. Buck /S/Fred E. Buck

A. W. Bradshaw	/S/A. W. Bradshaw
H. W. Bunston	/S/H. W. Bunston
John Herzog	/S/John Herzog
John M. Jarussi	/S/John M. Jarussi
Ashton Jones	/S/Ashton Jones
Chris Josephson	/S/Chris Josephson
A. Wallace Kingsbury	/S/A. Wallace Kingsbury
P. F. Leonard	/S/P. F. Leonard
Walter M. McLaughlin	/S/Walter M. McLaughlin
Dave M. Manning	/S/Dave M. Manning
Joseph Muggli	/S/Joseph Muggli
Chester E. Onstad	/S/Chester E. Onstad
Ed F. Parriott	/S/Ed F. Parriott
R. R. Renne	/S/R. R. Renne
Keith W. Trout	/S/Keith W. Trout

Commissioners for the state of North Dakota:

I. A. Acker	/S/I. A. Acker
Einar H. Dahl	/S/Einar H. Dahl
J. J. Walsh	/S/J. J.Walsh

Commissioners for the state of Wyoming:

L. C. Bishop	/S/L. C. Bishop
Earl T. Bower	/S/Earl T. Bower
J. Harold Cash	/S/J. Harold Cash
Ben F. Cochrane	/S/Ben F. Cochrane
Ernest J. Goppert	/S/Ernest J. Goppert
Richard L. Greene	/S/Richard L. Greene
E. C. Gwillim	/S/E. C. Gwillim
E. J. Johnson	/S/E. J. Johnson
Lee K. Keith	/S/Lee K. Keith
N. V. Kurtz	/S/N. V. Kurtz
Harry L. Littlefield	/S/Harry L. Littlefield
R. E. McNally	/S/R. E. McNally
Will G. Metz	/S/Will G. Metz
Mark N. Partridge	/S/Mark N. Partridge
Alonzo R. Shreve	/S/Alonzo R. Shreve
Charles M. Smith	/S/Charles M. Smith
Leonard F. Thornton	/S/Leonard F. Thornton
M. B. Walker	/S/M. B. Walker

I have participated in the negotiation of this compact and intend to report favorably thereon to the congress of the United States.

/S/ R. J. Newell
R. J. Newell,
Representative of the
United States of America.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 39, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 89-903.

Compiler's Comments

Commissioner correction. The Code Commissioner, 1979, has restored the numbering system and paragraph nomenclature used in the Yellowstone River Compact to avoid confusion with the compact as adopted by the other signatory states and the United States.

85-20-102. Purpose of the chapter. Under the provisions of the Yellowstone River Compact (Chapter 39, Laws of Montana 1951), all appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of the waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River existing in each signatory state as of January 1, 1950, have been recognized and shall continue to be enjoyed in accordance with the laws governing the acquisition and use of water under the doctrine of appropriation. All appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of the waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River acquired after January 1, 1950, are subject to distribution in the states of Montana and Wyoming in accordance to the percentages in the different basins as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of Article V of said compact. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the means to determine the various appropriative rights to the beneficial uses of water of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River acquired after January 1, 1950, and the quantity of water diverted and used by each such appropriator during each year, to enable the state of Montana and the Yellowstone River Compact commission to comply with and to administer the percentage allocations as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of Article V of said compact.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-905.**

85-20-103. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this chapter the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 33.

(2) "Divert" and "diversion" mean the taking or removing of water from any interstate tributary or any tributary thereof, when the water so taken or removed is not returned directly into the channel of the interstate tributary or of the tributary thereof from which it is taken.

(3) "Domestic use" means the use of water by an individual or by a family unit or household for drinking, cooking, laundering, sanitation, and other personal comforts and necessities and for the irrigation of a family garden or orchard not exceeding one-half acre in area.

(4) "Interstate tributaries" or "interstate tributary" means the following described rivers which contribute to the flow of the Yellowstone River in the state of Montana, including all tributaries thereof: the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River; the Big Horn River (except the Little Big Horn River); the Tongue River; and the Powder River, whose confluences with the Yellowstone River are respectively at or near the city (or town) of Laurel, Big Horn, Miles City, and Terry, all in the state of Montana.

(5) "Person" means any person, corporation, partnership, association, municipal corporation, agency, and all others authorized by the laws of the state to appropriate water for beneficial uses.

(6) "Stock water use" means the use of water for livestock and poultry.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 156, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-906.**

85-20-104. Filing written statement with department. (1) Any person claiming an appropriative right to the use of any water of any interstate tributary, which right was acquired after January 1, 1950, shall, within 60 days after February 25, 1953, or before he diverts any water, file with the department at its office in Helena, Montana, a written statement containing the following information:

(a) the name of the claimant and his address;

(b) date of appropriation or the date when the water was first applied to a beneficial use;

(c) the quantity of water claimed;

(d) the name of the stream, river, or other source of water from which the diversion is made, if it has a name, and if it does not, a description identifying the same;

(e) the purpose for which the water is claimed and the place of intended use;

(f) the means of diversion;

(g) whether or not a weir or other device for measuring the water intended to be diverted has been installed in his ditch or other means of diversion;

(h) if a notice of appropriation was filed with the county clerk and recorder, the name of the county where it was filed;

(i) whether the appropriation was made from an adjudicated or nonadjudicated stream, river, or other source of water.

(2) The written statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant or someone in his behalf. The affidavit must state that the matters and facts contained in the written statement are true.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 157, Ch. 253, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-907.

85-20-105. Duty to install measuring devices. Any person claiming an appropriative right to use any waters of any interstate tributary of the Yellowstone River, which right was acquired subsequently to January 1, 1950, shall, after February 25, 1953, and before he diverts any such water, install in his ditch or other means of diversion a weir or other measuring device so that all of the water to be diverted by him can be accurately measured. The installation of a weir or other measuring device is subject to the approval of the department, and if in its judgment such weir or other measuring device or the installation of the same is defective so that the water cannot be accurately measured, it may order the installation of an accurate measuring device. The claimant shall not divert any water until he complies with such order.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 158, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-908.

85-20-106. Duty to measure water. Each claimant shall measure all the water being diverted by him and keep accurate records thereof on forms prescribed and furnished by the department and, within 15 days after November 1 of each year, file the written records with the department at its office in Helena, Montana.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 159, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-909.

85-20-107. Status of prior rights. The rights to the beneficial use of any water of any interstate tributary of the Yellowstone River acquired prior to and including January 1, 1950, shall not be impaired by or subject to this chapter.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 92, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-910.

85-20-108. Domestic and stock uses exempted. Any appropriation of water from any interstate tributary of the Yellowstone River made for domestic or stock water uses will not come within the provisions of this chapter whenever the capacity of a reservoir for stock water does not exceed 20 acre-feet.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 460, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-911.

85-20-109. Board of natural resources and conservation to make rules. The board of natural resources and conservation shall adopt and the department shall enforce reasonable rules consistent with this chapter and the Yellowstone River Compact.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 160, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-912.

85-20-110. Application to adjudicated and nonadjudicated waters. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to both adjudicated and nonadjudicated waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 92, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 89-913.

85-20-111. Department to make record available. The department shall furnish and make available to the Yellowstone River Compact commission, from the records filed in its office, all appropriative rights acquired after January 1, 1950, to the use of the waters of the interstate tributaries of the Yellowstone River in the state of Montana, the amount of the annual diversions from those interstate tributaries, and any other information that its records may disclose as may be required by the Yellowstone River Compact commission.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 280, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 161, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-914.

85-20-112. Services of county attorneys. The county attorneys of the state shall perform such legal services and bring such proceedings in carrying out the purposes of this chapter within their respective counties as the department shall require.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 162, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-915.

85-20-113. Penalty. Any person who violates or refuses or neglects to comply with any provision of this chapter or any order or rule adopted by the board or department pursuant thereto or the Yellowstone River Compact is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $25 or more than $200 for each offense.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 92, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 163, Ch. 253, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 89-916.

85-20-114 through 85-20-120 reserved.

85-20-121. Yellowstone compact obligations unimpaired. Nothing contained in Chapter 280, Laws of 1965, shall in any manner impair the obligations of the state of Montana under the Yellowstone River Compact.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 280, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 89-103.7.

TITLE 86

RESERVED

TITLE 87

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Ch.
1. Organization and Operation.
2. Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping Licenses.
3. Restrictions and Regulations.
4. Commercial Activities.
5. Wildlife Protection.

Title Compiler's Comments

Interim Study: HJR 47 (1981) requested assignment of an interim committee to study the organization, effective utilization of personnel, budgetary contraints, and land acquisition policy of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks. The Legislative Council designated the Joint Subcommittee on Fish and Game to conduct the study.

CHAPTER 1

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
87-1-101. Definitions.
87-1-102. Penalties.
87-1-103. Fines, bonds, and penalties.
87-1-104. Payment of cost bill to county.
87-1-105. Duty of attorney general and county attorneys.
87-1-106. Fish and game offices.

Part 2 — Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-201. Powers and duties.
87-1-202. Posting and publication of orders, rules, and regulations.
87-1-203. Effect of orders, rules, and regulations.
87-1-204. Political activity of employees.
87-1-205. Grievance procedure.
87-1-206. Bounty claims for wild animals.
87-1-207. Establishment of checking stations.
87-1-208. Inspection at checking station.
87-1-209. Acquisition and sale of lands or waters.
87-1-210. Research, training, and other projects.
87-1-211. Procuring of plans for construction projects.
Sections 87-1-212 through 87-1-220 reserved.
87-1-221. Acquisition, importation, and propagation of fish and game — waterfowl food.
87-1-222. Construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries and fish ladders.
87-1-223. Control of state waters for propagation of fish.
87-1-224. Destruction of beaver and beaver dams for protection of public health.
87-1-225. Regulation of wild animals damaging property.
87-1-226. Disposition of meat of animals damaging property.
87-1-227. Hunting rights on adjoining federal wildlife preserve.
87-1-228. Agreement with Indians concerning hunting and fishing — Indian treaty of 1855.

Part 3 — Fish and Game Commission

87-1-301. Powers of the commission.

87-1-302. Commission meetings.
87-1-303. Rules for use of lands and waters.
87-1-304. Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits.
87-1-305. Fish and game refuges.

Part 4 — Director of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-401. Director to carry out policies.
87-1-402. Oath of director.
87-1-403. Regulation of employees by director.
87-1-404. Appointment of deputy director and wardens.
87-1-405. Publication of laws.

Part 5 — Fish and Game Wardens

87-1-501. Selection and oath of wardens.
87-1-502. Qualifications, powers, and duties.
87-1-503. Ex officio wardens.
87-1-504. Protection of private property — wardens as ex officio fire wardens.
87-1-505. Warden's power in protection of private property.
87-1-506. Enforcement powers of wardens.
Sections 87-1-507 through 87-1-510 reserved.
87-1-511. Sale of confiscated birds and animals.
87-1-512. Certificate of sale.
87-1-513. Disposition of proceeds of sale.
87-1-514. Record of confiscated property.

Part 6 — Finance

87-1-601. Use of fish and game money.
87-1-602. Payment of salaries, per diem, and expenses.
87-1-603. Payments to counties for department-owned land — exceptions.
87-1-604. Authorization for allocation of funds to school districts.
87-1-605. Fees used to purchase recreational facilities.

Part 7 — State-Federal Relationships

87-1-701. Assent to Dingell-Johnson bill.
87-1-702. Powers of department relating to fish restoration and management.
87-1-703. Cooperative agreements on federally owned land.
87-1-704. Federal fish-hatching operations.
87-1-705. Acquisition of land by United States for migratory bird reservation.
87-1-706. Regulation of bird reserve in Flathead County.
87-1-707. Water supply for the Benton Lake wildlife refuge.
87-1-708. Assent to Pittman-Robertson Act — authority of department.
87-1-709. Cooperation with United States for wildlife restoration.
87-1-710. Use of hunters' license fees for department purposes only.
87-1-711. Acquisition of land by United States for bison and other big game animals.
87-1-712. Development of national bison range.
87-1-713. Federal waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions — submission to affected county governing bodies for review.
87-1-714. Hearings on proposed waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions.

Part 1

General Provisions

87-1-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this title the following definitions apply:

(1) "Commission" means the fish and game commission provided for in 2-15-3402.

(2) "Department" means the department of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 34.

(3) "Director" means the director of fish, wildlife, and parks provided for in 2-15-3401.

(4) "Warden" means a state fish and game warden.

History: En. 26-101.1 by Sec. 1, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-101.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-102. Penalties. (1) A person violating any provision of this title, any other state law pertaining to fish and game, or the orders or rules of the commission or department is, unless a different punishment is expressly provided by law for the violation, guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $500, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, the person shall be subject to forfeiture of his license and privilege to hunt, fish, or trap within this state for a period of not less than 24 months from the date of conviction.

(2) (a) A person convicted of unlawfully taking, killing, possessing, transporting, or wasting of a bighorn sheep, moose, wild bison, caribou, mountain goat, or grizzly bear or any part of these animals shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, that person shall forfeit any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state for not less than 30 months from the date of conviction.

(b) A person convicted of unlawfully taking, killing, possessing, or transporting a deer, antelope, elk, mountain lion, or black bear or any part of these animals or wasting a deer, antelope, or elk shall be fined not less than $300 or more than $1,000, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both. In addition, that person shall forfeit any current hunting, fishing, or trapping license issued by this state and the privilege to hunt, fish, or trap in this state for not less than 24 months from the date of conviction.

(c) A person convicted of unlawfully attempting to trap, take, shoot, or kill a game animal shall be fined not less than $200 or more than $600, imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or both.

(d) A person convicted of unlawfully taking, killing, possessing, transporting, shipping, labeling, packaging, or wasting or unlawfully attempting to take, kill, or possess any game bird, wild turkey, fish, or fur-bearing animal or any part of any such animal or fish or of failure to tag a game animal or game bird as prescribed by law shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $200 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or both.

(e) A person convicted of hunting, fishing, or trapping while his license is forfeited or his privilege denied shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 5 days or more than 6 months. In addition, that person may be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000.

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1), the penalties provided by this section shall be in addition to any penalties provided in parts 1 and 2 of chapter 4.

History: En. Sec. 23, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3706, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3706, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1955;

amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Secs. 13, 14, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-324.

87-1-103. Fines, bonds, and penalties. All fines, bonds, and penalties mentioned in this title may be collected by civil action in the name of the state in any court of competent jurisdiction. All fines, bonds, and costs shall be collected without stay of execution.

History: En. Sec. 74, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3753, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 77, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3753, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1001.

87-1-104. Payment of cost bill to county. In a prosecution for the violation of fish and game laws where costs are incurred, a cost bill shall be prepared. The cost bill shall include the cost of board of prisoners and shall be presented to the department of administration. If the costs are allowed, the state treasurer shall pay them out of the fish and game moneys in the earmarked revenue fund to the treasurer of the county where the costs were incurred.

History: En. Sec. 75, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3754, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3754, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1002.

87-1-105. Duty of attorney general and county attorneys. The attorney general of the state is the legal adviser of the department and shall, together with the several county attorneys, enforce the provisions of this title.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3675, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3675, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-126; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-1-106. Fish and game offices. The principal offices of the commission and department shall be located in or near Helena, and suitable and adequate space therefor together with janitor services, light, heat, and water shall be furnished by the state of Montana. Rental shall be charged therefor at a rate not to exceed $4 per square foot per year for the total space occupied. Such rental collected shall be deposited to the credit of the state general fund.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 271, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-103(part).

Part 2

Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-201. Powers and duties. (1) The department shall supervise all the wildlife, fish, game, game and nongame birds, waterfowl, and the game and fur-bearing animals of the state. It possesses all powers necessary to fulfill the duties prescribed by law and to bring actions in the proper courts of this state for the enforcement of the fish and game laws and the rules adopted by the department.

(2) It shall enforce all the laws of the state respecting the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds within the state.

(3) It shall have the exclusive power to spend for the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds all state funds collected or acquired for that purpose, whether arising from state appropriation, licenses, fines, gifts, or otherwise. Money collected or received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses or permits, from the sale of seized game or hides, from fines or damages collected for violations of the fish and game laws, or from appropriations or received by the department from any other sources are appropriated to and under control of the department.

(4) It may discharge any appointee or employee of the department for cause at any time.

(5) It may dispose of all property owned by the state used for the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds which is of no further value or use to the state and shall turn over the proceeds from the sale to the state treasurer to be credited to the fish and game account in the earmarked revenue fund.

(6) It may not issue permits to carry firearms within this state to anyone except regularly appointed officers or wardens.

(7) The department is hereby authorized to make, promulgate, and enforce such reasonable rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of chapter 2 as in its judgment will accomplish the purpose of chapter 2.

(8) The department is authorized to promulgate rules relative to tagging, possession, or transportation of bear within or without the state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 4, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3653, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3653, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 151, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 96, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 344, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 279, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 364, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-104, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 4, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-202.4, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 239, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-202.5, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104, 26-202.4, 26-202.5(2); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-1-202. Posting and publication of orders, rules, and regulations. The orders, rules, and regulations of the department shall be published and posted in the following manner:

(1) Those having general application throughout the state shall be published in such manner and to such an extent as the department deems necessary and may direct.

(2) Those of general or special character having local application only shall be published once in some newspaper having general circulation in the locality or district wherein such rules, regulations, or orders are applicable and shall be posted in three conspicuous places in the locality or district in which they are applicable.

History: En. Sec. 28, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3677, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3677, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-128.

87-1-203. Effect of orders, rules, and regulations. All orders and rules and regulations for the enforcement of the powers granted to the department shall take effect and be in force after publication and posting as prescribed in this chapter and when so published or posted shall constitute legal notice.

History: En. Sec. 29, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3678, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3678, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-129.

87-1-204. Political activity of employees. While retaining the right to vote as he may please and to express his opinions on all political questions, no employee of the department may use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof or for the purpose of coercing or influencing the political actions of any person or body.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3658, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3658, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 21, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 188, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-109.

87-1-205. Grievance procedure. An employee of the department, aggrieved by a serious matter of his employment based upon work conditions, supervision, or the result of an administrative action, who has exhausted all administrative remedies within the department, is entitled to a hearing before the board of personnel appeals provided for in 2-15-1705 and subject to the provisions of 2-18-1011 through 2-18-1013. Any order of the board is binding upon the department.

History: En. 26-109.1 by Sec. 18, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-109.1; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-1-206. Bounty claims for wild animals. (1) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall pay bounty claims for wild animals which have been filed with and approved by the board of livestock. The department shall pay out of the state fish and game funds, other than those funds derived from license fees paid by hunters and fishermen, bounties on predatory wild animals as the bounty claims are presented, not exceeding $7,500 per calendar year.

(2) The board of livestock shall, after approving the bounty claim, deliver the claim to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks for rejection or approval. If the claim or certificate is rejected, it shall be returned by the department to the board of livestock. If approved, it shall be delivered to the department of administration for allowance or disallowance. Nothing in this section takes from the department of fish, wildlife, and parks the exclusive power to administer the fish and game moneys at its discretion.

(3) If the department of administration allows the claim, it must send it to the auditor. The auditor must draw his warrant on the state fish and game moneys in the earmarked revenue fund for the amount approved in favor of the claimant, in the order in which the claim is approved.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 174, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-210; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-207. Establishment of checking stations. The department is authorized to establish checking stations where deemed necessary to inspect licenses of hunters and fishermen and to inspect any game animals, fish, or fur-bearing animals in the possession of hunters and fishermen.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 270, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-137.

87-1-208. Inspection at checking station. Every person, upon the request of the director or his authorized representative or of any game warden, shall produce for inspection any current fish and game license which has been issued to such person and shall produce for inspection any game animals, birds, fish, or fur-bearing animals in his possession. Hunters or fishermen entering or leaving areas for which checking stations have been established must stop and report if a checking station is on the hunter's or fishermen's route of travel to or from the hunting or fishing area. Failure to stop and report at a checking station when personnel are on duty shall constitute a misdemeanor.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 270, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-138.**

87-1-209. Acquisition and sale of lands or waters. (1) The department, with the consent of the commission and, in the case of land acquisition involving more than 100 acres or $100,000 in value, the approval of the board of land commissioners, may acquire by purchase, lease, agreement, gift, or devise and may acquire easements upon lands or waters for the purposes listed in this subsection. The department may develop, operate, and maintain acquired lands or waters:

(a) for fish hatcheries, nursery ponds, or game farms;

(b) as lands or water suitable for game, bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal restoration, propagation, or protection;

(c) for public hunting, fishing, or trapping areas;

(d) to capture, propagate, transport, buy, sell, or exchange any game, birds, fish, fish eggs, or fur-bearing animals needed for propagation or stocking purposes or to exercise control measures of undesirable species;

(e) for state parks and outdoor recreation;

(f) to extend and consolidate by exchange, lands or waters suitable for these purposes.

(2) The department, with the consent of the commission, may acquire by condemnation lands or structures for the preservation of historical or archaeological sites that are threatened with destruction or alteration.

(3) (a) The department, with the consent of the commission, may dispose of lands and waters acquired by it on those terms after that public notice, without regard to other laws which provide for sale or disposal of state lands and with or without reservation, as it considers necessary and advisable.

(b) Notice of sale describing the lands or waters to be disposed of shall be published once a week for 3 successive weeks in a newspaper with general circulation printed and published in the county where the lands or waters are situated or, if no newspaper is published in that county, then in any newspaper with general circulation in that county.

(c) The notice shall advertise for cash bids to be presented to the director within 30 days from the date of the first publication. Each bid must be accompanied by a cashier's check or cash deposit in an amount equal to 10% of the amount bid. The highest bid shall be accepted upon payment of the balance due within 10 days after mailing notice by registered or certified mail to the highest bidder. If that bidder defaults on payment of the balance due, then the next highest bidders shall be similarly notified in succession until a sale is completed. Deposits shall be returned to the unsuccessful bidders except bidders defaulting after notification.

(d) The department shall reserve the right to reject any bids which do not equal or exceed the full market value of the lands and waters as determined by the department. The department shall convey the lands and waters without covenants of warranty by deed executed by the governor or in his absence or disability by the lieutenant governor, attested by the secretary of state and further countersigned by the director.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of 18-4-102, the department, with the consent of the commission, is authorized to utilize the installment contract method to facilitate the acquisition of wildlife management areas, in which game and nongame fur-bearing animals and game and nongame birds may breed and replenish, and areas which provide access to fishing sites for the public. In no case may the total cost of such installment contracts exceed the cost of purchases authorized by the department and appropriated by the legislature.

History: En. 26-104.6 by Sec. 7, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.6; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 379, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 230, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 418, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 230 deleted "condemnation" after "may acquire by purchase" in the introductory clause of (1) and added subsection (2) relating to condemnation for historical or archaeological sites.

Chapter 418 inserted "and, in the case of land acquisition involving more than 100 acres or $100,000 in value, the approval of the board of land commissioners" near the beginning of (1).

87-1-210. Research, training, and other projects. (1) The department may enter into cooperative agreements with educational institutions and state, federal, or other agencies to promote wildlife research and to train men for wildlife management. It may enter into cooperative agreements with federal agencies, municipalities, corporations, organized groups of landowners, associations, and individuals for the development of game, bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal management and demonstration projects.

(2) It may establish and maintain an educational and biological program for the collection and diffusion of statistics and information germane to the purpose of this title.

History: En. 26-104.7 by Sec. 8, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.7.

87-1-211. Procuring of plans for construction projects. (1) It shall be the duty of the department, with the consent of the commission, to procure suitable plans and specifications for any construction project under its authority or under authority of the state legislature when the estimated value or cost of the same shall be more than $1,000 but less than $5,000, and the department, with the consent of the commission, shall cause said project to be constructed by contract but in accordance with such plans and specifications. The contract is to be let after publishing a notice stating the time and place of letting the same and where plans and specifications may be seen. Notice shall be published not less than once a week for 2 weeks prior to the time of letting such contract in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which said project is to be constructed and elsewhere if deemed best by the department. Upon concurrence of the commission, the department, if not satisfied with the bids received or for any other reason, may reject any and all bids received and readvertise as often as may be necessary. Only one bid need be received and the contract shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Any person to whom a contract may be given shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond conditioned for the faithful performance and completion of such contract, the same to be approved by the department, with the consent of the commission.

(2) The department may contract for construction projects estimated to cost $1,000 or less without providing for plans or specifications, notice, competitive bidding, or performance bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3668, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3668, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 186, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-119.**

87-1-212 through 87-1-220 reserved.

87-1-221. Acquisition, importation, and propagation of fish and game — waterfowl food. The department may:

(1) acquire by gift, purchase, capture, or otherwise any fish, game, game birds, or animals for propagation, experimental, or scientific purposes;

(2) provide for the importation of game birds and game and fur-bearing animals and for the protection, propagation, and distribution of imported or native birds and animals;

(3) use fish and game funds necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation, upkeep, and repair of fish hatcheries, game farms, or other property or means and appliances for the protection and propagation of fish, game and fur-bearing animals, or game or nongame birds;

(4) appropriate moneys from the funds at its disposal for the extermination or eradication of predatory animals that destroy fish, game, or fur-bearing animals or game or nongame birds;

(5) spend fish and game funds necessary to introduce and propagate wild waterfowl food and for that purpose may secure expert advice as to what kinds of waterfowl foods are adapted to the climate, soil, and waters of this state.

History: **En. 26-104.4 by Sec. 5, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.4.**

87-1-222. Construction and maintenance of fish hatcheries and fish ladders. (1) The department shall furnish plans for, direct, and compel the construction, installation, and repair of fish ladders upon dams and other obstructions in streams. The fish ladders shall be installed and maintained at the expense of the owners of the dam or other obstruction.

(2) The department may purchase and maintain, at the expense of the state fish and game fund, suitable fish screens, fish wheels, or other devices to install in irrigating ditches to prevent fish entering said ditches.

(3) The department may locate, lay out, construct, and maintain nurseries and rearing ponds where fry can be planted, propagated, and reared to be distributed in the waters of this state. The department may spend from fish and game funds sums necessary for this purpose.

History: **En. 26-104.5 by Sec. 6, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.5.**

87-1-223. Control of state waters for propagation of fish. The department of fish, wildlife, and parks may control the waters of any lake, pond, or stream which lies wholly within the limits of land owned by the state so far as the use of that lake, pond, or stream for the breeding and propagation of game fish is concerned. Before the right to control any lake, pond, or stream inures to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks, the department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall notify the department of state lands that the lake, pond, or stream is wanted for that purpose, giving a description of the land by legal subdivision when surveyed or a sufficient general description when not so surveyed. The department of state lands shall make that entry upon its books and maps as may serve as notice to a lessor or purchaser of the right claimed by the state in the lake, pond, or stream. The department of state lands shall notify a lessor, purchaser, or applicant to lease or purchase of the fact that a right to the use of the lake, pond, or stream is so claimed. This right may not continue for more than 1 year after the land is sold by the state. If the right to the control of a lake, pond, or stream lessens the value of that land or prevents the ready sale of it, the right granted to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks may be terminated upon giving 60 days' notice of the termination to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3667, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3667, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-118; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-224. Destruction of beaver and beaver dams for protection of public health. (1) When a complaint is made to the department of health and environmental sciences that beaver are obstructing the free flow of a stream flowing through a settled area and into which sewage of a town or city is dumped and the obstruction endangers public health, the department of health and environmental sciences shall immediately investigate the complaint. If it finds that the work of the beavers endangers public health, it shall report the facts to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

(2) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall immediately issue a permit, free of charge, to the landowner upon whose land the beaver dams are located for the removal of the beaver, the number of which shall be designated by the warden making the inspection. The landowner shall remove all beaver and beaver dams as provided by the permit within 10 days after its issuance. If the landowner refuses to remove the beaver or the dams in the 10-day period or if he does not desire to do so and so advises the department, then the department may remove the beaver by trapping or transplanting and remove their dam by blasting or other means.

(3) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall furnish all labor needed to blast out or otherwise remove the beaver dams. Necessary explosives shall be furnished by the county in which the beaver dams are located.

History: En. 3722(A), R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 173, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-402; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-225. Regulation of wild animals damaging property. Upon the request or complaint of any landholder or person in possession and having charge of any land in the state that wild animals of the state, protected by the fish and game laws and regulations, are doing damage to the property or crops thereon, the department shall investigate and study the situation with respect to damage and depredation. The department may then decide to open a special season on the game or, if the special season method be not feasible, the department may destroy the animals causing the damage. The department may authorize and grant the holders of said property permission to kill or destroy a specified number of the animals causing the damage. No wild ferocious animal damaging property or endangering life shall be covered by this section.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 60, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-135.**

87-1-226. Disposition of meat of animals damaging property. The meat of all animals killed or destroyed pursuant to 87-1-225 by the department or the authorized landholder shall be conserved and given to state institutions, school lunch programs, or the department of social and rehabilitation services. The department shall provide transportation and distribution of the meat.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 60, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-136.**

87-1-227. Hunting rights on adjoining federal wildlife preserve. (1) The department shall negotiate for and enter into written agreements with owners, lessors, lessees, or others having control of areas, tracts, or parcels of land adjoining or contiguous to any United States federal wildlife preserve, including any wildlife refuge for migratory waterfowl in any section of Montana, for the purpose of securing equal hunting and shooting rights for all resident holders of fish and game licenses in Montana on such adjoining and contiguous lands and preventing such preserves from being surrounded by lands whereon such licensees may not enter. The department shall, further, open or cause to be opened to public hunting and shooting of migratory waterfowl on any roads, lanes, and trails not a part of the traveled portion of any federal-aid highway system within a 1-mile limit from the boundaries of any such preserve or refuge. The department shall cause any such area, tract, road, lane, or trail to be plainly posted with clear signs showing the boundaries of the areas, tracts, roads, lanes, or trails open to shooting and hunting by licensees.

(2) The department is hereby authorized to negotiate the payment of a reasonable sum to landowners, lessors, or lessees for the right of the department to create a public shooting area upon their lands. The amount that may be paid for such purpose shall rest in the discretion of the department.

History: **En. Secs. 1, 2, Ch. 224, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1120, 26-1121.**

87-1-228. Agreement with Indians concerning hunting and fishing — Indian treaty of 1855. (1) Whereas, by treaty of July 16, 1855, between the United States of America, represented by Isaac I. Stephens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory of Washington, and the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenai, and Upper Pend Oreille Indians, the said Indians were given the exclusive right to fish and hunt on the Flathead Indian reservation and the privilege of hunting in their usual hunting grounds on large areas of Montana; and whereas, nonmembers of such tribes have the right to hunt and fish on Indian lands by sufferance of such tribes only; and whereas, it appears to be to the common advantage of the state and such Indian tribes that hunting and fishing regulations and privileges on other lands of the state and on Indian lands shall be uniform and that hunting and fishing on such Indian lands shall be in common with the public, now, therefore, the department may negotiate and conclude an agreement with the council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes of the Flathead Indian reservation for the purpose of:

(a) obtaining and establishing for the citizens of Montana, regularly licensed to hunt and fish in the state, the privileges of hunting and fishing on Indian lands on the Flathead Indian reservation;

(b) the conservation and protection of fish and game and fur-bearing animals on such Indian lands and on lands adjacent thereto;

(c) setting dates for the opening and closing of seasons for hunting and fishing on such lands for Indians and non-Indians alike, opening and closing of streams and land areas for hunting and fishing;

(d) doing what in its judgment is necessary by way of granting to such tribal Indians state permits to hunt and fish, to be issued without charge to such Indians;

(e) stocking streams and land areas of such Indian lands for the common benefit;

(f) policing such Indian lands for the protection of fish and game; and

(g) in general carrying out the purposes of this section.

(2) If any part of such agreement provides for the payment of money to the tribes, that part must first have the approval of the state legislature.

(3) Any agreement entered into under subsection (1) must also satisfy the requirements of Title 18, chapter 11.

History: Ap. p. Preamble, Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1947; Sec. 26-131, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Preamble, Sec. 1, Ch. 198, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-132, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-131, 26-132; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 309, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3).

Preamble: The preamble to Ch. 309, L. 1981 (HB 25), provided: "WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the State of Montana to establish a legal framework that will enable this state, its political subdivisions, and Indian tribes to achieve maximum harmony and facilitate cooperative efforts in the orderly administration of their respective governments; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the state of Montana to establish a legal framework for viable agreements between itself and tribal governments located in Montana that are based on mutual consent and mutual benefit; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the state of Montana to permit public agencies to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with tribal governments on a basis of mutual benefit and thereby provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of public agencies and local communities."

Part 3

Fish and Game Commission

87-1-301. Powers of the commission. The commission shall:

(1) set the policies for the protection, preservation, and propagation of the wildlife, fish, game, furbearers, waterfowl, nongame species, and endangered species of the state and for the fulfillment of all other responsibilities of the department as provided by law;

(2) establish the hunting, fishing, and trapping rules of the department;

(3) establish the rules of the department governing the use of lands owned or controlled by the department and waters under the jurisdiction of the department;

(4) have the power within the department to establish wildlife refuges and bird and game preserves;

(5) approve all acquisitions or transfers by the department of interests in land or water;

(6) review and approve the budget of the department prior to its transmittal to the budget office; and

(7) review and approve construction projects whose estimated cost is more than $1,000 but less than $5,000.

History: En. 26-103.1 by Sec. 16, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-103.1.

87-1-302. Commission meetings. The members of the commission shall hold quarterly or other meetings for the transaction of business, at times and places it considers necessary and proper. The meetings shall be called by the chairman or by a majority of the commission and shall be held at the time and place specified in the call for the meeting. A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business which may come before it. The commission shall keep a record of all the business transacted by it. The chairman and secretary shall sign all orders, minutes, or documents for the commission.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3652, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 119, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 271, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-103(part).

87-1-303. Rules for use of lands and waters. (1) The commission may adopt and enforce rules governing uses of lands acquired or held under easement by the commission or lands which it operates under agreement with or in conjunction with a federal or state agency or private owner. The rules shall be adopted in the interest of public health, public safety, and protection of property in regulating the use of these lands. All lease and easement agreements shall itemize uses as listed in 87-1-209.

(2) The commission may adopt and enforce rules governing recreational uses of all public fishing reservoirs, public lakes, rivers, and streams which are legally accessible to the public or on reservoirs and lakes which it operates under agreement with or in conjunction with a federal or state agency or private owner. These rules shall be adopted in the interest of public health, public safety, and protection of property in regulating swimming, hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, including but not limited to boating speed regulations, the operation of motor-driven boats, waterskiing, surfboarding, picnicking, camping, sanitation, and use of firearms on the reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and streams or at designated areas along the shore of the reservoirs, lakes, rivers, and streams. Areas regulated pursuant to the authority contained in this section must be areas which are legally accessible to the public. These rules are subject to review and approval by the department of health and environmental sciences as to public health and sanitation before becoming effective. Copies of the rules shall show that endorsement.

History: En. 26-104.9 by Sec. 10, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 332, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.9.

87-1-304. Fixing of seasons and bag and possession limits. (1) The commission may fix seasons, bag limits, possession limits, and season limits; open or close, shorten or lengthen seasons on any species of game, bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal as defined by 87-2-101; and declare areas open to the hunting of deer, antelope, elk, moose, sheep, and goat by bow and arrow permit holders and designate times when only bow and arrows may be used to hunt deer, antelope, elk, moose, sheep, and goat in those areas. It may declare areas open to deer hunting where shotguns only may be used to hunt or kill deer. It may declare areas open to special license holders only and issue special licenses in a limited number when it determines, after proper investigation, that such a season is necessary to assure the maintenance of an adequate supply of game birds, fish, animals, or fur-bearing animals. It may declare a special season and issue special licenses when game birds or animals or fur-bearing animals are causing damage to private property or when written complaint of such damage has been filed with the commission by the owner of that property. In determining to whom those licenses shall be issued, it may, when more applications are received than the number of animals to be killed, award permits to those chosen under a drawing system. The procedures used for awarding the permits from the drawing system shall be determined by the commission.

(2) The commission may adopt rules governing the use of livestock and vehicles by archers during special archery seasons.

(3) It may divide the state into fish and game districts and create fish, game, or fur-bearing animal districts throughout the state. It may declare closed season for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any of those districts and later may open those districts to hunting, fishing, or trapping.

(4) It may declare a closed season on any species of game, fish, game birds, or fur-bearing animals threatened with undue depletion from any cause. It may close any area or district of any stream, public lake, or public water or portions thereof to hunting, trapping, or fishing for limited periods of time, when necessary to protect a recently stocked area, district, water, spawning waters, spawn-taking waters, or spawn-taking stations or to prevent the undue depletion of fish, game and fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds. It later may open the area or district upon consent of a majority of the property owners affected.

(5) It may declare certain fishing waters closed to fishing except by persons under 13 years of age. The purpose of this subsection is to provide suitable fishing waters for the exclusive use and enjoyment of juveniles under 13 years of age, at times and in areas the commission in its discretion considers advisable and consistent with its policies relating to fishing.

History: En. 26-104.3 by Sec. 4, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.3; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 220, L. 1979.

87-1-305. Fish and game refuges. (1) The commission may establish and close to hunting, trapping, or fishing any game, bird, or fish refuge on public lands and, with the consent of the owner, on private lands. It may close streams, lakes, or parts of them to hunting, trapping, or fishing.

(2) The commission may establish game refuges in which game and fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds may breed and replenish. These refuges shall be established by order of the commission upon petition and

proper showing that the action is, in judgment of the commission, necessary and in the best interest of the wildlife within the area to be included in the refuge. The purpose of this provision is to establish small refuges rather than large preserves or rather than close large areas to hunting or trapping.

(3) The commission may designate and protect certain areas as resting, feeding, and breeding grounds for migratory birds, in which hunting and molestation are forbidden. The purpose of this provision is not to interfere unduly with the hunting of waterfowl but to provide havens in which they can rest, feed, and breed without molestation.

(4) After a petition has been duly filed with the secretary of the commission requesting that an area be set aside as a game refuge, the secretary shall immediately publish a notice in a paper of general circulation in the county in which the area is located. The notice shall state that a hearing on the matter will be held at a designated place in the county not less than 15 days after first publication, at which time and place all interested parties may appear and be heard.

History: **En. 26-104.8 by Sec. 9, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-104.8.**

Part 4

Director of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

87-1-401. Director to carry out policies. The director shall carry out the policies of the commission and shall adopt rules authorized by law to implement those policies.

History: **En. 26-106.3 by Sec. 17, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-106.3.**

87-1-402. Oath of director. Before entering upon his official duties, the director shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and shall in addition thereto swear or affirm that he holds no other position or office or any position under any political committee or party. Such oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 177, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-111(part).**

87-1-403. Regulation of employees by director. (1) The director may suspend without pay, reduce in rank, or remove any employee at any time for cause, providing that any person who has been continuously employed for 1 year or more immediately preceding any suspension or discharge may demand and receive a hearing before the department on the charges filed. The action of the department resulting from such a hearing constitutes final administrative action for purposes of filing a grievance with the board of personnel appeals as provided in 87-1-205.

(2) The director shall rate all employees on the basis of merit and efficiency in accordance with rules adopted by the department to secure a proper rating of each person employed. The salaries of employees shall be fixed by the department, and travel expenses, as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, shall be allowed employees while upon official business away from designated headquarters.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3657, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 150, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-108; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 44, L. 1979.**

87-1-404. Appointment of deputy director and wardens. The director shall have the power to employ and appoint a deputy director and a sufficient number of wardens for the proper enforcement of the fish and game laws of the state and the orders, rules, and regulations of the department and for such other purposes as the director may designate.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-107(part).

87-1-405. Publication of laws. As soon as practicable after the adjournment of each session of the legislature, the director in cooperation with the attorney general shall make a compilation of the laws relating to fish, game, game birds, and animals in force at the date of the compilation and properly index them. Copies of the compilation, sufficient in number for the purposes of this section, shall be printed in pamphlet form, pocket size. The director shall distribute to justices of the peace, wardens, and other officers and persons empowered to issue licenses for hunting, fishing, and trapping a supply of the compilation sufficient to permit one copy to be given anyone desiring a copy. The expense incurred in printing the laws shall be paid out of fish and game moneys in the earmarked revenue fund.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3674, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3674, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-125.

Part 5

Fish and Game Wardens

87-1-501. Selection and oath of wardens. (1) Wardens shall be selected from applicants who have passed such an examination as may be required according to the rules adopted and promulgated by the department. No person shall be appointed a warden until a certificate shall have been issued to him by the department to the effect that he has passed the required examination and is a fit and proper person to perform the duties of the office.

(2) Before entering upon their official duties, state fish and game wardens shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and shall in addition thereto swear or affirm that they hold no other position or office or any position under any political committee or party. Such oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 7, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3656, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 58, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 77, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-107, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 11, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3660, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 177, L. 1965; Sec. 26-111, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-107(part), 26-111(part).

87-1-502. Qualifications, powers, and duties. (1) Wardens shall be qualified by their experience, training, and skill in protection, conservation, and propagation of wildlife, game, fur-bearing animals, fish, and game birds and interested in this work. They shall devote all of their time for which they are appointed to their official duties.

(2) They shall enforce the laws of this state and the rules of the department with reference to the protection, preservation, and propagation of game and fur-bearing animals, fish, and game birds.

(3) They shall see that persons who hunt, fish, or take game or fur-bearing animals, game birds, or fish have necessary licenses.

(4) They shall assist in the protection, conservation, and propagation of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds and assist in the planting, distributing, feeding, and care of fish, game, fur-bearing animals, and game and nongame birds. They shall, when ordered by the department, assist in the destruction of predatory animals, birds, and rodents. They shall perform all other duties prescribed by the department and make a monthly report to the department correctly informing the department of their activities on each day of the preceding month with regard to the enforcement of the fish and game laws, showing where their duties called them and what they did. The reports shall contain any pertinent recommendations the wardens may see fit to make.

(5) A warden may not compromise or settle violations of fish and game laws out of court.

(6) A warden has the authority to inspect any and all fish, game and nongame birds, waterfowl, game animals, and fur-bearing animals at reasonable times and at any location other than a residence or dwelling. Upon request therefor, all persons having in their possession any fish, game and nongame birds, waterfowl, game animals, and fur-bearing animals shall exhibit the same and all thereof to the warden for such inspection.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3659, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.

87-1-503. Ex officio wardens. All sheriffs and their deputies, constables, all peace officers of the state or any subdivision thereof, and all state forest officers, such other officers of the United States forest service or agents of the United States fish and wildlife service which are assigned to duty in this state, and field personnel of the department, as the director may appoint, are hereby made ex officio wardens, without pay, except that the department may, in its discretion, allow traveling expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, which, if allowed, shall be paid upon proper vouchers from the state fish and game funds. Ex officio wardens shall have the same powers with reference to the enforcement of the fish and game laws of this state as regularly appointed wardens, and it is hereby made their duty to assist, whenever possible, in the enforcement of said laws.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3663, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3663, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 236, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 439, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-114.

87-1-504. Protection of private property — wardens as ex officio fire wardens. It shall be the duty of wardens (state conservation officers) to enforce the provisions of 45-6-101, 45-6-203, and 75-10-212(2) on private lands where public recreation is permitted and to act as ex officio fire wardens as provided by 77-5-104.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 85, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.1.

87-1-505. Warden's power in protection of private property. Wardens (state conservation officers) shall have the power of peace officers in the enforcement of 45-6-101, 45-6-203, and 75-10-212(2).

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 85, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 513, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.2.

87-1-506. Enforcement powers of wardens. A warden may:

(1) serve a subpoena issued by a court for the trial of a violator of the fish and game laws;

(2) search, without a warrant, any tent not used as a residence, any boat, vehicle, box, locker, basket, creel, crate, game bag, or package or their contents upon probable cause to believe that any fish and game law or department rule for the protection, conservation, or propagation of game, fish, birds, or fur-bearing animals has been violated;

(3) search, with a search warrant, any dwelling house or other building;

(4) seize game, fish, game birds, and fur-bearing animals and any parts of them taken or possessed in violation of the law or the rules of the department;

(5) seize and hold, subject to law or the orders of the department, devices which have been used to unlawfully take game, fish, birds, or fur-bearing animals;

(6) arrest, in accordance with Title 46, chapter 6, a violator of a fish and game law or rule of the department, violation of which is a misdemeanor;

(7) exercise the other powers of peace officers in the enforcement of the fish and game laws, the rules of the department, and judgments obtained for violation of those laws or rules.

History: En. 26-110.3 by Sec. 13, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-110.3.

87-1-507 through 87-1-510 reserved.

87-1-511. Sale of confiscated birds and animals. All birds, animals, fish, heads, hides, teeth, or other parts of any animal seized by any officer or warden shall be sold, under the direction of the director or wardens, at a time, place, and manner so as to receive the highest price. The sale shall be at public auction to the highest and best bidder. The director or his wardens shall publish notice of the time and place of the sale, together with a description of the birds, fish, animals, or parts or portions of animals to be sold, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the sale is to be held. The notice shall be published at least once, and the sale shall not be less than 5 or more than 30 days after the last publication. If the property seized is perishable, it may be sold by those officers without publishing notice of the sale. The property may be sold upon that public notice and under those terms and conditions which in the discretion of the officers seem conducive to securing full value.

History: En. Sec. 47, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3726, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3726, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-506.

87-1-512. Certificate of sale. Upon the sale of property as provided in 87-1-511, the officer shall issue a certificate to the purchasing party, certifying that the purchaser has the legal right to be in possession of the property and that anyone so acquiring this property from the state is prohibited from reselling or using the same for any commercial purpose. During an auction only one carcass of either deer, moose, or elk may be purchased per person. At its discretion, the department may donate unsold carcasses to welfare departments, public institutions, or charitable institutions.

History: En. Sec. 48, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3727, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3727, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 45, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-507.

87-1-513. Disposition of proceeds of sale. The money obtained upon the sale of such property shall be paid over to the court before whom the person having the same in possession at the time of seizure is prosecuted or in which prosecution is pending; and if the person charged with violation of the law is found guilty before said court of violation of the fish and game laws of the state, the money received for the sale of said property shall be paid over to the state treasurer and be deposited by him to the credit of the fish and game fund; but should it be found that the party from whom the same was taken was not guilty of any violation of the fish and game laws of this state, said money shall be paid to the party from whom said birds, animals, fish, or parts or portions thereof were taken. No officer shall be liable for any damage on account of any search, examination, seizure, or sale as herein provided. Where wild animals, game birds, or fish are seized as in this part provided and the person or persons who killed or captured the same cannot be ascertained, then the money so received from the sale of such animals, game birds, or fish shall be paid direct to the state treasurer. The cost of advertising notice of sale, as herein required, shall be paid from the fish and game fund.

History: En. Sec. 49, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3728, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3728, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-508.

87-1-514. Record of confiscated property. The director and wardens shall keep a complete record of all property confiscated because of a violation of the game and fish laws, showing in detail a description of the property, the person from whom it was confiscated, the price received for it upon public sale, and the disposition of the money.

History: En. Sec. 50, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3729, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3729, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-509.

Part 6

Finance

87-1-601. Use of fish and game money. (1) All money collected or received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses or permits, from the sale of seized game or hides, or from damages collected for violations of the fish and game laws of this state, from appropriations, or received by the department from any other state source shall be turned over to the state treasurer and placed by him in the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the department. Any money received from federal sources shall be deposited in the federal and private revenue fund to the credit of the department.

(2) That money shall be exclusively set apart and made available for the payment of all salaries, per diem, fees, expenses, and expenditures authorized

to be made by the department under the terms of this title. That money shall be spent for those purposes by the department, subject to appropriation by the legislature.

(3) Any reference to the fish and game fund in this code means fish and game money in the earmarked revenue fund and federal and private revenue fund.

(4) All money collected or received from fines and forfeited bonds relating to violations of state fish and game laws under Title 87 shall be deposited by the state treasurer and credited to the department of fish, wildlife, and parks in an earmarked revenue fund account for this purpose. Out of any fine imposed by a court for the violation of the fish and game laws, the costs of prosecution shall be paid to the county where the trial was held in any case where the fine is not imposed in addition to the costs of prosecution.

(5) Money received by the department from the sale of surplus real property; exploration or development of oil, gas, or mineral deposits from lands acquired by the department except royalties or other compensation based on production; and from leases of interests in department real property not contemplated at the time of acquisition shall be deposited in an account within the trust and legacy fund of the state treasury. The interest derived therefrom, but not the principal, may be used only for the purpose of operation, development, and maintenance of real property of the department, and only upon appropriation by the legislature. If the use of money as set forth herein would result in violation of applicable federal laws or state statutes specifically naming the department or money received by the department, then the use of this money must be limited in the manner, method, and amount to those uses that do not result in such violation.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3670, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1933; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 114, L. 1945; amd. Sec. 159, Ch. 147, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-121; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 640, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 388, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (5).

87-1-602. Payment of salaries, per diem, and expenses. All salaries, per diem, expenses, and claims incurred by the department or a person appointed or employed by it shall be paid out of fish and game moneys in the general fund, federal and private revenue fund, earmarked revenue fund, or other applicable fund upon warrants properly drawn on those funds.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3672, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3672, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 97, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-123; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1979.**

87-1-603. Payments to counties for department-owned land — exceptions. The director shall before October 15 of each year send a voucher to the treasurer of each county in which the department owns any lands. The voucher shall describe the lands and state the number of acres in each parcel. The voucher shall authorize the drawing of a warrant to the county in a sum equal to the amount of taxes which would be payable on county assessment of the property were it taxable to a private citizen. A county treasurer receiving a voucher shall execute it and return it to the director, who shall approve it and transmit it to the state auditor. The state auditor shall draw a warrant payable to the county in the amount shown on the voucher and shall send the warrant to the county treasurer. The warrant is payable out of any funds to the credit of the department of fish, wildlife, and parks. No voucher or payment may be made to a county in which the department owns less than 100 acres. No voucher or payment may be made to a county for lands owned by the department for game bird farm or fish hatchery purposes or lands administered with money from the general fund.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 1, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-133; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-1-604. Authorization for allocation of funds to school districts. The county commissioners of any county receiving funds as provided in 87-1-603 may allocate, in such amounts as they determine, any portion of the funds to any school district in the county whenever the school district contains any department lands. Any balance remaining after allocations have been made to school districts shall be credited to the general fund of the county.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 1, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-134.

87-1-605. Fees used to purchase recreational facilities. (1) One dollar of the fee for Class A resident fishing license, $1 of the fee for Class B-4 nonresident 1-day fishing license, $5 of the fee for the Class B-3 nonresident 6-day fishing license, and $5 of the fee for the Class B nonresident fishing license shall be used for the purchase, operation, development, and maintenance of fishing accesses; stream, river, and lake frontages; and the land deemed necessary to provide recreational use thereof.

(2) The amount of funds used for operation, development, and maintenance may not exceed 25% of the moneys set aside each year under this section. The funds raised under this section may not be used in lieu of any funds or sources of funds currently being used for acquisition or purchase of fishing accesses, stream, river, or lake frontages and the land deemed necessary to provide recreational use thereof but serve in addition to those funds. The moneys used for operation, development, and maintenance may be used only for these purposes on lands acquired with funds under this section after April 30, 1974.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-234; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the figure in (2) from 15% to 25%.

Part 7

State-Federal Relationships

87-1-701. Assent to Dingell-Johnson bill. The congress of the United States having passed an act which was approved on August 9, 1950, and which is known as Public Law 681-81st Congress, Chapter 658-Second Session, wherein it is, among other things, provided that "no money apportioned under this act to any state, except as hereinafter provided, shall be expended therein until its legislature, or other state agency authorized by the state constitution to make laws governing the conservation of fish, shall have assented to the provisions of this act and shall have passed laws for the conservation of fish, which shall include prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by fishermen for any other purpose than the administration of said fish, wildlife, and parks department, except that, until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature held after passage of this act, the assent of the governor of the state shall be sufficient", and since the moneys referred to in the act of congress are collected in part from the fishermen of this state and will not be returned to the state of Montana except the state of Montana does assent to this act; now, therefore, the state of Montana does assent to the provisions of said act of congress which is commonly known as the Dingell-Johnson bill, but such assent is with the express reservations enumerated in 87-1-701 through 87-1-703. The state of Montana does not, by the passage of 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 or by the consent herein given, surrender to the congress of the United States or any department of the government of the United States any of those rights which are retained by the people of the state of Montana or the state of Montana and which are guaranteed to them by the 9th and 10th amendments to the constitution of the United States, nor shall 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 in any manner or at all be construed or held to be the state of Montana's consent to amending the constitution of the United States in any manner or at all relative to its rights. The title to all lands acquired under the provisions of 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 for fish restoration and management projects and projects constructed thereon shall be and remain in the state

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 140, L. 1951; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1401; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

87-1-702. Powers of department relating to fish restoration and management. The department is hereby authorized to perform such acts as may be necessary to the establishment and conduct of fish restoration and management projects as defined and authorized by the act of congress, provided every project initiated under the provisions of the act shall be under the supervision of the department, and no laws or rules or regulations shall be passed, made, or established relating to said fish restoration and management projects except they be in conformity with the laws of the state of Montana or rules promulgated by the department, and the title to all lands acquired or projects created from lands purchased or acquired by deed or gift shall vest in, be, there remain in the state of Montana and shall be operated and maintained by it in accordance with the laws of the state of Montana. The department shall have no power to accept benefits unless the fish restoration and management projects created or established shall wholly and permanently belong to the state of Montana, except as hereinafter provided.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 140, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1402.**

87-1-703. Cooperative agreements on federally owned land. The department, in the name of the state and with the approval of the governor, shall have the power to enter into cooperative agreements on federally owned lands with the government of the United States or any department or bureau thereof or with an individual or individuals, private corporations, or partnerships for the purpose of carrying on any fish restoration projects created and established under the provisions of 87-1-701 through 87-1-703 and shall have the power to acquire by purchase, either by cash or upon installments, or lease or by gift or by devise or individually or in conjunction with the government of the United States or some department or bureau thereof such lands or other property or interest therein as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on any fish restoration and management projects created and established under the provisions of said Dingell-Johnson bill of the congress of the United States, and the state does reserve to itself, acting through its legislature, the right to direct the department to abandon any fish restoration and management projects created and established as the state may in its judgment think proper. The department shall have no power to exercise the right of eminent domain to condemn or acquire property under 87-1-701 through 87-1-703.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 140, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1403; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-1-704. Federal fish-hatching operations. The government of the United States, the United States commissioner of fisheries, and its or his duly authorized agent or agents may conduct fish-hatching and all operations connected therewith (in any manner and at any time that may be considered necessary and proper by them) at any United States fish cultural station that may be established by the United States government in the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 3712, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3712, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-330.

87-1-705. Acquisition of land by United States for migratory bird reservation. Consent of the state of Montana is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift, devise, or lease of such areas of land or water or of land and water in sections 31 and 32 in township 28 north of range 22 west; sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 in township 27 north of range 22 west; sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in township 27 north of range 23 west, in Flathead County, Montana, as the United States may deem necessary for the establishment of a migratory bird reservation in accordance with the act of congress approved February 18, 1929, entitled: "An Act to More Effectively Meet the Obligations of the United States Under the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain by Lessening the Dangers Threatening Migratory Game Birds from Drainage and Other Causes by the Acquisition of Areas of Land and of Water to Furnish in Perpetuity Reservations for the Adequate Protection of Such Birds; and Authorizing Appropriations for the Establishment of Such Areas, Their Maintenance and Improvement and for Other Purposes", reserving, however, to the state of Montana full and complete jurisdiction and authority over all such areas not incompatible with the administration, maintenance, protection, and control thereof by the United States under the terms of said act of congress.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1108.

87-1-706. Regulation of bird reserve in Flathead County. Upon the acquisition or establishment of any such refuge in Flathead County, state of Montana, the commission, acting under its authority to designate areas as resting, feeding, and breeding grounds for migratory and other species of birds and wild animals, shall in its discretion establish such areas as a state refuge and adopt such regulations not inconsistent with the regulations of the secretary of the United States department of agriculture governing such areas as it may deem necessary for their protection and may enter into cooperative agreements or arrangements with the secretary for the enforcement of the aforesaid act of congress and the regulations of the secretary of agriculture and for the maintenance and administration of such refuge.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 156, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1109.**

87-1-707. Water supply for the Benton Lake wildlife refuge. Consent of the state of Montana is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift, devise, or lease of a canal right-of-way approximately 66 feet in width, together with an area not to exceed 10 acres as a site for a pumping station works, or of land and water within township 22 north, range 1 west; township 23 north, range 2 west; township 23 north, range 1 west; township 23 north, range 1 east; township 23 north, range 2 east, Teton County; township 22 north, range 1 east, Cascade County; and township 23 north, range 3 east, Chouteau County for the transportation of a supplemental water supply for the Benton Lake national wildlife refuge, Cascade County, established by Executive Order No. 5228, November 21, 1929, and as amended by Executive Order No. 2416, July 25, 1940, in accordance with the act of congress approved February 18, 1929, entitled: "An Act to More Effectively Meet the Obligations of the United States Under the Migratory Bird Treaty with Great Britain by Lessening the Dangers Threatening Migratory Game Birds from Drainage and Other Causes by the Acquisition of Areas of Land and of Water to Furnish in Perpetuity Reservations for the Adequate Protection of Such Birds; and Authorizing Appropriations for the Establishment of Such Areas, Their Maintenance and Improvement and for Other Purposes", reserving, however, to the state of Montana full and complete jurisdiction and authority over all such areas not incompatible with the administration, maintenance, protection, and control thereof by the United States under the terms of said act of congress.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 227, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1108.1.**

Cross-References

Interference with canal or ditch easements, 70-17-112.

87-1-708. Assent to Pittman-Robertson Act — authority of department. (1) The congress of the United States having passed an act which was approved on September 2, 1937, and which is known as 50 Federal Statutes 917 of the acts of congress, wherein it is, among other things, provided that "no money apportioned under this chapter to any state shall be expended therein until its legislature or other state agency authorized by the state constitution to make laws governing the conservation of wildlife shall have assented to the provisions of this chapter and shall have passed laws for the conservation of wildlife, which shall include a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters for any other purpose than the administration of said department", and since the moneys referred to in the act of congress are collected in part from the hunters of this state and will not be returned to the state of Montana except the state of Montana does assent to the act, now, therefore, the state of Montana does assent to the provisions of said act of congress which is commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson bill, but such assent is with the express reservations enumerated in this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710. The state of Montana does not by the passage of these sections or by the consent herein given surrender to the congress of the United States or any department of the government of the United States any of those rights which are retained by the people of the state of Montana or the state of Montana and which are guaranteed to them by the 9th and 10th amendments to the constitution of the United States, nor shall this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710 in any manner or at all be construed or held to be the state of Montana's consent to amending the constitution of the United States in any manner or at all relative to its rights. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as giving consent to the purchase or acquisition of lands by the United States or by any of its departments or officers for establishing migratory bird sanctuaries under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of the United States or otherwise and that the title to all lands acquired under the provisions of this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710 for wildlife projects and projects constructed thereon shall be and remain in the state of Montana.

(2) The department is hereby authorized to perform such acts as may be necessary to the establishment and conduct of wildlife projects as defined and authorized by said act of congress, provided every project initiated under the provisions of this section, 87-1-709, and 87-1-710 shall be under the supervision of the department, and no laws or rules or regulations shall be passed, made, or established governing the game or fur-bearing animals or the taking or capturing of the same in any such projects except they be in conformity with the laws of the state of Montana or rules promulgated by the department. The title to all lands acquired or projects created from lands purchased or acquired by deed or gift shall vest in, be, and remain in the state of Montana and shall be operated and maintained by it in accordance with the laws of the state of Montana. The department shall have no power to accept benefits unless the projects created or established shall wholly and permanently belong to the state of Montana, except as provided in 87-1-709. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the department from entering into cooperative agreements on federally owned lands as provided for herein.

History: (1)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 167, L. 1941; Sec. 26-1122, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 80, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-1123, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1122, 26-1123.

87-1-709. Cooperation with United States for wildlife restoration. The department, in the name of the state and with the approval of the governor, shall have the power to enter into the cooperative agreements on federally owned lands with the government of the United States or some department or bureau thereof or with an individual or individuals, private corporations, or partnerships for the purpose of carrying on any wildlife restoration project and established under the provisions of said Pittman-Robertson Act of the congress of the United States and shall have the power to acquire by purchase, either for cash or upon installments, or lease or by gift or devise, either individually or in conjunction with the government of the United States or some department or bureau thereof, such lands or other property or interests therein as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on any wildlife restoration project created and established under the provisions of said Pittman-Robertson Act of the congress of the United States. The state of Montana does reserve to itself, acting through its legislature, the right to direct the department to abandon any wildlife restoration projects created and established as the state of Montana may in its judgment think proper, provided the department shall have no power to exercise the right of eminent domain to condemn or acquire property under 87-1-708 through 87-1-710.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 80, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1124.**

87-1-710. Use of hunters' license fees for department purposes only. In accordance with the other requirement of said act of congress, it shall be the law of this state, so long as this assent shall be unrepealed, that no license fees paid by hunters in the state of Montana shall be used or taken for any other purpose than the administration and use of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 167, L. 1941; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1125.**

87-1-711. Acquisition of land by United States for bison and other big game animals. Consent of the state of Montana is given to the acquisition by the United States by purchase, gift, devise, or lease of such areas of land or water or of land and water in section 31, township 18 north, range 20 west, Lake County, Montana, and section 36, township 18 north, range 21 west, Sanders County, Montana, excepting the Northern Pacific railway and state of Montana lands within said sections, as the United States may deem necessary for the establishment of an exhibition park for bison and other big game animals, reserving, however, to the state of Montana full and complete jurisdiction and authority over all such areas not incompatible with the administration, maintenance, protection, and control thereof by the United States under the terms of applicable federal regulations.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 209, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1126.**

87-1-712. Development of national bison range. Upon the acquisition or establishment of any such park in Lake County and Sanders County, the fish and wildlife service, United States department of the interior, agrees to develop, improve, and maintain the park for the display of such native big game animals as are available on the national bison range.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 209, L. 1953; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1127.**

87-1-713. Federal waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions — submission to affected county governing bodies for review. The governor, the department, or their agents, responsible under federal law for final approval of land, wetland, and water acquisitions in fee by the United States government or its agents for waterfowl protection areas or wildlife refuges, or the United States fish and wildlife service shall submit the proposed acquisitions to the governing body of each county in which all or part of the land, wetland, and water areas are proposed to be located for the governing body's recommendations.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 309, L. 1979.**

87-1-714. Hearings on proposed waterfowl and wildlife area acquisitions. (1) The governing body of the county affected by a proposed federal acquisition of land under 87-1-713, the department, and the United States fish and wildlife service shall, within 21 days of receipt of an acquisition proposal, physically inspect the proposed acquisition areas, if the governing body deems such inspection appropriate.

(2) If requested by the governing body, the agencies described in subsection (1) shall hold a joint public hearing on the proposed acquisition and shall give public notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing. The hearing shall be held in the county in which the proposed acquisition is located. The hearing shall be held within 30 days of the governing body's receipt of the acquisition proposal. The notice shall be published once a week for 2 successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which all or part of the proposed acquisition is located. The notice shall include the substance of the proposed action and a legal description of the proposed acquisitions.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 309, L. 1979.**

CHAPTER 2

FISHING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING LICENSES

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section

87-2-101. Definitions.
87-2-102. Resident defined.
87-2-103. License required.
87-2-104. Number of licenses allowed.
87-2-105. Safety instruction required.
87-2-106. Application for license.
87-2-107. License form.
87-2-108. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.
87-2-109. Carrying and exhibiting license.
87-2-110. Alteration or transfer of license.
87-2-111. Termination of license.
87-2-112. Forfeiture of license or permit for littering.
87-2-113. Drawing fee.

Part 2 — Wildlife Conservation License

87-2-201. Wildlife conservation license prerequisite for other licenses.
87-2-202. Application — stamp attachment — fee — expiration.
87-2-203. Unlawful sales of licenses.
87-2-204. Disposition of wildlife conservation license fees.
87-2-205. False statement in license application.

Part 3 — Fishing Licenses

87-2-301. Class A—resident fishing license.
87-2-302. Class B—nonresident fishing license.
87-2-303. Repealed. Sec. 16(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981.
87-2-304. Class B-4—two-day nonresident fishing license.
87-2-305. Navigable waters subject to fishing rights.
87-2-306. Paddlefish tags.

Part 4 — Game Bird Licenses

87-2-401. Class A-1—resident game bird license.
87-2-402. Class B-1—nonresident game bird license.
87-2-403. Wild turkey tags and fee.

Part 5 — Game Animal Licenses

87-2-501. Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6—resident deer, elk, and bear licenses.
87-2-502. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.
87-2-503. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.
87-2-504. Class B-7 and B-8—nonresident deer licenses.
87-2-505. Class B-10—nonresident big game combination license.
87-2-506. Restrictions on hunting licenses.
87-2-507. Class D-1—nonresident mountain lion license.
87-2-508. Class D-2—resident mountain lion license.
87-2-509. Tagging of carcasses of game animals.

Part 6 — Trapping Licenses

87-2-601. Class C—trapper's license.
87-2-602. Class C-1—landowner's trapping license.
87-2-603. Class C-2—nonresident trapper's license.
87-2-604. Permission of landowner required.

Part 7 — Special and Combination Licenses and Nongame Certificate

87-2-701. Special licenses.
87-2-702. Restrictions on special licenses.
87-2-703. Repealed. Sec. 16(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981.
87-2-704. Regulation of special elk permits.
87-2-705. Drawing for special elk permits.
87-2-706. Drawing for special antelope licenses.
87-2-707. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.
87-2-708. Class A-2—special bow and arrow license.
Sections 87-2-709 and 87-2-710 reserved.
87-2-711. Class AAA—sportsman's license.
87-2-712. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.
Sections 87-2-713 through 87-2-720 reserved.
87-2-721. Repealed. Sec. 16(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Part 8 — Exceptions to License Requirements

87-2-801. Residents over sixty-two years of age.
87-2-802. Veterans in VA hospitals and residents of state institutions.
87-2-803. Disabled persons.
87-2-804. Revocation of exception.
87-2-805. Persons under fifteen years of age.
87-2-806. Taking fish or game for scientific purposes.

Part 9 — License Agents

87-2-901. Appointment of license agents.
87-2-902. Bond of agent and preferred claim of state for license money.
87-2-903. Compensation and duties of agents.
87-2-904. Nontransferability of appointments — revocation and oaths.

Part 10 — Interstate Fishing Privileges

87-2-1001. Reciprocal fishing privileges of licensees of bordering states.
87-2-1002. Regulation of devices and equipment used under reciprocal privilege.
87-2-1003. Bodies of water subject to reciprocal privileges.
87-2-1004. Rules to implement reciprocal agreements.

Part 1

General Provisions

87-2-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter and chapter 3, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Angling" or "fishing" means the taking of or attempting to take fish by hook and single line or single rod, in hand or within immediate control.

(2) "Closed season" means the time during which game birds, fish, and game and fur-bearing animals may not be lawfully taken.

(3) "Commission" means the state fish and game commission.

(4) "Fur-bearing animals" means marten or sable, otter, muskrat, fisher, mink, bobcat, lynx, wolverine, northern swift fox, and beaver.

(5) "Game animals" means deer, elk, moose, antelope, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, and bear.

(6) "Game fish" means all species of the family salmonidae (chars, trout, salmon, grayling, and whitefish); all species of the genus stizostedion (sandpike or sauger and walleyed pike or yellowpike perch); all species of the genus esox (northern pike, pickerel, and muskellunge); all species of the genus micropterus (bass); all species of the genus polyodon (paddlefish); all species of the family acipenseridae (sturgeon); all species of the genus lota (burbot or ling); and the species ictalurus punctatus (channel catfish).

(7) "Migratory game birds" means waterfowl, including wild ducks, wild geese, brant, and swans; cranes, including little brown and sandhill; rails, including coots; wilson's snipes or jacksnipes.

(8) "Nongame wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state.

(9) "Open season" means the time during which game birds, fish, game and fur-bearing animals may be lawfully taken.

(10) "Person" means individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations.

(11) "Predatory animals" means coyote, weasel, skunk, and civet cat.

(12) "Upland game birds" means sharptailed grouse, blue grouse, spruce (Franklin) grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen or sage grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, ptarmigan, wild turkey, and chukar partridge.

(13) "Wild buffalo" means buffalo or bison which have not been reduced to captivity.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3681, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3681, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 121, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 19, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 11, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 189, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 27, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 67, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 93, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 235, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-201; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 44, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 46, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-102. Resident defined. In determining a resident for the purpose of issuing resident fishing, hunting, and trapping licenses, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Members of the armed forces of the United States or members of the armed forces of foreign governments attached to the armed forces of the United States who are assigned to duty in Montana and members of their immediate families after a period of 30 days within Montana, upon presenting assignment orders emanating from the proper unit commander, shall be considered residents for the purpose of this chapter. The 30-day residence requirement is waived in time of war.

(2) Any person who has been a resident of the state of Montana, as defined in 1-1-215, for a period of 6 months immediately prior to making application for said license shall be eligible to receive a resident hunting, fishing, or trapping license.

(3) Any enrollee of a job corps camp located within the state of Montana shall, after a period of 30 days within Montana, be considered a resident for the purpose of making application for a fishing license as long as he remains an enrollee in a Montana camp.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 106, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 28, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 283, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.3; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-103. License required. It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) pursue, hunt, trap, take, shoot, or kill or attempt to trap, take, shoot, or kill any game animal, any game bird, or any fur-bearing animal or take, kill, trap, or fish for any fish within this state or have, keep, or possess within this state any game animal, game bird, fur-bearing animal, game fish, or parts thereof, except as herein provided or as provided by the department; or

(2) pursue, hunt, trap, take, shoot, or kill or attempt to trap, take, shoot, or kill any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or take, kill, trap, or fish for any fish, except at the places and during the periods and in the manner herein defined or as defined by the department; or

(3) pursue, hunt, trap, take, shoot, or kill or attempt to trap, take, shoot, or kill any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal or take, kill, trap, or fish for any fish within this state or have, keep, possess, sell, purchase, ship, or reship any imported or other fur-bearing animal or parts thereof without first having obtained a proper license or permit from the department to do so; or

(4) trap or snare or attempt to trap or snare predatory animals or nongame wildlife without a license as prescribed in 87-2-603 if that person is not a resident as defined in 87-2-102.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3682, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 255, L. 1979.

87-2-104. *(Temporary)* **Number of licenses allowed.** Only one license of any one class, except Class B-3 and B-4 licenses, shall be issued to any one person. The department may prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance or sale of a replacement license of the same class in the event the original license is lost, stolen, or destroyed upon payment of the sum of $3 or the cost of the original license, whichever is the smaller amount.

87-2-104. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Number of licenses allowed.** Only one license of any one class, except Class B-3 and B-4 licenses, shall be issued to any one person. The department may prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance or sale of a replacement license of the same class in the event the original license is lost, stolen, or destroyed upon payment of the original price of the lost, stolen, or destroyed license, not to exceed $5.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(17); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "payment of the sum of $3 or the cost of the original license, whichever is the smaller amount" to "payment of the original price of the lost, stolen, or destroyed license, not to exceed $5".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 1] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-105. Safety instruction required. (1) No hunting license shall be issued to any resident person under the age of 18 years unless he presents to the person authorized to issue such license a certificate of competency as provided by this section.

(2) The department shall provide for a course of instruction in the safe handling of firearms and for the purpose may cooperate with any reputable association or organization having as one of its objectives the promotion of safety in the handling of firearms. The department may designate any person found by it to be competent to give instructions in the handling of firearms. A person so appointed shall give such course of instruction and upon the successful completion thereof shall issue to the person instructed a certificate of competency in the safe handling of firearms.

(3) No hunting license shall be issued to any nonresident person under the age of 18 years unless he presents to the person authorized to issue such license a certificate of competency as provided in this section or a certificate verifying that he has successfully completed a course in the safe handling of firearms in any state or province.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(2)(a), (part(6)).

87-2-106. Application for license. (1) A license may be procured from the director, any warden, or any authorized agent of the director. The applicant shall state his name, age, occupation, place of residence, post-office address, the length of time in the state of Montana, whether a citizen of the United States or an alien, and such other facts, data, or descriptions as may be required by the department. The statements made by the applicant shall be subscribed to before the officer or agent issuing the license.

(2) It is unlawful to subscribe to any application containing a material false statement. Any material false statement contained in an application

renders it and any license issued pursuant to it void. Any person violating any provision of this statute is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3684, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-204.

87-2-107. License form. The form of the license shall be determined and the license blanks prepared by the department and furnished by it to the officers and persons authorized to issue the same. Said licenses shall be issued in the name of the department and be countersigned by the officer or person issuing the same. Each license issued shall be signed by the licensee in ink or indelible pencil on the face thereof.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3688, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3688, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-212.

87-2-108. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 165, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-212.1; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-2-109. Carrying and exhibiting license. (1) It is unlawful for any person to whom a license or permit has been issued to fish for or take any fish or pursue, hunt, shoot, kill, or take any game bird or game animal or attempt to trap, trap, or take any fur-bearing animal in this state unless he has the license, licenses, or permit in his possession at the time.

(2) It is unlawful to refuse to exhibit a license or permit for inspection to a warden or other officer requesting to see it.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3689, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3689, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 29, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-213.

87-2-110. Alteration or transfer of license. No person may at any time alter or change in any material manner or loan or transfer to another any license, nor may any person other than the person to whom it is issued use it.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3692, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3692, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-217.

87-2-111. Termination of license. Such licenses shall be void after April 30 next succeeding their issuance.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3690, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3690, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-214.

87-2-112. Forfeiture of license or permit for littering. Any holder of a Montana resident or nonresident fishing or hunting license or camping permit convicted of littering campgrounds, public or private lands, streams, or lakes while hunting, fishing, or camping shall forfeit his license and privilege to hunt, fish, camp, or trap within Montana for a period of 1 year from the date of conviction.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 480, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-812.

87-2-113. Drawing fee. (1) When the department determines a drawing is necessary prior to issuance of hunting licenses for any game species during a hunting season, it shall collect a $2 per species drawing fee with each application submitted.

(2) This fee must be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the department as set forth in 87-1-601.

(3) The payment of a drawing fee confers no hunting rights or privileges.

(4) The commission may waive the provisions of subsection (1) when a drawing is required for a special season under 87-1-304.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 554, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comment

Codification Instruction: Section 17(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Section 14 [87-2-113] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 2, part 1, and the provisions of Title 87 apply to section 14."

Effective Date: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 2, 3, and 14 [87-2-113] are effective May 1, 1981."

Part 2

Wildlife Conservation License

87-2-201. Wildlife conservation license prerequisite for other licenses. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purchase any hunting, fishing, or trapping license without first having obtained a wildlife conservation license as hereinafter provided.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 172, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-229.**

87-2-202. Application — stamp attachment — fee — expiration. (1) A wildlife conservation license shall be sold upon written application. The application shall contain the applicant's name, age, occupation, place of residence, post-office address, and length of time in the state of Montana; state whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States or an alien; and be subscribed by the applicant. The applicant shall present a driver's license or other identification to substantiate the information.

(2) Hunting, fishing, or trapping licenses in the form of tags or stamps issued to a holder of a wildlife conservation license must be affixed to or recorded on the wildlife conservation license according to such rules as the department may prescribe.

(3) Resident and nonresident wildlife conservation licenses may be purchased for a fee of $2.

(4) Licenses issued shall be void after April 30 next succeeding their issuance.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 172, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-230; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 554, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed fee in (3) from "$1" to "$2".

Effective Date: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 2 [87-2-202], 3, and 14 are effective May 1, 1981."

87-2-203. Unlawful sales of licenses. It shall be unlawful for any license agent to sell any hunting, fishing, or trapping license to any person who does not present his wildlife conservation license at the time of application for such licenses.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 172, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-231.**

87-2-204. Disposition of wildlife conservation license fees. The fees from the wildlife conservation license shall be delivered to the state treasurer and deposited by him in the earmarked revenue fund to the credit of the department in accordance with the provisions of 87-1-601.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 172, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-233.

87-2-205. False statement in license application. It is unlawful to subscribe to any false statement in an application for a wildlife conservation license.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 172, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-232.

Part 3

Fishing Licenses

87-2-301. Class A—resident fishing license. Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, upon payment of a fee of $7, shall receive a Class A license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line or rod as authorized by regulations of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(1); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed fee from "$5" to "$7".

Effective Date: Section 18(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 2, 3 [87-2-301], and 14 are effective May 1, 1981."

87-2-302. *(Temporary)* **Class B—nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon payment of the sum of $20 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a Class B license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department.

87-2-302. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Class B—nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon payment of the sum of $30 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a Class B license which shall entitle the holder thereof to fish with hook and line as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch.

169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(5); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed fee from "$20" to "$30".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 4] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-303. *(Temporary)* **Class B-3—temporary nonresident or tourist fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon payment of the sum of $10 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a temporary nonresident fishing license which shall authorize the holder to fish with hook and line as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department for a period of 6 days, inclusive of the dates indicated on the license.

87-2-303. Repealed. Sec. 16(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981. Effective May 1, 1982.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(8).

Compiler's Comment

Effective Date: Section 18(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Section 16 is effective as provided therein."

87-2-304. *(Temporary)* **Class B-4—one-day nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is a holder of a valid wildlife conservation license, upon payment of the sum of $2 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a 1-day nonresident fishing license which shall authorize the holder to fish with hook and line as prescribed by rules and regulations of the department for 1 calendar day as indicated on the license.

87-2-304. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Class B-4—two-day nonresident fishing license.** Any person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, who is a holder of a valid wildlife conservation license, upon payment of the sum of $4 to any agent of the department authorized to issue fishing and hunting licenses, shall be entitled to a 2-day nonresident fishing license which shall authorize the holder to fish with hook and line as prescribed by rules and regulations of the department for 2 calendar days as indicated on the license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 117, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.6; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed fee from "$2" to "$4"; and changed language from 1 day to 2 days throughout.

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 5] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-305. Navigable waters subject to fishing rights. Navigable rivers, sloughs, or streams between the lines of ordinary high water thereof of the state of Montana and all rivers, sloughs, and streams flowing through any public lands of the state shall hereafter be public waters for the purpose of angling, and any rights of title to such streams or the land between the high water flow lines or within the meander lines of navigable streams shall be subject to the right of any person owning an angler's license of this state who desires to angle therein or along their banks to go upon the same for such purpose.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 95, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3717.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-338.**

87-2-306. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Paddlefish tags.** The department may issue paddlefish tags to holders of valid Class A, Class B, and Class B-4 fishing licenses for a fee of $3. Each tag authorizes the holder to fish with hook and line for paddlefish as prescribed by rules of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 554, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comment

Codification Instruction: Section 17(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Section 6 [87-2-306] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 2, part 3, and the provisions of Title 87 apply to section 6."

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including 87-2-306] are effective May 1, 1982."

Part 4

Game Bird Licenses

87-2-401. Class A-1—resident game bird license. Except as otherwise provided, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who is 12 years of age or older may, upon payment of a fee of $4, receive a Class A-1 license which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill game birds and possess the carcasses of game birds as authorized by department rules.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(part(2)); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 478, L. 1979.**

87-2-402. Class B-1—nonresident game bird license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $30 may receive a Class B-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill game birds and possess the carcasses of game birds as authorized by department rules.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(part(6)); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 478, L. 1979.**

87-2-403. *(Temporary)* **Wild turkey tags and fee.** (1) The department may issue wild turkey tags to the holder of a valid Class A-1 or Class B-1 license. Each tag shall entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill one wild turkey and possess the carcass thereof, during such times and such places as the department shall authorize an open season on wild turkey.

(2) The fee for a wild turkey tag shall be $2. Turkey tags shall be issued either by a drawing system or in unlimited number as authorized by department rules.

87-2-403. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Wild turkey tags and fee.** (1) The department may issue wild turkey tags to the holder of a valid Class A-1 or Class B-1 license. Each tag shall entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill one wild turkey and possess the carcass thereof, during such times and such places as the department shall authorize an open season on wild turkey.

(2) The fee for a wild turkey tag shall be $3. Turkey tags shall be issued either by a drawing system or in unlimited number as authorized by department rules.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 35, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-510; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed fee in (2) from "$2" to "$3".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 7] are effective May 1, 1982."

Part 5

Game Animal Licenses

87-2-501. *(Temporary)* **Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6—resident deer, elk, and bear licenses.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees, be entitled to purchase one each of the following licenses which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those game animals as authorized by department rules:

(1) Class A-3, deer A tag, $7;
(2) Class A-4, deer B tag, $5;
(3) Class A-5, elk tag, $8;
(4) Class A-6, black or brown bear tag, $6.

87-2-501. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Class A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6—resident deer, elk, and bear licenses.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees, be entitled to purchase one each of the following licenses which will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those game animals as authorized by department rules:

(1) Class A-3, deer A tag, $8;
(2) Class A-4, deer B tag, $5;
(3) Class A-5, elk tag, $9;
(4) Class A-6, black or brown bear tag, $8.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(4); amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed the fee in (1) from "$7" to "$8"; in (3) from "$8" to "$9"; and in (4) from "$6" to "$8".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 8] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-502. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(9).

87-2-503. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(10).

87-2-504. Class B-7 and B-8—nonresident deer licenses. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued and is a holder of a nonresident conservation license may, upon payment of the proper fee or fees and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, be entitled to apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase one each of the following licenses: Class B-7, deer A tag, $100; Class B-8, deer B tag, $50; and will entitle the holder to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill the game animal or animals authorized by the license held and to possess the carcasses of those animals as authorized by department rules. Unless purchased as part of a B-10 license, a Class B-7 license must be assigned for use in a specific administrative region or portion thereof.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110,

L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(11); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-505. *(Temporary)* **Class B-10—nonresident big game combination license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of $225 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, Class B-7, and black bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any one license year.

87-2-505. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Class B-10—nonresident big game combination license.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued may, upon payment of the fee of $275 and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and department regulation, apply to the fish and game office, Helena, Montana, to purchase a B-10 nonresident big game combination license which shall entitle the holder to all the privileges of Class B, Class B-1, Class B-7, and black bear licenses, and an elk tag. This license includes the nonresident conservation license as prescribed in 87-2-202. Not more than 17,000 Class B-10 licenses may be sold in any one license year.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(12); amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed the fee from "$225" to "$275".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 9] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-506. Restrictions on hunting licenses. (1) The department may prescribe by rule the number of hunting licenses to be issued. Any license sold may be restricted to a specific administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area and may specify the species, age, and sex to be taken and the time period for which the license is valid.

(2) When the number of valid resident applications for licenses or permits of a single class or type exceeds the number of licenses or permits the department desires to issue in an administrative region, hunting district, or other designated area, then the number of licenses or permits issued to nonresident license or permit holders in the region, district, or area may not exceed 10% of the total issued.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd.

Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(f); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-507. Class D-1—nonresident mountain lion license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person not a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, but who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $100 may receive a Class D-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill mountain lion and possess the carcass thereof as authorized by department rules.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(19); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-508. Class D-2—resident mountain lion license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who is a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, and who is 12 years of age or older, upon payment of a fee of $5 may receive a Class D-2 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill mountain lion and possess the carcass thereof as authorized by department rules.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(20); amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-509. Tagging of carcasses of game animals. (1) Every license issued by the department authorizing the holder thereof to pursue, shoot, kill, capture, take, or possess game animals, whether issued to a resident or a nonresident, shall provide such tags, coupons, or markers as the department prescribes. When any person takes or kills any game animal under the license, the person shall immediately thereafter cut out from the tag, coupon, or other marker the date the animal was killed or taken and attach the tag, coupon, or other marker to the animal, completely filled out with the name of the license holder, his address, and any other information requested on the tag, coupon, or other marker. Such tag, coupon, or other marker shall be kept attached to the carcass so long as any considerable portion of the carcass remains unconsumed, and when the proper tag, coupon, or other marker is attached to the game animal so killed, the same may be possessed, used, stored, and transported.

(2) It is unlawful for a person, who kills any game animal by authority of any license issued for the killing of the game animal, to fail or neglect to

cut out the day and month of the kill or provide such other information as is required and attach his tag, coupon, or other marker so provided with the license issued to the carcass of the game animal or portion thereof. It is unlawful for a person to fail to keep the tag, coupon, or other marker attached to the game animal or portion thereof while the same is possessed by him.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.2(3).

Part 6

Trapping Licenses

87-2-601. Class C—trapper's license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a resident, as defined in 87-2-102, upon making application and payment of a fee of $10 to the department, may receive a Class C license which shall authorize the holder thereof to trap fur-bearing animals and hunt bobcat, wolverine, and Canada lynx within the state of Montana at such times and in such manner as may be lawful so to do under the laws of the state and the regulations of the department and at such places as may be designated in said license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(14); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-602. Class C-1—landowner's trapping license. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any individual who owns land in this state or any tenant or member of the immediate family of said owner or tenant, upon making application to the department and payment of the fee of $1, may receive a Class C-1 license which shall entitle the holder thereof to trap any fur-bearing animal and to hunt bobcat, wolverine, and lynx on land owned or leased by him or his immediate family at such times and in such manner as may be lawful so to do under the laws of the state and the regulations of the department and at such places as may be designated in said license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(15); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-603. Class C-2—nonresident trapper's license. (1) Any person not a resident as defined in 87-2-102, upon making application to the department and paying a fee of $250 to the department, is entitled to a nonresident trapper's license that authorizes the holder to trap and snare predatory animals and nongame wildlife within the state. Such trapping or snaring is permitted only after October 15 of each license year, in such manner as may be lawful under the laws of the state and the rules of the commission, and at such places as may be designated in the license.

(2) Any person not a resident whose state of residence does not sell nonresident trapper's licenses to Montanans may not be issued a Class C-2 license under subsection (1).

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 255, L. 1979.**

87-2-604. Permission of landowner required. Every holder of a Class C-2 trapper's license shall obtain written permission from the landowner, lessee, or his agent before trapping or snaring predatory animals or nongame wildlife on private property.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 255, L. 1979.**

Part 7

Special and Combination Licenses and Nongame Certificate

87-2-701. *(Temporary)* **Special licenses.** (1) Any applicant who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued and is the holder of a resident wildlife conservation license or a nonresident wildlife conservation license may apply for a special license which, in the judgment of the department, is to be issued and shall pay the following fees therefor:

(a) moose—resident, $25; nonresident, $150;
(b) mountain goat—resident, $15; nonresident, $150;
(c) mountain sheep—resident, $25; nonresident, $150;
(d) antelope—resident, $5; nonresident, $100;
(e) grizzly bear—resident, $25; nonresident, $150;
(f) black or brown bear—nonresident, $100.

(2) In the event a holder of a valid special grizzly bear license kills a grizzly bear, he must purchase a trophy license for a fee of $25 within 10 days after date of kill. Such trophy license shall authorize the holder to possess and transport said trophy.

(3) Special licenses shall be issued in a manner prescribed by the department.

87-2-701. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Special licenses.** (1) Any applicant who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued and is the holder of a resident wildlife conservation license or a nonresident wildlife conservation license may apply for a special license which, in the judgment of the department, is to be issued and shall pay the following fees therefor:

(a) moose—resident, $25; nonresident, $175;
(b) mountain goat—resident, $15; nonresident, $175;
(c) mountain sheep—resident, $25; nonresident, $175;
(d) antelope—resident, $5; nonresident, $100;

(e) grizzly bear—resident, $25; nonresident, $175;

(f) black or brown bear—nonresident, $100.

(2) In the event a holder of a valid special grizzly bear license kills a grizzly bear, he must purchase a trophy license for a fee of $25 within 10 days after date of kill. Such trophy license shall authorize the holder to possess and transport said trophy.

(3) Special licenses shall be issued in a manner prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(13); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed the nonresident fee in (1)(a), (b), (c), and (e) from "$150" to "$175".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 10] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-702. Restrictions on special licenses. (1) A person who has received a special permit for elk is not eligible to receive a second special permit for this species of game animal during any license year. However, in the event the number of applications received is not equal to the number of game animals desired to be killed by the department, reapplication may be made by those valid license holders of the current year who may fall within these limitations.

(2) A person who has killed or taken any game animal, except a deer or an antelope, during the current license year is not permitted to receive a special license under this chapter to hunt or kill a second game animal of the same species.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 65, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 72, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 195, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.2(1), (2); amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 478, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted former subsection (1) dealing with restrictions on eligibility to apply for another special license for the next succeeding 7 years if special game for which license was issued was killed.

Effective Date: Section 18(3), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Section 11 [amending 87-2-702] is effective July 1, 1981."

87-2-703. Repealed. Sec. 16(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981. Effective May 1, 1981.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch.

169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(21); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

Compiler's Comments

Effective Date: Section 18(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Section 16 is effective as provided therein."

87-2-704. Regulation of special elk permits. (1) The department may:

(a) provide for the refund of resident elk tag license fees to persons applying for special elk permits in hunting districts where there is no general elk hunting and set time limits and describe area restrictions;

(b) designate special elk permit areas where priority will be given to applicants who have not held special elk permits for a period of years to be determined by the department.

(2) The department may adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

History: En. 26-202.7 by Sec. 2, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.7.

87-2-705. Drawing for special elk permits. In the event the number of valid applications for special elk permits for a hunting district exceeds the quota set by the department for the district, these permits shall be awarded by a drawing. The department shall provide for those persons making valid application for special elk permits a method of selecting first, second, and third choice hunting districts for any drawing held pursuant to this section. The department may promulgate the rules necessary to implement this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(h); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted preference granted persons who applied but did not receive a special elk permit during the season immediately preceding; and inserted second sentence.

Effective Date: Section 18(4), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 12 and 13 [amending 87-2-705 and 87-2-706] are effective on passage and approval of this act." Approved April 29, 1981.

87-2-706. Drawing for special antelope licenses. In the event the number of valid applications for special antelope licenses for a hunting district exceeds the quota set by the department for the district, such licenses shall be awarded by a drawing. The department shall provide for those persons making valid application for special antelope licenses a method of selecting first, second, and third choice hunting districts for any drawing held pursuant to this section. The department shall have the authority to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement this section.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110,

L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(g); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted preference granted persons who applied but did not receive a special antelope license during the season immediately preceding; and inserted second sentence.

Effective Date: Section 18(4), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 12 and 13 [amending 87-2-705 and 87-2-706] are effective on passage and approval of this act." Approved April 29, 1981.

87-2-707. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 239, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.5(1).

87-2-708. Class A-2—special bow and arrow license. A holder of a valid hunting license for which a special archery season is set by the department may receive, upon payment of an additional fee of $6, a Class A-2 license which shall authorize the holder thereof to pursue, hunt, shoot, and kill with bow and arrow the game animals so authorized by the licenses held and to possess the carcass thereof during seasons and in areas, as designated by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(3); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 220, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-709 and 87-2-710 reserved.

87-2-711. Class AAA—sportsman's license. Any resident, as defined by 87-2-102, who will be 12 years of age or older prior to September 15 of the season for which the license is issued, upon payment of the sum of $35, shall be entitled to a sportsman's license which shall permit the holder to exercise all rights granted to holders of Class A, A-1, A-3, A-5, A-6, and resident conservation licenses as prescribed in 87-2-202. The department shall furnish each holder of a sportsman's license an appropriate decal.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(18).

87-2-712. Repealed. Sec. 20, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110,

L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(7).

87-2-713 through 87-2-720 reserved.

87-2-721. Repealed. Sec. 16(1), Ch. 554, L. 1981. Effective May 1, 1981.

History: En. 26-202.8 by Sec. 3, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.8.

Compiler's Comment

Effective Date: Section 18(2), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "Section 16 is effective as provided therein."

Part 8

Exceptions to License Requirements

87-2-801. Residents over sixty-two years of age. (1) A resident, under the definition of 87-2-102, who is 62 years or older shall be entitled to fish and hunt game birds with a conservation license issued by the department. The form of such license shall be prescribed by the department.

(2) A resident who is 65 years of age or older is also entitled to purchase regular resident deer and elk tags at a price that is no more than one-half of the fee paid by a resident who is 15 years old or older and who is under 65 years of age.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(a); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 532, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "for a fee of $1" after "by the department" at the end of the first sentence of (1); added subsection (2).

Effective Date: Section 2, Ch. 532, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on May 1, 1982."

87-2-802. Veterans in VA hospitals and residents of state institutions. Any veteran who is a patient residing at a hospital operated by the veterans administration, within or outside the state, and residents of all institutions under the jurisdiction of the department of institutions, except the Montana state prison at Deer Lodge, will be entitled to fish without a license. Such residents shall carry a permit on a form prescribed by the department and signed by the superintendent of the institution in lieu of a license.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1,

Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(b).

87-2-803. Disabled persons. (1) Disabled persons are entitled to fish without a license if they are residents of Montana not residing in an institution and are certified as disabled by a medical doctor licensed to practice medicine in Montana.

(2) Disability is defined as a physical or mental condition that prevents a person from doing any substantial gainful work that is expected to last for the rest of his life.

(3) Such disabled persons shall carry a permit on a form prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(c).

87-2-804. Revocation of exception. If a person is convicted of a violation of the fish and game laws or regulations of Montana, the privilege conferred by 87-2-801 through 87-2-803 shall be revoked for not less than 6 months.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(d).

87-2-805. Persons under fifteen years of age. (1) Minors under 15 years of age may fish for and take fish during the open season without a license. However, no nonresident person under the age of 15 years may fish in or on any Montana waters without first having obtained a Class B, B-3, or B-4 fishing license unless the nonresident person under the age of 15 years is in the company of an adult in possession of a valid Montana fishing license. The limit of fish for the nonresident person and the accompanying adult combined may not exceed the limit for one adult as established by law or by rule of the department.

(2) Residents, as defined by 87-2-102, under the age of 15 years may purchase Class A-1, A-3, and A-5 licenses at $2 per license.

History: (1)En. Sec. 11, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 369, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-215, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 267, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 16, L. 1957; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1957;

amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 36, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 36, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 55, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 9, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 241, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 84, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 110, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 139, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 261, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 408, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 49, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 91, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 289, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 417, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 546, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 169, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-202.1, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-202.1(16)(e), 26-215(3); amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 478, L. 1979.

87-2-806. Taking fish or game for scientific purposes. (1) It is lawful for the duly accredited representative of an accredited school, college, university, or other institution of learning or of any governmental agency, who may be investigating a scientific subject making it necessary, to take, kill, capture, and possess for that purpose any birds, fish, or animals protected by Montana law or state fish and game rule. He may take, kill, and capture protected or unprotected birds, fish, or animals in any way except by the explosion of dynamite. No more of the birds, fish, or animals may be taken than are necessary for the investigation.

(2) A person who desires to engage in the scientific investigation shall apply to the director for a permit. The director may set qualifications for persons to whom permits are issued and may place special authorizations or special requirements and limitations on any permit. If the director is satisfied of the good faith and qualifications of the applicant, he shall issue a permit which shall place a time limit on the collections and may place a restriction on the number of birds, fish, or animals to be taken and shall require a report of the numbers and species of animals taken by collection areas.

(3) The permittee shall pay $5 for the permit.

(4) The permittee may not take, have, or capture any other or greater number of birds, fish, or animals than are mentioned in the permit.

(5) Any representative of an accredited school, college, university, or other institution of learning who may have various students or associates assisting him throughout the year may apply to have his permit issued to himself and his associates. The associates, when carrying a copy of the permit, shall have the same authorizations and restrictions as the original applicant. The original applicant shall keep a record of all associates to whom he issued a copy of his permit and of the times for which each associate is issued a copy. The original applicant is responsible for his associates' use of the permit or copies of the permit, including their reports of species and numbers of animals collected.

History: En. Sec. 81, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3760, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3760, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 116, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1008.

Part 9

License Agents

87-2-901. Appointment of license agents. The director may appoint license agents as needed to sell state hunting and fishing licenses and any permits or certificates prescribed by the department, according to rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-220.

87-2-902. Bond of agent and preferred claim of state for license money. (1) An appointed license agent shall furnish a corporate surety bond of $1,000 or in an amount equal to the value of the licenses, permits, and certificates received for distribution, the amount to be fixed at the discretion of the director. The bond shall secure the faithful performance of the duties imposed on the license agent and the accounting for and payment to the state of all money received from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and any permits or certificates prescribed by the department. The license agent shall properly account for all unsold licenses, permits, and certificates annually on April 1 or at any other time at the request of the director.

(2) All money received for the sale of licenses, permits, and certificates at all times belongs to the state. In case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, receivership, or bankruptcy, the state has a preferred claim against the assets and estate of a license agent for all money owed the state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-221; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-2-903. *(Temporary)* **Compensation and duties of agents.** (1) License agents, except salaried employees of the department, shall receive for all services rendered the sum of 15 cents for each license, permit, or certificate issued. On or before the 10th day of each month each license agent shall submit to the department all duplicates of each class of licenses sold during the preceding month and shall accompany the duplicate licenses with all moneys received for the sale of the licenses less a fee of 15 cents for each license sold. Each license agent shall keep his license account open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department, the director, the wardens, or the legislative auditor.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "license" includes any license, permit, and certificate prescribed by the department.

87-2-903. *(Effective May 1, 1982)* **Compensation and duties of agents.** (1) License agents, except salaried employees of the department, shall receive for all services rendered the sum of 30 cents for each license, permit, or certificate issued. On or before the 10th day of each month each license agent shall submit to the department all duplicates of each class of licenses sold during the preceding month and shall accompany the duplicate licenses with all moneys received for the sale of the licenses less a fee of 30 cents for each license sold. Each license agent shall keep his license account open at all reasonable hours to inspection by the department, the director, the wardens, or the legislative auditor.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "license" includes any license, permit, and certificate prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 27, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-222; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 554, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed sum and fee in (1) from "15 cents" to "30 cents".

Effective Date: Section 18(5), Ch. 554, L. 1981, provided: "All other sections [including section 15] are effective May 1, 1982."

87-2-904. Nontransferability of appointments — revocation and oaths. Appointments of license agents shall be nontransferable, and each appointment shall be valid only at the single location of the business as stated on the certificate of appointment. Such appointments may be summarily revoked at any time by the director upon discontinuance of the business at the stated location or for noncompliance with the provisions of this part or other regulations. Duly appointed license agents are hereby authorized to administer oaths to applicants for hunting and fishing licenses and for other permits and certificates prescribed by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 88, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 156, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 7, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 421, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-223; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

Part 10

Interstate Fishing Privileges

87-2-1001. Reciprocal fishing privileges of licensees of bordering states. (1) Any person who is properly licensed to fish in a state which borders the state of Montana and who complies with Montana fish and game laws and regulations may fish in any part of a lake, reservoir, pond, or body of water in Montana that lies within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of this state when such water is declared to be open to fishing by the department; provided, however, that such bordering state grants the same or similar privileges in any such body or bodies of water or in all lakes, reservoirs, ponds, or bodies of water similarly defined within its boundaries to holders of valid Montana fishing licenses and provided further that such state enters into a reciprocal agreement with Montana setting forth terms as provided by this part.

(2) The department is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with corresponding state officials of adjoining states for purposes of providing such reciprocal fishing privileges upon any body or bodies of water as described above. Such agreements may include provisions by which each state shall honor the license of the other state only when there is affixed to such license a stamp purchased from the honoring state, the charge for such stamp being set by mutual agreement of the states.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 14, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-225.

87-2-1002. Regulation of devices and equipment used under reciprocal privilege. The department may by regulation authorize use of fishing devices and equipment by properly licensed fishermen of both states, unless otherwise prohibited by Montana law, in waters forming the subject of such agreements.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 14, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-226.

87-2-1003. Bodies of water subject to reciprocal privileges. It is the primary purpose of this part to provide a method whereby the fishing opportunities afforded upon any part of any body of water located within or partly within 10 miles of the boundaries of this state may be mutually enjoyed by the residents of Montana and the residents of such adjoining states, and it is not intended to cover the waters of rivers or streams.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 14, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-227.

87-2-1004. Rules to implement reciprocal agreements. The department is authorized to establish rules for the purpose of implementing agreements established under 87-2-1001. It is unlawful to violate any orders or rules promulgated by the department under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 14, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-228.**

CHAPTER 3

RESTRICTIONS AND REGULATIONS

Part 1 — General Provisions

Section
87-3-101. General restrictions.
87-3-102. Waste of fish or game.
87-3-103. Limit on number of game animals killed.
87-3-104. Unlawful to hunt or fish during closed season.
87-3-105. Unlawful introduction of animals.
87-3-106. Hunting and fishing prohibited in fire-danger areas.
87-3-107. Use of snare lawful under certain conditions.
87-3-108. Restrictions on use of reproduced sounds.
Sections 87-3-109 and 87-3-110 reserved.
87-3-111. Unlawful to buy, sell, possess, or transport fish or game — exceptions — penalties.
87-3-112. Possession of unlawfully killed animals and of unlawful fishing implements.
87-3-113. Removal of illegally taken animals or parts of animals from state.
87-3-114. Labeling of packages.
87-3-115. Violation by carriers.
Sections 87-3-116 through 87-3-120 reserved.
87-3-121. Bag limit prizes unlawful — exception.
87-3-122. Spotlighting unlawful.
87-3-123. Use of silencers or mufflers on firearms forbidden.
87-3-124. Restrictions on hunting with dogs.
87-3-125. Restrictions on use of motor vehicles while hunting.
87-3-126. Restrictions on use of aircraft or boats.
87-3-127. Taking of stock-killing animals.
87-3-128. Exceptions — department personnel.
87-3-129. Exception in cases of extreme hunger.
87-3-130. Taking of wildlife to protect persons or livestock.

Part 2 — Fish

87-3-201. Department control over fish hatcheries.
87-3-202. Supervision over fish hatcheries by director.
87-3-203. Restrictions on use of fish as bait.
87-3-204. Restrictions on fishing methods.
87-3-205. Unlawful to possess net or seine — exceptions.
87-3-206. Unlawful to use explosives or poisons in taking fish.
87-3-207. Unlawful to place caged fish in public waters — exception.
87-3-208. Regulation of placing of caged fish.
Sections 87-3-209 through 87-3-220 reserved.
87-3-221. Importation of salmonid fish or eggs unlawful — exception.
87-3-222. When certification unnecessary.
87-3-223. Authorization for rules and personnel.
87-3-224. Enforcement.

Part 3 — Game Animals

87-3-301. Shotgun loads regulated by department.
87-3-302. Colored garments required on big game hunters.
87-3-303. Policy toward nonresident big game hunters.
87-3-304. Landowner's permission required for big game hunting.
87-3-305. Unlawful to take deer within city or town boundaries.

87-3-306. Unlawful to destroy evidence of sex.
87-3-307. Contests based on size of game animals unlawful.

Part 4 — Game Birds

87-3-401. Restrictions on rifles for bird hunting.
87-3-402. Unlawful to violate closed season on certain game birds.
87-3-403. Migratory game birds — closed season and bag limits.
87-3-404. Tagging of turkey.
87-3-405. Failure to tag turkey.

Part 5 — Fur-Bearing Animals

87-3-501. Open and closed season for fur-bearing animals — exception.
87-3-502. Trapping and tagging marten.
87-3-503. Destruction of beaver and muskrat houses unlawful.
87-3-504. Metal tags required on traps.
87-3-505. Penalty.
87-3-506. Wasting of fur-bearing animals.

Part 1

General Provisions

87-3-101. General restrictions. It is unlawful for anyone to take, capture, shoot, kill, or attempt to take, capture, shoot, or kill any game animal or game bird from any self-propelled or drawn vehicle or on or from any public highway in the state of Montana or by the aid or with the use of any set gun, jacklight or other artificial light, trap, snare, or salt lick; nor may any such set gun, jacklight or other artificial light, trap, snare, salt lick, or other device to entrap or entice game animals or game birds be used, made, or set.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301((1)(a) part).

87-3-102. Waste of fish or game. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person responsible for the death of any game animal of this state, excepting grizzly, black, and brown bear and mountain lion, to detach or remove from the carcass only the head, hide, antlers, tusks, or teeth or any or all of aforesaid parts or to waste any part of any game animal, game bird, or game fish suitable for food or to abandon the carcass of any game animal in the field, except black and brown bear and mountain lion, which need have removed and taken from the carcass only the head or the hide of such bear or mountain lion, and except grizzly bear, which need have removed and taken from the carcass only the head and hide and such other parts as the department may demand for scientific purposes. All parts of grizzly bear demanded by the department for scientific purposes must be delivered to an officer or employee of the department for inspection as soon as possible after removal, and the department shall return to the licensee any bone structure and skull within 1 year upon written request. The hide shall be returned immediately.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 134, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307(1).

87-3-103. Limit on number of game animals killed. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to kill more than one game animal of any one species in any one license year unless the killing of more than one game animal of such species has been authorized by regulations of the department.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 134, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307(2).

87-3-104. Unlawful to hunt or fish during closed season. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person during the closed season on any species of game animal, game bird, or fish to take, hunt, shoot, kill, or capture any such game animal or such game bird or to fish for or catch any such fish.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3696, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 158, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 40, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 134, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307(3).

87-3-105. Unlawful introduction of animals. It is unlawful for any person to transplant or introduce any fish or fish eggs into any body of water in the state, and it is unlawful for any person to transplant or introduce any species of game birds, game or fur-bearing animals, or nongame wildlife into the state of Montana without first having obtained authorization from the department.

History: En. Sec. 3694.3, R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-344(2).

87-3-106. Hunting and fishing prohibited in fire-danger areas. (1) When the fire danger becomes so extreme that the governor, upon the advice and recommendation of the department of state lands, closes an area to trespass because of fire danger, that area is automatically closed to hunting or fishing and remains closed so long as the fire closure remains in effect.

(2) A board of county commissioners may initiate a request for a closure by submitting the request to the department. However, the department may adopt reasonable rules specifying the fire prevention and suppression measures that must have been taken by the board before a request may be submitted and considered.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 57, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 178, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-345; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 529, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "the department of natural resources and conservation" to "the department of state lands".

Functions of Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Transferred to Department of State Lands: Section 1, Ch. 529, L. 1981 provided: "(1) The functions protecting natural resources from fire in Title 76, chapter 11, part 1; of protection of forest resources in Title 76, chapter 13; of appraising, protecting, and selling state timberlands in Title 77, chapter 5; and of recommending closing lands to hunting and fishing in fire danger areas under 87-3-106 are transferred from the department of natural resources and conservation to the department of state lands.

(2) Unless inconsistent with this act, any reference to "department of natural resources and conservation" in those sections is changed to "department of state lands".

(3) Any corresponding internal references shall be changed by the code commissioner."

Severability: Section 9, Ch. 529, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Transition: "The provisions of 2-15-131 through 2-15-137 apply to the transfer of functions under this act."

Effective Date: Section 11, Ch. 529, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective July 1, 1981."

87-3-107. Use of snare lawful under certain conditions. (1) It shall be lawful to use a snare trap for the purpose of snaring any animal or bird under the following conditions:

(a) Each snare trap must be tagged with a numbered metal device identifying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

(b) It is unlawful to set snare traps on private property without the landowner's consent.

(c) Snare traps shall be set in a manner and at a time so as not to unduly endanger livestock.

(d) A person who injures livestock in snare traps is liable for damages to the owner of the livestock.

(2) A person convicted of violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(3) The commission may adopt rules to enforce this section.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 23, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3725.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 149, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-504.**

87-3-108. Restrictions on use of reproduced sounds. It is unlawful to use any recorded or electrically amplified bird or animal calls or sounds or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird or animal calls or sounds to assist in the hunting, taking, killing, or capturing of wildlife, except predatory animals and those birds not protected by state or federal law.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(1)(b).**

87-3-109 and 87-3-110 reserved.

87-3-111. Unlawful to buy, sell, possess, or transport fish or game — exceptions — penalties. (1) It is hereby made unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, offer to sell, possess, ship, or transport any game fish, game bird, migratory game bird, game animal, or fur-bearing animal or part thereof protected by the laws of this state, whether belonging to the same or different species from that native to the state of Montana, except as specifically permitted by the laws of this state.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the possession or transportation within the state of any legally taken fish, game bird, migratory game bird, game animal, or fur-bearing animal or part thereof or the sale, purchase, or transportation of hides, heads, or mounts of lawfully killed game animals, game birds, game fish, or fur-bearing animals.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), any person violating any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

(4) Any person engaging in the activities prohibited in subsection (1) in furtherance of a scheme to traffic in the body parts of unlawfully taken species is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 1 year, or both.

History: En. Sec. 63, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 142, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3742, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3742, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1939; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 22, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 146, L. 1955; R.C.M. 1947, 26-806; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 92, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Divided section into three subsections; added subsection (4); and made minor changes in phraseology.

Effective Date: Section 2, Ch. 92, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 19, 1981.

87-3-112. Possession of unlawfully killed animals and of unlawful fishing implements. (1) The possession of dead bodies or any part thereof of any of the game fish, game or nongame birds, or game or fur-bearing animals defined by the fish and game laws of the state of Montana is prima facie evidence that the person or persons in whose possession the same are found have killed, caught, or taken the same. The possession of a fishing rod and line, spear, gig, or barbed fork on the banks or shores of a stream or lake is prima facie evidence that the person or persons in whose possession the same are found were using the same to fish.

(2) It is unlawful to possess, have, hold, purchase, keep in storage, or possess for any other purpose any game fish, game bird, nongame bird, game animal, fur-bearing animal, or parts thereof which were unlawfully killed, captured, or taken. No person may unlawfully use any fishing rod and line, fishing lines, spear, gig, or barbed fork.

History: En. Sec. 43, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3725, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 41, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3725, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-503.

87-3-113. Removal of illegally taken animals or parts of animals from state. It is unlawful for any person or persons to possess or to ship or take out of the state any illegally taken game or nongame birds, fish, game animals, fur-bearing animals, the skins of fur-bearing animals, or any parts thereof, whether taken within or coming from without the state.

History: En. Sec. 51, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3730, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3730, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 38, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 42, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-701.

87-3-114. Labeling of packages. All shippers of fish, game or nongame birds, game animals, fur-bearing animals, the skins of fur-bearing animals or predatory animals, or parts thereof are required to label all packages offered for shipment by parcel post, common carrier, or otherwise. The label shall be securely attached to the address of the package and shall plainly indicate the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and the complete contents of the package.

History: En. Sec. 54, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3733, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3733, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-704.

87-3-115. Violation by carriers. No person or the agent or employee of any common carrier, association, stage, express, railway, or transportation company may transport or receive for transportation or carriage or sell or offer for sale any of the game animals, game or nongame birds, fish, fur-bearing animals, the skins of fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, except as specifically provided for by 87-3-114. All game or nongame birds, fish, game animals, fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof had in possession or which have been shipped or are being transported in violation of any of the provisions of 87-3-113 through 87-3-115 shall be seized, confiscated, and disposed of as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 55, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3734, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3734, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-705.

87-3-116 through 87-3-120 reserved.

87-3-121. Bag limit prizes unlawful — exception. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or club to offer or give any prize, gift, or anything of value in connection with or as a bag limit prize for the taking, capturing, killing, or in any manner acquiring any game, fish, fowl, fur-bearing animals, or any fish, bird, or animal now or that shall be hereafter protected in any way by the fish and game laws of the state of Montana.

(2) This section shall not be construed to prohibit the award of prizes for any one game bird, fish, or fur-bearing animal on the basis of size, quality, or rarity.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1935; re-en. Sec. 3744.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 26-809.

87-3-122. Spotlighting unlawful. (1) It is unlawful for any person or one or more of a group of persons together to throw or cast the rays of a spotlight having a luminance of greater than .75 candlepower attached to or cast from a motorized vehicle into any field, pasture, woodland, forest, or prairie wherein wildlife or domestic livestock may be or may be reasonably expected to be while having in his possession or their possession or under control a firearm or other implement whereby any wildlife or domestic animal could be killed by aid of an artificial light.

(2) (a) All officers authorized to enforce the game and livestock laws of the state of Montana and all landowners, lessees, or their agents, while on their own lands in connection with their legitimate activities, and employees of such landowners, lessees, and agents are exempt from the provisions of this section.

(b) The provisions of this section do not apply where the headlights of a motor vehicle, operating and proceeding in a normal manner on any highway or roadway, cast a light upon such animal on or adjacent to the highway or roadway and there is no intent or attempt to locate that animal.

(3) A person convicted of violating subsection (1) of this section shall be fined not to exceed $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 161, L. 1931; re-en. Sec. 3691, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 148, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 48, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 26, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 369, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-215(1), (2), (4).

87-3-123. Use of silencers or mufflers on firearms forbidden. No person may take into a field or forest or have in his possession while out hunting any device or mechanism devised to silence, muffle, or minimize the report of any firearms, whether such device or mechanism be operated from or attached to any firearm.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(3).

87-3-124. Restrictions on hunting with dogs. (1) (a) Except as provided in 87-3-127, no person may chase with dogs any of the game or fur-bearing animals as defined by the fish and game laws of this state.

(b) A person may take game birds during the appropriate open season with the aid of a dog or dogs. Any person or association organized for the protection of game may run field trials at any time upon obtaining written permission from the director.

(c) Any peace officer, game warden, or other person authorized to enforce the Montana fish and game laws who witnesses any dog attacking or killing hooved game animals may destroy that dog without criminal or civil liability.

(2) The department shall have authority to allow and regulate the use of dogs for hunting mountain lion and bobcat.

History: (1)En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; Sec. 26-301, R.C.M. 1947; (2)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 184, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-303.5, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part (5)(a)), (5)(b), 26-303.5.

87-3-125. Restrictions on use of motor vehicles while hunting. (1) No person, while hunting game animals or game birds, may use a motor-driven vehicle other than on an established road or trail unless he has reduced a big game animal to possession and cannot easily retrieve the big game animal. In that case a motor-driven vehicle may be used to retrieve the big game animal, except in areas where more restrictive regulations apply or where the landowner has not granted such permission. After the retrieval, the motor-driven vehicle is to be returned to an established road or trail by the shortest possible route. For purposes of safety and allowing normal travel, a motor-driven vehicle may be parked on the roadside or directly adjacent to a road or trail.

(2) No person, while hunting game animals or game birds, may drive or attempt to drive, run or attempt to run, molest or attempt to molest, flush or attempt to flush, or harass or attempt to harass any game animal or game bird with the use or aid of any motor-driven vehicle.

(3) No person, while hunting game animals or game birds, may drive through any retired cropland, brush area, slough area, timber area, open prairie, or unharvested or harvested cropland, except upon an established road or trail unless written permission has been given by the landowner and is in possession of the hunter.

(4) It is unlawful for a person to use a self-propelled vehicle to intentionally concentrate, drive, rally, stir up, or harass wildlife, except predators of this state, providing that this subsection does not apply to landowners and their authorized agents engaged in the immediate protection of that landowner's property.

(5) The restrictions in subsections (1) through (3) on motor-driven vehicle use off an established road or trail apply only to hunting on state or private land, not to hunting on federal land unless the federal agency specifically requests or approves state enforcement.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(8), (9).

87-3-126. Restrictions on use of aircraft or boats. (1) No game birds or game or fur-bearing animals may be killed, taken, or shot at from any aircraft including helicopters; nor may any aircraft or helicopter be used for the purpose of concentrating, pursuing, driving, rallying, or stirring up any game or migratory birds or game or fur-bearing animals; nor may any powerboat, sailboat, or any boat under sail or any floating device towed by a powerboat, sailboat, or any boat under sail be used for the purpose of killing, capturing, taking, pursuing, concentrating, driving, or stirring up any upland game birds or game or fur-bearing animals.

(2) It is unlawful for any person airborne in any aircraft, including a helicopter, to spot or locate any game or fur-bearing animals and communicate the location thereof to any person on the ground by means of any air-to-ground communication signal or device whatsoever as an aid to hunting or pursuing wildlife.

(3) Within the boundaries of a national forest, except as permitted by the department, it is unlawful to use aircraft, including helicopters, for hunting purposes, except when persons or cargo are loaded and unloaded at federal aviation agency approved airports, aircraft landing fields, or heliports which have been established on private property or which have been established by

any federal, state, county, or municipal governmental body. Hunting purposes include the transportation of hunters or wildlife and hunting equipment and supplies. The provisions of this subsection do not apply during emergency situations or when search and rescue operations are being conducted or for predator control as permitted by the department of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(2).

87-3-127. Taking of stock-killing animals. (1) Livestock owners or employees of the department or the federal fish and wilflife service may use dogs in pursuit of stock-killing bears, stock-killing mountain lions, and stock-killing bobcats. Other means of taking stock-killing bears, stock-killing mountain lions, and stock-killing bobcats may be used except the use of the deadfall.

(2) Traps used in capturing bears shall be inspected twice each day with the inspections 12 hours apart.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part (5)(a)).

87-3-128. Exceptions — department personnel. The provisions of this chapter relating to methods of herding, driving, capturing, taking, locating, or concentrating of fish, game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals do not apply to the department or to any employee thereof while acting within the scope and course of the powers and duties of the department.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(10); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 44, L. 1979.

87-3-129. Exception in cases of extreme hunger. When it is shown that any violation of the provisions of this title was for the purpose of preventing great suffering by hunger of any person which could not otherwise have been avoided, the provisions of this title shall not apply to the case.

History: En. Sec. 79, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3758, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3758, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1006.

87-3-130. Taking of wildlife to protect persons or livestock. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to impose, by implication or otherwise, criminal liability for the taking of wildlife protected by this chapter if such wildlife is molesting, assaulting, killing, or threatening to kill any person or livestock. Any person who so takes any wildlife protected by this chapter shall notify the department within 72 hours.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 306, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 306, L. 1981 (HB 738), read: "An act to clarify that it is lawful to take wildlife to protect persons or livestock."

Codification Instruction: Section 2, Ch. 306, L. 1981, provided: "Section 1 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 3, and the provisions of section 1 apply to Title 87, chapter 3, and the provisions of Title 87 apply to section 1."

Part 2

Fish

87-3-201. Department control over fish hatcheries. The department has full control of all state fish hatcheries and is responsible for their construction, maintenance, and operation. All that construction work done under contract or otherwise shall be done under control and supervision of the director. The department shall administer the taking and collecting of all spawn, the hatching of all spawn and eggs, and the rearing, propagation, and distribution of fry, fingerlings, and fish. The department may purchase as many eyed eggs as are necessary to keep the hatcheries of the state supplied with eggs and in full operation. The department shall make every reasonable effort to collect sufficient eggs from the public streams or lakes of this state to supply the hatcheries and for that purpose may build, equip, and use fish traps and nets at any time of the year in all public waters. The department may purchase the eyed eggs of fish not propagated in this state for the purpose of stocking the waters of this state.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3666, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3666, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 81, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-117.

87-3-202. Supervision over fish hatcheries by director. The director has general supervision over all fish hatcheries in the state. The output of all hatcheries shall be used to stock the lakes and streams of the state and shall be for free and impartial distribution. Distribution shall be under the direction of the department subject to an official order of the director. The director may exchange spawn or fish with other states or persons for distribution in this state.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3664, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3664, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 81, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 177, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-115.

87-3-203. Restrictions on use of fish as bait. The department may prohibit the use of small fish as bait for catching fish in such waters as the department designates. It may promulgate such other rules as are necessary to insure an adequate supply of fish in such waters and may regulate fishing from boats or other floating devices and the use of fishing lures or baits in all waters of the state.

History: En. Sec. 3694.3, R.C.M. 1935 by Sec. 1, Ch. 100, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 153, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 113, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-344(1).

87-3-204. Restrictions on fishing methods. (1) No game fish may be caught, captured, or taken or attempted to be caught, captured, or taken by the aid or with the use of any gun or trap, nor may any such set gun, trap, or other device to entrap game fish be used, made, or set.

(2) It is unlawful for a person to take or catch fish in any of the waters of this state, except with hook and line held in hand or line and hook attached to rod or pole held in hand; to take or catch fish with hook baited with any poisonous substance or by means of the use of any poisonous substance, including fish berries; or to take or catch fish by means of the use of fishtraps, grabhooks, seines, nets, or other similar means for catching fish.

(3) The department may designate such waters within the state of Montana wherein, in the judgment of the department, spears or gigs may be used for taking walleyed pike, sauger, northern pike, and nongame fish and traps, seines, nets, and rubber or spring-propelled spears, when employed by sportsmen swimming or submerged in the water, may be used for the taking of designated species of fish. The waters so designated may be closed at the discretion of the department. The taking of all fish by such means in the waters, when so designated, is to be done under such rules as the department may prescribe with reference thereto and under the supervision of the department. All such nongame fish so taken may be possessed and sold in such manner and under such restrictions as the department may direct. All fish, other than those herein designated, so taken under department rules, when prescribed by the department, shall be returned uninjured to the waters from which they were taken.

(4) The taking of black bass in Flathead Lake may be permitted by the department.

(5) The department shall have the power to designate certain waters where setlines may be used to fish for certain species of game or nongame fish, and the department may designate the number of hooks and lines and the length of line or lines which may be used as setlines.

(6) Game fish shall be taken only by angling, that is by hook and single line in hand or single rod in hand or within immediate control. This does not prevent, however:

(a) the snagging of paddlefish, coho (silver salmon), and kokanee (sockeye salmon) when the department declares an open season when paddlefish, coho (silver salmon), and kokanee (sockeye salmon) may be taken by snagging;

(b) the taking of paddlefish with longbow and arrow when the department declares an open season when paddlefish may be taken by longbow and arrow;

(c) the taking of walleyed pike, sauger, northern pike, burbot (ling), and nongame fish with spear or gig when the department declares an open season for taking walleyed pike, sauger, northern pike, burbot (ling), and nongame fish with spear or gig;

(d) the use of landing net or gaff to land a game fish after the same has been hooked by angling as above specified; or

(e) the taking of minnows other than game fish variety by the use or aid of a net not to exceed 12 feet in length and 4 feet in width in such waters as may be designated by the department.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; Sec. 26-301, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 22, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3714, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 25, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3714, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 44, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 8, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 36, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-332, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part (1)(a)), (6), (7), 26-332; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1979.

87-3-205. Unlawful to possess net or seine — exceptions. (1) It is unlawful for any person or persons to have in their possession or under their control any seine, net, or other similar device for capturing fish. A seine or net found in any vehicle, at the camp, or on the premises of any person shall be prima facie evidence that the seine, net, or similar device belongs to the person or persons occupying said camp or premises.

(2) Nothing contained herein shall apply to:

(a) the owners of private fish ponds, as defined under the statute;

(b) a person or persons having unexpired seine or net license, as provided for in the statutes of Montana;

(c) the use, by any person, of a landing net in connection or in addition to pole, line, and hooks in fishing for game fish; or

(d) the possession of traps, seines, or nets where found in the vicinity of any waters which the department has designated within the state where traps, seines, or nets may be used for the taking of nongame fish and Dolly Varden trout, as provided for in the statutes of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 25, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3716, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3716, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-334.

87-3-206. Unlawful to use explosives or poisons in taking fish. (1) If any person or persons shall use any carbide, lime, giant powder, dynamite, or other explosive compounds or any corrosive or narcotic poison or other deleterious substance or have any of the same in his possession within 100 feet of any stream where fish are found for the purpose of catching, stunning, or killing fish, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to anyone duly authorized by the department to conduct lake or stream surveys or to control undesirable or overpopulated species of fish.

History: En. Sec. 26, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3717, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 82, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3717, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 101, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 114, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-335.

87-3-207. Unlawful to place caged fish in public waters — exception. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place or cause to be placed caged live fish in any of the public waters of the state of Montana, except as provided by department regulation.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-813.

87-3-208. Regulation of placing of caged fish. The department shall have the authority to regulate the placing of caged fish in public waters to protect the recreational and aesthetic use of such water from pollution, excessive private use, and the introduction of disease.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 126, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-814.

87-3-209 through 87-3-220 reserved.

87-3-221. Importation of salmonid fish or eggs unlawful — exception. It is unlawful to bring live or dead salmonid fish or eggs into the state of Montana for any purpose unless such importations are shipped direct from the hatchery where reared to destination and a written certification is provided that the importation or source is free of such infectious organisms as the department may specify. Such certification shall be made in the state of origin by a fish pathologist designated for this purpose by the United States secretary of the interior or by the state fish, wildlife, and parks director. Certification of the source may be by inspection of the hatchery of origin conducted annually or at such other times as the state fish, wildlife, and parks director may order. A copy of the certification shall accompany each shipment.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 37, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1701; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.

87-3-222. When certification unnecessary. (1) Nothing in 87-3-221 through 87-3-224 shall restrict the importation and transportation of dead salmonid fish or eggs when such fish or eggs have been processed or prepared in a manner whereby such infectious organisms as the department may specify have been killed.

(2) Salmon caught and brought directly into North America and transported into Montana for processing or sale or any salmonid caught wild in North America shall be exempt from the requirement for certification.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 10, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 37, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1702.

87-3-223. Authorization for rules and personnel. The department may promulgate such rules and regulations and may employ such personnel for testing and inspection as are necessary to carry out the provisions of 87-3-221 through 87-3-224.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 10. L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1704.

87-3-224. Enforcement. The cargo and vehicle involved in a violation of 87-3-221 through 87-3-223 may, at the option of the department, either be denied the right to proceed further within the state of Montana or be quarantined until inspected by a designated biologist from the department. The department shall inform the department of highways of the provisions regarding importation of salmonid fish and eggs so that the department of highways may enforce such provisions at ports of entry and checking stations under 60-2-303.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 10, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 37, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 52, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1705.

Part 3

Game Animals

87-3-301. Shotgun loads regulated by department. No person may use a shotgun to hunt, kill, or shoot deer except with loads as specified by the department.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(4).

87-3-302. Colored garments required on big game hunters. (1) It is unlawful for any person to hunt any of the big game animals in this state or to accompany any hunter as an outfitter or guide under any of the provisions of the laws of this state without the person wearing as exterior garments above the waist a total of not less than 400 square inches of hunter orange material visible at all times while hunting.

(2) "Hunter orange" means a daylight fluorescent orange color.

(3) This section does not apply to any person hunting with a bow and arrow during the special archery season.

(4) The department shall make rules to implement this section.

(5) Any person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $20.

History: (1) thru (4)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 74, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 20, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-302, R.C.M. 1947; (5)En. Sec. 2, Ch. 74, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 20, L. 1974; Sec. 26-303, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-302, 26-303.

87-3-303. Policy toward nonresident big game hunters. It shall be the policy of this state to protect and preserve game animals primarily for the citizens of this state and to avoid the deliberate waste of wildlife and destruction of property by nonresidents licensed to hunt in this state.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 229, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-303.1.

87-3-304. Landowner's permission required for big game hunting. Every resident and nonresident must have obtained permission of the landowner, lessee, or their agents before hunting big game animals on private property.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 229, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-303.3.

87-3-305. Unlawful to take deer within city or town boundaries. It is unlawful to shoot, kill, take, or cause to be shot, killed, taken, or captured or to attempt to shoot, kill, take, or capture any deer within the boundaries of any incorporated or unincorporated city or town of this state.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 123, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3697.1, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-315.

87-3-306. Unlawful to destroy evidence of sex. It is unlawful for any person killing a big game animal within this state to destroy evidence of the sex of the big game animal so killed so as to make the determination of the sex thereof uncertain.

History: En. Sec. 16a, Ch. 238, L. 1921; amd. Sec. 3698, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3698, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 99, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-317.

87-3-307. Contests based on size of game animals unlawful. (1) Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person, as defined in 87-2-101, to conduct or sponsor in any manner a contest in which a prize is offered to a person who kills a game animal possessing the largest antlers or horns, carrying the greatest weight, having the longest body, or any similar contest based upon the size or weight of a game animal or part of a game animal.

(2) This section does not apply to recognition given by the nationally established and recognized Boone and Crockett trophy institute.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1961; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-811.

Part 4

Game Birds

87-3-401. Restrictions on rifles for bird hunting. Rifles may not be used to hunt or shoot upland game birds unless the use of rifles is permitted by the department. This does not prohibit the shooting of wild waterfowl from blinds over decoys with a shotgun only, not larger than a number 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3694, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 59, L. 1927; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1931; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 159, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 157, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 126, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 223, L. 1953; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 193, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1963; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 90, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 201, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 177, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 124, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 305, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 108, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 152, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 196, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 235, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 400, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 485, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301(part(1)(a)).

87-3-402. Unlawful to violate closed season on certain game birds. It is unlawful for any person to hunt, shoot, kill, capture, possess, or cause to be hunted, killed, or captured or attempt to shoot, kill, or capture any quail, Chinese or Mongolian pheasant (commonly called ring-necked pheasant), Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, fool hen, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, or wild turkey until such time as the department shall provide an open season on any quail, Chinese or Mongolian pheasant (commonly called ring-necked pheasant), Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, fool hen, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, or wild turkey.

History: En. Sec. 18, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3700, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3700, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-319.

87-3-403. Migratory game birds — closed season and bag limits. Laws relating to migratory birds are prescribed by the regulations of the United States department of interior and the fish and wildlife service. Open season, bag limit, and other rules and regulations are announced each year by proclamation by the president of the United States. After each proclamation, the department by proper action will adopt, advertise, and enforce such proclaimed regulations as may be applicable to the state of Montana. Any person or persons violating any provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 20, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3703, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3703, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 162, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 113, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-320.

87-3-404. Tagging of turkey. Every person who shall take or kill any turkey shall immediately thereafter attach to the leg of said turkey the proper tag which has been validated by the holder thereof by complying with instructions on said tag.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 35, L. 1959; R.C.M. 1947, 26-511.

87-3-405. Failure to tag turkey. It is unlawful for any person who kills, captures, or possesses any wild turkey by authority of any turkey tag or permit to fail or neglect to attach his tag to the turkey or fail to validate his tag by filling out or punch marking the tag as required and fail to keep the tag attached while the same is possessed by him.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 35, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 41, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-512.

Part 5

Fur-Bearing Animals

87-3-501. Open and closed season for fur-bearing animals — exception. (1) It shall hereafter be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any person to shoot, trap, kill, or capture or cause to be shot, trapped, killed, or captured or to attempt to shoot, trap, kill, or capture any marten or sable, otter, mink, muskrat, beaver, fisher, Canada lynx, or black-footed ferret until such time as the commission shall provide an open season on any marten or sable, otter, mink, muskrat, beaver, fisher, Canada lynx, or black-footed ferret. The furs and hides of such animals legally taken during the open season may be possessed, bought, and sold at any time except as hereinafter provided.

(2) When it is shown that muskrats or beaver are doing severe injury upon or are a menace to the structures, canal banks, or other works of an irrigation project or district or stock water pond, any employee or resident landowner on such project or district may kill or trap or cause to be killed

or trapped any muskrat or beaver upon or in menacing proximity to the structures, canal banks, or other works of such project or district or stock water pond during the closed season on muskrats or beaver, after having secured from the director a permit so to do, except that from June 1 to August 31, both dates inclusive, of each year no such permit shall be required.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(1st part).

87-3-502. Trapping and tagging marten. (1) Any person trapping marten during the open season thereon shall present all skins or pelts of marten so taken to the game warden residing in the district where the pelts were taken and shall furnish an affidavit giving his name, residence, license number, the date and place of capture, and the number of marten so taken. If the warden is satisfied of the legal taking of the same, he shall attach a numbered metal tag to each skin covered by the affidavit. No charge shall be made for tags, and the pelts so tagged may be bought, sold, or transported at any time within the state of Montana, but no marten skin shall be exported in any manner from the state without the shipper first obtaining a shipping permit from the director or game warden, the application for which shall show the number on the metal tags attached to said marten skins.

(2) Any person who shall receive or bring into from without the state any marten skin or skins with a numbered metal tag of another state or untagged marten skins coming from without the state where the state in which the marten skins were caught does not require that metal tags be attached before shipment shall report their arrival within 10 days to the director and furnish an affidavit setting forth the number of skins, the date of receipt, the name and address of the person from whom procured, the manner or method of transportation into the state, and the numbers designated from the tags and the name of the state so tagging the same. It shall not be necessary for such skins to be retagged with a Montana tag or any other fees paid therefor.

(3) It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as hereinafter provided, for any person to remove any tag from such skins or to buy, sell, or transport untagged marten skins, except as provided in this section, or fail to have tags attached to marten skins, as herein provided, within 20 days of the expiration date of the open season thereon.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(2nd part).

87-3-503. Destruction of beaver and muskrat houses unlawful. It shall be unlawful and punishable, as in this part provided, for any person at any time to willfully destroy, open or leave open, or partially destroy a house of any muskrat or beaver except that this shall not prohibit trapping in the house of muskrats when the commission shall authorize such trapping.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(part).

87-3-504. Metal tags required on traps. Any person trapping fur-bearing animals or predatory animals for their pelts shall fasten a metal tag to all such traps bearing in legible English the name and address of the trapper, except that no tag shall be required on traps used by landowners trapping with permit on their own land and irrigation ditch right-of-way contiguous to the land.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(part).

87-3-505. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

History: En. Sec. 21, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3704, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 95, L. 1943; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 132, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1961; R.C.M. 1947, 26-321(part).

87-3-506. Wasting of fur-bearing animals. (1) A person who fails to pick up traps or snares at the end of the trapping season or attends his traps or snares so that fur-bearing animals are wasted is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

(2) The department of fish, wildlife, and parks shall enforce the provisions of this section.

(3) Federal, state, and county predator control programs are exempt from this section.

History: En. Secs. 1, 2, 3, Ch. 629, L. 1979.

CHAPTER 4

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Part 1 — Outfitters and Guides

Section

87-4-101. Definitions.
87-4-102. Determination of what constitutes consideration.
87-4-103. Responsibility for violations of law.
87-4-104. Powers and duties of department relating to outfitters and guides.
87-4-105. Outfitters' council.
87-4-106. Authorization for rules.
Sections 87-4-107 through 87-4-120 reserved.
87-4-121. License required — services performed — standards.
87-4-122. Outfitter's qualifications.
87-4-123. Professional guide's qualifications.
87-4-124. Application.
87-4-125. Outfitter's examination.
87-4-126. Residence requirements — waiver and reciprocity.
87-4-127. Fees.
87-4-128. Investigation of applicant — issuance or denial of license.
87-4-129. Kinds of licenses.
87-4-130. Professional guide's license.
87-4-131. Transfer or amendment of outfitter's license.
87-4-132. Limit one license.
87-4-133. Expiration of license.

Sections 87-4-134 through 87-4-140 reserved.
87-4-141. Grounds for suspension or revocation of license.
87-4-142. Procedure for suspension or revocation of license — reissuance.
87-4-143. Appeal procedure.
87-4-144. Enforcement.
Sections 87-4-145 through 87-4-160 reserved.
87-4-161. Purpose.
87-4-162. Duties of outfitters and guides.
87-4-163. Duties of participants.

Part 2 — Taxidermists

87-4-201. Taxidermist's license, fee, and penalty.

Part 3 — Fur Dealers

87-4-301. Fur dealers defined.
87-4-302. Records and inspection.
87-4-303. Persons required to have fur dealer's license.
87-4-304. License classification and fees.
87-4-305. Issuance and expiration of licenses.
87-4-306. Violations.

Part 4 — Game Farms

87-4-401. Game or fur farm permit — not applicable to migratory birds.
87-4-402. Foundation stock for breeding.
87-4-403. Inspection of game or fur farm.
87-4-404. Annual reports.
87-4-405. Trespass forbidden.

Part 5 — Shooting Preserves

87-4-501. Authorization for licenses, permits, rules, and regulations.
87-4-502. Size, location, and posting of preserves.
87-4-503. Fees.
87-4-504. Bird license required.
87-4-505. Commercial and membership licenses and permits.
87-4-506. Revocation of license or permit and reissuance.
Sections 87-4-507 through 87-4-520 reserved.
87-4-521. Duration of season.
87-4-522. Game hunted in preserve.
87-4-523. Amount of game recoverable.
87-4-524. Preserve operators to establish shooting restrictions.
87-4-525. Tagging of game.
87-4-526. Registration of shooters.
87-4-527. Wild game on preserve.
87-4-528. Unscheduled inspections by department.

Part 6 — Fish Ponds, Seining, and Export of Aquatic Insects

87-4-601. Sale of fish or spawn unlawful — exceptions.
87-4-602. Seining licenses.
87-4-603. Fish pond license for artificial lake or pond.
87-4-604. Commercial exportation of aquatic insects unlawful.
87-4-605. Records and report of whitefish sales by fishing license holders.

Part 7 — Sale of Game in Commercial Trade

87-4-701. Definitions.
87-4-702. Possession of game by merchants, hotelkeepers, or restaurant keepers.
87-4-703. Evidence of lawful possession of game.
87-4-704. Record to be kept.

87-4-705. Noncompliance with law.

Part 8 — Menageries and Zoos

87-4-801. Definitions.
87-4-802. Department regulations.
87-4-803. Permits.
87-4-804. Permit to obtain wild animals.
87-4-805. Restrictions on menagerie permits — offspring state property.
87-4-806. Inspection, permit revocation, and redemption of wildlife.
87-4-807. Enforcement and penalty.
87-4-808. Fines, bonds, penalties, and fees.

Part 1

Outfitters and Guides

87-4-101. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "License year" means that period commencing January 1 and ending December 31 of the same year.

(2) "Nonresident" means a person other than a resident.

(3) "Outfitter" means any person, persons, company, or corporation who:

(a) engages in the business of outfitting for hunting or fishing parties, as the term is commonly understood;

(b) for consideration provides any saddle or pack animal or personal service for hunting or fishing parties or camping equipment, vehicles, or other conveyance, except boats, for any person to hunt, trap, capture, take, or kill any game and accompanies such a party or person on an expedition for any of these purposes;

(c) for consideration furnishes a boat or other floating craft and accompanies any person for the purpose of catching fish; or

(d) for consideration aids or assists any person in locating or pursuing any game animal.

(4) "Outfitters' council" means the Montana outfitters' council provided for in 2-15-3403.

(5) "Professional guide" means a person who is an employee of an outfitter and who furnishes only personal guiding services in assisting a person to hunt or take game animals or fish and who does not furnish any facilities, transportation, or equipment.

(6) "Resident" means a person who qualifies for a resident Montana hunting or fishing license under 87-2-102.

(7) "Participant" means a person using the services offered by a license outfitter or professional guide.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 37, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-908, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 69, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 173, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 223, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-904, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-904(1), 26-908; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 170, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 170 added "for consideration" at the beginning of (3)(d); and added subsection (7).

Chapter 545 deleted definition of advisory council; changed license year in (1) from May 1 through April 30 of the next year to January 1 through December 31 of the same year; added "and accompanies such a party or person on an expedition for any of these purposes" to (3)(b); inserted "for consideration" at the beginning of (3)(d); inserted subsection (4); and deleted ""Resident guide" means a resident who guides resident or nonresident friends for the purpose of hunting game animals without compensation.""

87-4-102. Determination of what constitutes consideration. The providing of the services, property, or equipment mentioned in 87-4-101(3) or the advertising of services to assist persons to hunt, pursue, or take wildlife or to fish shall be presumed to have been for consideration for the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 69, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3748, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 173, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 184, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 223, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-904(2); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or the advertising of services to assist persons to hunt, pursue, or take wildlife or to fish"; deleted "conclusively" before "presumed"; and deleted "if the same or any thereof are provided by any person, company, or corporation for more than two parties or two other persons during any calendar year or on more than two occasions during any such calendar year" from the end of the section.

87-4-103. Responsibility for violations of law. (1) Any person accompanying a hunting or fishing party as an outfitter or agent or employee of such outfitter shall be equally responsible with any person or party employing him as an outfitter for any violation of fish and game laws; any such outfitter or employee of such outfitter who shall willfully fail to or refuse to report any violation of fish and game laws shall be liable to the penalties as herein provided. If any professional guide commits any violation of the laws or applicable regulations relating to fish and game, outfitting, or guiding with actual or implied knowledge of an outfitter then employing such guide, the outfitter is legally responsible for such violation for all purposes under the laws or regulations if the outfitter fails to report any such violation to proper authority.

(2) No person may hire or retain any outfitter or professional guide unless the outfitter or professional guide is currently licensed in accordance with the laws of the state of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 71, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3750, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3750, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 173, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 184, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 223, L. 1955; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 541, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 26-906; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "the law" to "fish and game laws" twice in first sentence of (1).

87-4-104. Powers and duties of department relating to outfitters and guides. The department shall:

(1) prepare and publish an information pamphlet which contains the names and addresses of all licensed outfitters. This pamphlet shall be available for free distribution as early as possible during each calendar year but not later than the second Friday in March. The pamphlet shall contain the names and addresses of only those outfitters who have a valid license for the current license year. The costs of publication of the pamphlet shall be paid from the earmarked revenue fund, fish and game account.

(2) cooperate with the federal government through its appropriate agencies or instrumentalities in matters of mutual concern regarding the business of outfitting and guiding in Montana;

(3) establish a minimum of two meetings annually with the outfitters' council;

(4) consult with the outfitters' council to develop policy concerning the administration of outfitting;

(5) designate a warden with no conflict of interest whose primary duties are to administer outfitting and guiding laws and regulations;

(6) when the commission determines it necessary to protect the fishing resource, public health, public safety, or public welfare, establish and regulate a moratorium on either or both the Madison River or Big Hole River, the issuance of outfitter licenses for the purpose of float fishing as defined in 87-4-101(4)(c) except that those fishing outfitters licensed in 1980 may receive renewal licenses, if qualified. The total number of professional guide licenses endorsed by fishing outfitters under a moratorium may not be less than the total number issued in 1980.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-911; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 490, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 490 added subsection (6).

Chapter 545 inserted "license" before "year" in second sentence of (1); changed "advisory council" to "outfitters' council" in (3) and (4); and deleted "or ex officio warden" from (5).

Severability: Section 2, Ch. 490, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 490, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 21, 1981.

87-4-105. Outfitters' council. The council shall have the authority and duty to make recommendations to the department and the director as to:

(1) outfitter standards and professional guide standards;

(2) rules of procedures and rules to effectuate this part, including but not limited to rules prescribing all requisite qualifications for license. These qualifications shall include training, experience, knowledge of rules of governmental bodies pertaining to outfitting, and condition and type of gear and equipment.

(3) hearings and proceedings to suspend or revoke licenses of outfitters and professional guides and to recommend suspension or revocation of licenses for due cause;

(4) any reasonable rules, not in conflict with this part, necessary for safeguarding the health, safety, and welfare of those persons utilizing the services of outfitters and for the protection of landowners and the general public.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-912; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "and professional guide standards" to (1); and inserted "professional" before "guides" in (3).

87-4-106. Authorization for rules. The department may adopt, promulgate, and enforce rules recommended by the outfitters' council as provided in 87-4-105 and all other rules it may consider proper for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this part and the regulation of outfitting and guiding to provide for the services to the public.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-913; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "advisory council" to "outfitters' council".

87-4-107 through 87-4-120 reserved.

87-4-121. License required — services performed — standards. (1) No person may act as an outfitter or professional guide or advertise as an outfitter without first securing a license in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(2) Whenever an outfitter is engaged by any person, the outfitter shall keep and submit records as required by the department.

(3) Outfitters and their employees may not shoot, kill, or take big game animals for or in competition with those employing them while acting under employment as an outfitter.

(4) Outfitters utilizing lands under the control of the United States government shall obtain the proper permits required by the government office responsible for the area in which the outfitter intends to operate and shall comply with environmental protection standards established for these lands.

(5) An outfitter may not willfully and substantially misrepresent his facilities, prices, equipment, services, or hunting or fishing opportunities.

(6) Outfitters and their employees shall take every reasonable measure to provide their advertised services to their clients.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-914; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "or resident guide" after "professional guide" in (1); deleted "or a resident guide takes out nonresident friends" after "person" and "or resident guide" before "shall keep" in (2); deleted "and resident guides" after "outfitters" twice in (4); and added "or fishing opportunities" to (5).

87-4-122. Outfitter's qualifications. Each applicant for and holder of an outfitter's license or any renewal thereof shall, in the opinion of the director, meet the following qualifications:

(1) be a person of at least 18 years of age who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform his duties as an outfitter;

(2) be a resident of Montana;

(3) own or hold under written lease or represent a company, corporation, or partnership who owns or holds under written lease the equipment and facilities as are necessary to provide the services advertised, contracted for, or agreed upon between the outfitter and his clients (all equipment and facilities shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times and places by the department or its designated agent);

(4) be a person who has demonstrated a respect for and compliance with the laws of any state or of the United States and all rules promulgated thereunder as to matters of fish and game, conservation of natural resources, and preservation of the natural ecosystem without pollution thereof;

(5) have not been convicted or forfeited bond of $100 or more on more than one violation of the fish and game laws or applicable regulations of any state or the United States within the past 5 years;

(6) have not, at any time, practiced fraud, deception, or material misrepresentation in procuring any previous outfitter's, professional guide's, or conservation license from the state of Montana;

(7) have not, at any time, promulgated any false or misleading advertising relating to the business of outfitting;

(8) have not been finally adjudged by a court of law guilty of any substantial breach of written or oral contract with any person utilizing the applicant's services as an outfitter or professional guide during the license year immediately preceding that for which the application is made;

(9) have not committed any negligent act or misconduct while acting as an outfitter or professional guide that caused a danger or unreasonable risk of danger to person or property of any client of such outfitter or professional guide during the license year immediately preceding that for which the application is made;

(10) have not, at any time, pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony, unless civil rights have been restored pursuant to law. No person may apply for or hold an outfitter's license during any period of time in which a sentence has been deferred or suspended for a felony.

(11) have substantially complied with all department regulations and state and federal laws concerning outfitters and professional guides, if the applicant has previously held a license as an outfitter or professional guide.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(3)(a) thru (3)(k); amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "in possession of all natural faculties, of ordinary intelligence, and in such physical condition as to be able to perform" to "who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform" in (1); changed "be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Montana for a full 2 years, unless the residency requirement is waived by the department" to "be a resident of Montana" in (2); inserted "or applicable regulations" after "laws" in (5); inserted "professional" and "or conservation" before "license" in (6); inserted "professional" before "guide" in (8); inserted "professional" before "guide" twice and changed "which negligence or misconduct caused" to "that caused" before "a danger" in (9); changed "been convicted of a felony" to "pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony" and changed "a deferred sentence has been imposed" to "a sentence has been deferred or suspended" in (10); and inserted "professional" before "guide" twice in (11).

Unconstitutional: Sections 87-4-122 (2) and 87-4-126 were declared unconstitutional in In Re Willard H. Godfred, Jr. v. Fish and Game Commission, 38 St. Rep. 661 (1981).

87-4-123. Professional guide's qualifications. (1) An applicant for a professional guide's license shall meet the following requirements:

(a) be a person of at least 18 years of age who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform his duties as a professional guide;

(b) be endorsed and recommended by an outfitter with a valid license;

(c) have not been convicted or forfeited bond of $100 or more on more than one violation of the fish and game laws or applicable regulations of the state of Montana or the United States within the past 5 years;

(d) have not committed any gross negligent act or misconduct while acting as a guide that caused an accident or injury to person or property of any client of an outfitter during the license year immediately preceding that for which the application is made;

(e) have not, at any time, pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony, unless civil rights have been restored pursuant to law. No person may apply for or hold a professional guide's license during any period of time in which a sentence has been deferred or suspended for a felony.

(2) A professional guide shall have been issued a valid wildlife conservation license.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(4), (5); amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "in possession of all natural faculties, of ordinary intelligence, and in such physical condition as to be able to perform" to "who is physically capable and mentally competent to perform" in (1)(a);

deleted residency requirement; inserted subsections (1)(c), (1)(d), and (1)(e); and changed "resident guide" to "professional guide" and deleted "resident" after "valid" in (2).

87-4-124. Application. (1) Each applicant for an outfitter's or professional guide's license shall make application for license upon a form to be prescribed and furnished by the department which shall include:

(a) the applicant's full name, residence, address, conservation license number, driver's license number, birth date, physical description, and telephone number;

(b) the address of his principal place of business in the state of Montana;

(c) the amount and kind of property and equipment owned and used in the outfitting business of the applicant, if an outfitter's license application is involved;

(d) the experience of the applicant, including years of experience as an outfitter or professional guide, knowledge of areas in which he has operated and intends to operate, and ability to cope with weather conditions and terrain;

(e) a signed statement of the licensed outfitter by whom the professional guide is to be employed that the professional guide is in fact to be employed by such outfitter and stating that the outfitter recommends the applicant for his qualifications;

(f) an affidavit by the outfitter to the director that the equipment listed on the application is in fact owned or leased by the applicant, is in good operating condition, and is sufficient and satisfactory for the services advertised or contemplated to be performed by such applicant;

(g) a statement of the maximum number of guests to be taken at any one time;

(h) the written approval of the appropriate agency or landowner on whose lands he will establish hunting camps.

(2) Applications for outfitter's license shall be in the name of an individual person only. Applications involving corporations or partnerships shall be made by one individual person who qualifies under the provisions of this part; any license issued pursuant thereto shall be in the name of that person; and the license shall specifically state that the same is issued for the use and benefit of the named corporation or partnership involved. Any revocation or suspension of such a license is binding upon the individual person and the partnership or corporation for the use and benefit of which the license was originally issued.

(3) Application shall be made to and filed with the director.

(4) Only one application for an outfitter's or professional guide's license may be made in any one license year. If any application is denied, subsequent applications by the same applicant for the license year involved are void, except as provided in 87-4-129.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(1), (2), (13); amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "residence" and "conservation license number, driver's license number, birth date, physical description" in (1)(a); inserted "professional" before "guide" in (1)(d) and (1)(e); changed "a statement by a warden" to "an affidavit by the outfitter" and deleted "has been inspected by the warden and that the same" after "application" in (1)(f); changed "rangers in whose district" to "appropriate agency or landowner on whose lands" and deleted "if the applicant intends to outfit on a national forest" at the end of (1)(h); and inserted "professional" before "guide's" in (4).

87-4-125. Outfitter's examination. Each applicant for an outfitter's license shall pass a standard examination administered by the director or an agent designated by him, which examination shall require general and sufficient knowledge displaying and indicating ability to perform the services contemplated with efficiency and with safety to the health and welfare of persons employing such services. The examination shall test the applicant's knowledge of subjects which shall apply to the type of license applied for in the following subjects:

(1) federal and state fish and game laws and regulations;
(2) practical woodsmanship;
(3) general knowledge of big game;
(4) field preparation of trophies;
(5) care of game meat;
(6) use of outfitter's gear as listed on the application;
(7) knowledge of area and terrain;
(8) knowledge of firearms;
(9) federal and state regulations as applicable to outfitting;
(10) first aid;
(11) boat safety;
(12) water safety;
(13) care and safety of livestock.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(3)(l); amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "federal and state" before "fish and game laws" in (1); changed "shown" to "listed" in (6); deleted "practical" before "first aid" in (10); and added subsections (11), (12), and (13).

87-4-126. Residence requirements — waiver and reciprocity. (1) Residence requirements for procuring an outfitter's license are waived as to persons who are bona fide residents of a common boundary state and of a common county thereof to the same extent the home state of the applicant waives such requirements for the residents of Montana, except for fee.

(2) For the purpose of obtaining a professional guide's license only, nonresident professional guides employed by resident outfitters shall be considered resident professional guides.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(6), (7); amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "citizens" to "bona fide residents" in (1); and inserted "professional" before "guide's" near the beginning of (2).

Unconstitutional: Sections 87-4-122 (2) and 87-4-126 were declared unconstitutional in In Re Willard H. Godfred, Jr. v. Fish and Game Commission, 38 St. Rep. 661 (1981).

87-4-127. Fees. (1) Applications shall be accompanied by a license fee as herein stipulated, which will be refunded if and when the application is denied:

(a) resident outfitter's license fee	$50;
(b) resident professional guide's fee	$15;
(c) nonresident outfitter's license fee	$150;

(d) nonresident professional guide's fee .... $100.

(2) If the nonresident resides in a state requiring residents of the state of Montana to pay in excess of such amounts for a similar license, the fee for such nonresident outfitter's or professional guide's license shall be the same amount as the higher fee charged in the state where the nonresident resides. All fees collected under this part shall be deposited as provided in 87-1-601.

(3) The license fee shall be used to investigate the applicant, to enforce this part, and for administrative costs.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-915, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 10, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-917, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(8) thru (11), 26-917; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted former subsection (2) that provided: "A resident guide's license is a valid Montana wildlife conservation license"; and changed "outfitters or guides" to "outfitter's or professional guide's license".

87-4-128. Investigation of applicant — issuance or denial of license. (1) The director in his discretion may cause to be made such additional investigation and inquiry relative to the applicant for outfitter's or professional guide's license and an applicant's qualifications as he considers advisable.

(2) The director may deny or refuse to issue any new license or to renew any previous license if, in his opinion, the applicant does not meet the qualifications herein stated. In the event that any application for license is denied or refused, the director shall immediately notify the applicant, setting forth in the notice the grounds upon which the denial or refusal is based.

(3) Final decision as to issuance of renewal licenses shall be made not later than 30 days from the date of receipt of the completed application for renewal and not later than 90 days from the date of receipt of a completed application for a new license.

(4) A licensee in good standing is entitled to a new license for the ensuing license year upon complying with the provisions of this part and completing an application for license renewal on a form provided by the department but is exempt from having to retake the written examination.

(5) An outfitter licensee must make an application for license renewal by January 1 of the license year. A penalty fee of $50 will be charged in addition to the regular resident or nonresident outfitter's license if the application for such license is not completed and made by January 1 of the license year. This subsection does not apply to a new applicant for an outfitter's license.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 94, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-915(12); amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 545, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or professional guide's" before "license" in (1); inserted "and completing an application for license renewal on a form provided by the department" in (4); and added subsection (5).

87-4-129. Kinds of licenses. (1) After receipt of the application and when all the conditions and requirements of this part have been satisfied, the director shall issue either of the following licenses, depending upon his determination of the applicant's ability and the service that the applicant can perform with the equipment listed on his application:

(a) a general license authorizing him to perform all the functions of an outfitter as that term is defined in 87-4-101; or

(b) a special license authorizing him to perform only the function of outfitting listed on the license.

(2) The license shall be in the form prescribed and shall be valid for the licensing year in which issued.

(3) If the application is denied, the director shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the denial, and if the reasons are corrected, a license shall be issued upon reapplication thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(1).**

87-4-130. Professional guide's license. (1) For the purposes of this part, a person may serve as a professional guide under his employer's license, after submitting his application with the proper license fee, until the license is issued or denied.

(2) To be valid, a professional guide's license must bear the signature and outfitter's license number of the endorsing outfitter and is valid only while the holder of such license is employed by the endorsing outfitter.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(2), (3); amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "or for 10 days after notification of the rejection of the license" to "or denied" in (1); and changed "an" to "the" before "endorsing outfitter" twice in (2).

87-4-131. Transfer or amendment of outfitter's license. (1) No outfitter's license may be transferred during any license year.

(2) An individual person may, upon proper showing, have his outfitter's license amended to indicate that he is holding the license for the use and benefit of a named partnership or corporation.

(3) Subject to approval by the director, the immediate members of the family of a deceased licensed outfitter may continue to outfit for the deceased outfitter's unexpired license year or until the heirs or personal representative of the estate sells the outfitting business or obtains relicensure therefor.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(4); amd. Sec. 17, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (3).

87-4-132. Limit one license. No person may hold more than one outfitter's license either for his own benefit or for the use and benefit of a partnership or corporation, nor may the name of any partnership or corporation appear on more than one current outfitter's license.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(5).**

87-4-133. Expiration of license. Notwithstanding any other provision or law, a license shall expire on the last day of the license year for which it was issued.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 22, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-916(6).**

87-4-134 through 87-4-140 reserved.

87-4-141. Grounds for suspension or revocation of license. Every license or right to apply for and hold such license may be suspended or revoked upon any of the following grounds:

(1) having ceased to meet all of the qualifications for holding a license;

(2) fraud or deception in procuring a license;

(3) fraudulent, untruthful, or misleading advertising;

(4) having pleaded guilty to or been adjudged by a court guilty of a felony, including a case in which the sentence is suspended or imposition of the sentence is deferred, unless civil rights have been restored pursuant to law;

(5) two convictions or bond forfeitures of $100 or more as to violations of the fish and game or outfitting laws or regulations of the state of Montana or of the United States within the past 5 years;

(6) a substantial breach of any contract with any person utilizing the services of the license holder provided that such breach is established as a matter of final judgment in a court of law;

(7) the willful employment of an unlicensed professional guide by an outfitter;

(8) negligence or misconduct while acting as an outfitter or professional guide that causes an accident or injury to person or property of any client of such outfitter or professional guide.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-918; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Rewrote subsection (4), which formerly read: "conviction of a felony, until civil rights are restored or until time of any deferred sentence for a felony has expired"; added "within the past 5 years" to (5); inserted "professional" before "guide" in (7); and inserted "professional" before "guide" twice and changed "which negligence or misconduct causes a danger or unreasonable risk of danger to person" to "that causes an accident or injury to person" in (8).

87-4-142. Procedure for suspension or revocation of license — reissuance. (1) Proceedings for the revocation or suspension of a license issued hereunder may be taken upon charge or recommendation of any person. All such charges or recommendations must be made in writing, must state the facts upon which such charge or recommendation is based, and must be signed and sworn to by the person making the charge or recommendation. Any such charge or recommendation shall be filed with the director. Thereupon, the director shall initiate a preliminary investigation of all facts in connection with the charge.

(2) A copy of all information shall be transmitted to the outfitters' council. The outfitters' council may make recommendation as to the action to be taken. Any such recommendation shall be made in writing and delivered to the director within 20 days after date of transmittal of such information to the council.

(3) If the accusation be deemed to be unfounded or trivial, the director shall dismiss the same and will advise the licensee charged and the complaining party of the action. Should the director determine the charge or recommendation to have good cause and to be sufficiently founded, he shall

appoint a hearing officer who shall conduct a hearing on such charges in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

(4) The director thereupon shall cause a copy of the charge, recommendation of the council, and a record of the investigation to be served upon the licensee involved not less than 20 days prior to the day set for hearing thereon, which hearing shall be before an appointed hearing officer at a time and place set by such officer. At the hearing, the licensee involved may be represented by counsel. After full, fair, and impartial hearing, the director may suspend the accused's license or his right to hold a license for a period not to exceed 3 years, may order the license revoked, or may dismiss the charge or recommendation based upon the facts shown at the hearing.

(5) A revoked or suspended license may be reissued or reinstated at the discretion of the director.

History: **En. Sec. 12, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-919; amd. Sec. 19, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed "advisory council" to "outfitters' council" in (2); changed "recommend to the commission that the same be approved and the revocation or suspension be affected" to the provision relating to a hearing at the end of (3); changed "the commission" to "an appointed hearing officer" and "commission" to "officer" in the first sentence of (4); and changed "commission" to "director" in the second sentence of (4) and in (5).

87-4-143. Appeal procedure. Any person who feels aggrieved by the denial of issuance of a license or suspension or revocation of a license as an outfitter or professional guide may appeal to the district court of the county of his residence within 30 days after the date of such action by filing with the clerk of said court a notice of appeal briefly setting forth the action complained of and appealed from. Summons and copy of the notice of appeal shall be served on the director, and all proceedings shall conform to the code of civil procedure of the state of Montana. Upon such appeal, the action shall be by trial de novo, and upon demand in writing, either party shall be entitled to trial by jury. The court may sustain or reverse the action of the director or take such other action as the court may deem just and proper. If the director or the court has ordered a stay of any revocation or suspension and the director's revocation or suspension is thereafter sustained by the court, the period of suspension or revocation shall begin with the first day after the court's action sustaining the decision of the director.

History: **En. Sec. 13, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 541, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 10, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-920; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "professional" before "guide" in the first sentence; and changed "commission" to "director" throughout the section.

87-4-144. Enforcement. The warden designated by the department to primarily administer outfitting and guiding laws and rules, other wardens, and all peace officers shall enforce this part.

History: **En. Sec. 14, Ch. 221, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 40, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-921; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 545, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "or ex officio warden" after "warden".

87-4-145 through 87-4-160 reserved.

87-4-161. Purpose. It is recognized that some activities conducted by outfitters and guides within the scope of their authorized services are inherently hazardous to participants regardless of all feasible safety measures that can be taken. It is the purpose of 87-4-161 through 87-4-163 to define those areas of responsibility and affirmative acts or omissions for which outfitters and guides are liable for loss, damage, or injury and those risks for which the participant expressly assumes or shall be considered to have voluntarily assumed the risk of loss or damage.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 170, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 170, L. 1981 (SB 159), read: "An act defining the scope of liability for outfitters and guides and the responsibility and risk borne by participants; and clarifying the definition of outfitter; amending section 87-4-101, MCA."

Source: Sections 87-4-161 through 87-4-163 are based on Ch. 12, Title 6, Idaho Code.

Codification Instruction: Section 5, Ch. 170, L. 1981, provided: "Sections 2 through 4 [87-4-161 through 87-4-163] are intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 87, chapter 4, part 1, and the provisions of Title 87, chapter 4, part 1, apply to sections 1 through 4."

Saving Clause: Section 6, Ch. 170, L. 1981, provided: "This act [87-4-161 through 87-4-163] does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, or proceedings that were begun before the effective date of this act."

87-4-162. Duties of outfitters and guides. An outfitter or guide offering professional services in this state shall:

(1) act as would a reasonably prudent member of his respective profession while engaging in providing the services authorized to be performed by a licensed member of his profession;

(2) comply with all standards adopted by rule by the department of fish, wildlife, and parks.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 170, L. 1981.**

87-4-163. Duties of participants. (1) A participant shall:

(a) act as would a reasonably prudent person when engaging in the activities offered by a licensed outfitter or guide in this state;

(b) receive permission from the outfitter or guide prior to embarking on any self-initiated activity and inform the outfitter or guide of his plans and intentions upon receiving permission to engage in such self-initiated activity.

(2) A participant may not:

(a) interfere with the running or operation of an outfitter's or guide's activities when such activities conform to the standards of care set forth in 87-4-162;

(b) use the outfitter's or guide's equipment, facilities, or services unless the participant has requested and received permission from the outfitter or guide;

(c) knowingly, purposely, or negligently engage in any type of conduct that contributes to or causes injury to himself or any other person.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 170, L. 1981.**

Part 2

Taxidermists

87-4-201. Taxidermist's license, fee, and penalty. A person who engages in conducting any taxidermy business, as the term is generally understood, or any person who conducts a business for the purpose of mounting, preserving, or preparing any of the dead bodies of any wildlife or any part thereof must first obtain from the director a taxidermist's license and pay an annual license fee of $15 therefor. Such person shall keep a written record of all the articles of wildlife in his possession or control, the kind and number of each, by whom owned, and the residence of owner, all the articles of wildlife shipped and to whom and where shipped. The above record shall be kept for as long as such articles remain in the possession of the licensee but in any event at least 5 years. These records shall be open to inspection by any state game warden at any reasonable time. In all cases of conviction of violation of this section, the license of the person convicted may be revoked by the court.

History: **En. Sec. 72, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3751, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 24, Ch. 77, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3751, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 12, L. 1959; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 129, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-907.**

Part 3

Fur Dealers

87-4-301. Fur dealers defined. (1) Any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation engaging in, carrying on, or conducting wholly or in part the business of buying or selling, trading, or dealing within the state of Montana in the skins or pelts of any animal or animals designated by the laws of Montana as fur-bearing or predatory animals shall be deemed a fur dealer within the meaning of this part.

(2) If such fur dealer resides in or if his or its principal place of business is within the state of Montana, he or it shall be deemed a resident fur dealer. All other fur dealers shall be deemed nonresident fur dealers.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1301.**

87-4-302. Records and inspection. (1) A fur dealer shall keep a book in which shall be recorded separately on the date of each transaction the following facts:

(a) the number and kind of all skins or pelts purchased or sold by the fur dealer;

(b) the place where the skins or furs were killed or trapped and a separate record of all the skins or pelts as were killed or trapped outside this state;

(c) the trapping license number under which the furs or pelts were taken in cases where a trapper's license is required;

(d) the names and addresses of the persons to whom the skins or pelts were sold or from whom they were purchased.

(2) This book shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the director or any warden or any United States game warden and shall be preserved and accessible for 1 year after the expiration of any license granted to the fur dealer.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.4, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1302.**

87-4-303. Persons required to have fur dealer's license. A fur dealer shall, before buying, selling, or in any manner dealing in the skins or pelts of any fur-bearing or predatory animal within this state, secure a fur dealer's license from the director. No license is required for a hunter or trapper selling skins or pelts which he has lawfully taken or for a person not a fur dealer who purchases skins or pelts exclusively for his own use and not for sale.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.5, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1303.

87-4-304. License classification and fees. (1) The following classes of licenses shall be issued and the following fees charged therefor:

(a) resident fur dealer's license, $10;
(b) nonresident fur dealer's license, $50;
(c) fur dealer's agent's license, $10.

(2) Any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a traveling fur buyer shall be deemed a fur dealer's agent. A fur dealer's agent's license may be issued to any person who is employed as a fur buyer by a licensed resident or licensed nonresident fur dealer, providing that it shall be the responsibility of each and every fur dealer and fur dealer's agent to have the proper license before buying or dealing in furs as defined by 87-4-301.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.6, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 69, L. 1941; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 188, L. 1945; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1304.

87-4-305. Issuance and expiration of licenses. The license required by this part shall be issued annually and shall expire on April 30 of each year, and no reduction in the fee charged for said license shall be made in any case where said license runs for less than 1 year.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.7, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1305.

87-4-306. Violations. No person, firm, company, or corporation may violate any of the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 42, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3778.8, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 51, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1306.

Part 4

Game Farms

87-4-401. Game or fur farm permit — not applicable to migratory birds. (1) Any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation before engaging in the business or occupation of propagating, owning, and controlling game animals (except buffalo), game birds (except migratory game birds), or fur-bearing animals of the state of Montana shall first procure a game or fur farm permit from the director.

(2) Such game or fur farm permit shall be issued to responsible applicants who own or lease the premises on which their operations are to be conducted when such applicant has so fenced the place where such game or fur farm is located, with fencing material approved by the director, so that no wild or public animals of like species can mix with those confined.

(3) The owning, controlling, propagating, salvage, banding, transportation, shipping, import, export, acquisition, and scientific collecting of migratory game birds shall be in compliance with regulations of the department adopted pursuant to 87-3-403.

(4) Game farm or fur farm permits issued under the provisions of this section shall be valid during the time such game or fur farm is operated and conducted according to law.

History: **En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).**

87-4-402. Foundation stock for breeding. (1) Foundation stock for a fur farm may be obtained from the department by a free permit authorizing game farm permit holders to capture a designated number of fur-bearing animals, with the exception of beaver or marten, for breeding stock under such rules and regulations as the department shall prescribe. Such fur-bearing animals captured under permit shall not be sold or pelted for the period of 1 year after their capture, and the skins or pelts of any fur-bearing animals accidentally killed during their capture or for the period of 1 year thereafter shall be turned over to the director.

(2) A charge shall be made for the capture of each beaver or marten by fur farm permit holders for foundation stock under authorization of the director as follows:

(a) beaver, $15 each;

(b) marten, $25 each.

(3) The skins, pelts, or products of such beaver and marten on game or fur farms shall be tagged individually with tags purchased from the department for a fee of 5 cents each.

(4) Any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation engaging in the business or occupation of fox or mink farming whose original foundation stock is or was not captured from the wild in the state of Montana shall apply for and be issued free of charge a numbered certificate of identification for such fur farm, which certificate shall be nontransferable and valid for the life of the business, provided no other provisions of 87-4-401 through 87-4-405 shall be construed to or shall in any manner affect such person or persons, firm, company, or corporation engaging in the business or occupation of fox or mink farming whose original foundation stock is or was not captured from the wild in the state of Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).**

87-4-403. Inspection of game or fur farm. Each game farm or fur farm shall be open to complete inspection by the state fish, wildlife, and parks director or his wardens at any reasonable time, inclusive of the whole area thereof, all stock thereon, and all structures, pens, and other devices thereon.

History: **En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 218, L. 1979.**

87-4-404. Annual reports. On or before January 31 of each year a report shall be submitted by the licensee to the director showing the numbers and species of game or fur-bearing animals on hand on January 1 preceding and the number and kinds of animals pelted, bought, or sold during the year.

History: En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).

87-4-405. Trespass forbidden. Any person or persons, except as herein provided, who, at any time, in any part of the state of Montana, without the consent of the owner or caretaker of any enclosure within which fur-bearing animals are kept for breeding purposes and on the fence of which enclosure are kept posted notices forbidding trespassing on the premises where the animals are kept (which notices must be plainly discernible at a distance of not less than 25 yards therefrom), shall pass within the fence or such enclosure or climb over, break, or cut through the same for the purpose of entering the enclosure, etc., or for any other purpose whatsoever shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

History: En. Sec. 84, Ch. 173, L. 1917; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 200, L. 1919; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 31, Ch. 192, L. 1925; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 73, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3777, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 120, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 78, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1201(part).

Part 5

Shooting Preserves

87-4-501. Authorization for licenses, permits, rules, and regulations. The department is hereby authorized and empowered to issue operating licenses or permits for shooting preserves, which may be privately owned and operated, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper in carrying out the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1601.

87-4-502. Size, location, and posting of preserves. Operating licenses or permits may be issued to any person, partnership, association, or corporation for the operation of shooting preserves that meet the requirements hereinafter prescribed:

(1) Each shooting preserve shall be restricted to not more than 1,280 contiguous acres and shall not be located closer than 10 miles from another preserve and in areas which will not substantially reduce hunting areas available to the public as determined by the department.

(2) The exterior boundaries of each shooting preserve shall be clearly defined and posted with signs erected around the extremity at intervals of 250 feet or less.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1602.

87-4-503. Fees. Fees for shooting preserve licenses or permits shall be $50 per year for the first 160 acres of shooting preserve area, plus $20 per year for each additional 160 acres or parts thereof.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 265, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1604.

87-4-504. Bird license required. All persons hunting on shooting preserves must have a valid resident or nonresident game bird license.
History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 265, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1611.

87-4-505. Commercial and membership licenses and permits. Each shooting preserve license or permit issued by the department shall designate whether or not the preserve is open to the public on a commercial basis or is restricted to a membership or other limited group. In the latter case, the license or permit shall specify that the area is a restricted shooting preserve. The department shall maintain accurate listings of the names, addresses, and the location of the property of all persons to whom shooting preserve licenses or permits are issued. Said lists shall be made available in their entirety to anyone requesting same and shall specify whether the preserves are public or private.
History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1612.

87-4-506. Revocation of license or permit and reissuance. The department may revoke any shooting preserve license or permit issued under the authority of this part when the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this part or any rule or regulation of the department. After such revocation, a new license or permit may be issued if in the discretion of the department the circumstances so warrant.
History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1613.

87-4-507 through 87-4-520 reserved.

87-4-521. Duration of season. In order to give a reasonable opportunity for a fair return on a sizeable investment, the season established for shooting preserves shall be no less than 120 consecutive days, as designated by the department, during the 4-month period beginning September 1 and ending December 31.
History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1607.

87-4-522. Game hunted in preserve. (1) Game which may be hunted under this part shall be confined to artificially propagated pheasants, quail, chukar partridges, turkeys, and such other species as the department may add from time to time.

(2) A minimum number of stock of each species to be hunted on a shooting preserve shall be released on the licensed area during the shooting preserve season. The minimum number of stock of each species to be released shall be determined by the department before the commencement of the season.
History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1603.

87-4-523. Amount of game recoverable. The operating licenses or permits issued by the department shall entitle holders thereof and their members, guests, or patrons to recover not more than 80% of the total number of each species of game released on the premises each year.
History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1605.

87-4-524. Preserve operators to establish shooting restrictions. Except for required compliance with the game recovery restriction provided in 87-4-523, shooting preserve operators may establish their own shooting limitations and restrictions on the age, sex, and number of each species that may be taken by each person.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 265, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1606.

87-4-525. Tagging of game. All harvested game shall be tagged with a self-sealing tag prior to being either consumed on the premises or removed therefrom, such tags to remain affixed until the game actually is prepared for consumption. The department shall furnish tags at nominal cost to shooting preserve operators, the tags to be numbered consecutively and dated by year of issuance.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1608.

87-4-526. Registration of shooters. Each shooting preserve operator shall maintain a registration book listing the names, addresses, and hunting license numbers of all shooters; the date on which they hunted; the amount of game and the species taken; and the tag numbers affixed to each carcass. An accurate record likewise must be maintained of the total number, by species, of game raised and/or purchased and the date and number of all species released. These records shall be open to inspection by a delegated representative of the department at any reasonable time and shall be the basis upon which the game-recovery limits in 87-4-523 shall be determined.

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1609.

87-4-527. Wild game on preserve. Any wild game found on shooting preserves may be harvested in accordance with applicable game and hunting laws pertaining to open seasons, bag and possession limits, and so forth, as are established regularly by the department and the U.S. fish and wildlife service.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1610.

87-4-528. Unscheduled inspections by department. The department shall conduct unscheduled inspections of all shooting preserves licensed under this part to ensure that pertinent statutes as well as the rules and regulations of the department are being followed and obeyed.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 265, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1614.

Part 6

Fish Ponds, Seining, and Export of Aquatic Insects

87-4-601. Sale of fish or spawn unlawful — exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), no person may, for speculative purposes, for market, or for sale, in any way, catch any of the fish which in this title are classified as game fish or remove or cause to be removed the eggs or spawn of any such fish. No person may sell or offer for sale any of the game fish of this state as defined in this title or the eggs or spawn therefrom.

(2) The restrictions of subsection (1) do not apply to:

(a) the catching of fish in private ponds by the owners thereof;

(b) the taking of fish by the state authorities for the purpose of obtaining eggs for propagation in state fish hatcheries or by any person who receives a permit from the department to take eggs for such purposes; or

(c) the catching of whitefish by the holder of a valid fishing license fishing with hook and line or rod in specified waters designated by rules and regulations of the department.

History: **En. Sec. 21, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3713, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3713, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 35, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-331; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 52, L. 1979.**

87-4-602. Seining licenses. The director shall keep a record of all licenses issued by him for the use of a net for the taking of fish, showing the name of the applicant, the date of issue, the waters to be used in, and the date of revocation if the license is revoked. The director shall pay all fees received for those licenses into the state treasury to the credit of the fish and game moneys in the earmarked revenue fund. A license may not be issued to a person whose license has been revoked for cause.

History: **En. Sec. 23, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3715, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3715, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-333.**

87-4-603. Fish pond license for artificial lake or pond. (1) A person who owns or lawfully controls an artificial lake or pond may apply to the director for a fish pond license. The holder of a private fish pond license may stock his fish pond with fry procured from any lawful source. The department may designate the species of fish which may be released in the pond when there is a possibility of fish escaping from the pond into adjacent streams or lakes. The license holder may take fish from the lake or pond in any manner. Before a license holder may sell fish or eggs or fry from the lake or pond, he shall furnish a corporate surety bond to the state for $500, conditioned to the effect that he will not sell fish or spawn from any of the public waters of this state and also conditioned to the effect that he will report to the director the quantity of fish, fish eggs, and spawn taken from the lake or pond. This report shall be made under oath annually during the month of January. A record of all transactions must be kept showing the species and numbers or pounds of fish sold, number and species of eggs sold, number and species of fry sold, name of person or persons to whom sold, and the date of transaction.

(2) "Artificial lake or pond" as used in this section does not include a natural pond or body of water created by natural means or any portion of the streambed or lakebed thereof. It includes only bodies of water created by artificial means or diversion of water which do not exceed 500 acres of surface area.

History: **En. Sec. 14A, Ch. 238, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3695, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 43, L. 1929; re-en. Sec. 3695, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 125, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-306.**

87-4-604. Commercial exportation of aquatic insects unlawful. (1) It is unlawful for any person to ship or take out of the state any aquatic insects for speculative purposes, for market, or for sale.

(2) This section does not apply to aquatic insects caught in private ponds by the owners thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 13, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-708.**

87-4-605. Records and report of whitefish sales by fishing license holders. A holder of a fishing license who catches whitefish for speculative purposes, for market, or for sale shall keep a record and make an annual report to the department of the number of whitefish sold and the date of each sale. The annual report shall be submitted to the appropriate department regional office within 15 days of the end of the license year.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 52, L. 1979.**

Part 7

Sale of Game in Commercial Trade

87-4-701. Definitions. (1) The words "game" and "game birds" or "parts of the same" mean the game animals and game birds, the killing of which is restricted or forbidden by the laws of Montana.

(2) The words "merchant", "hotelkeeper", or "restaurant keeper" mean each manager, servant, agent, or employer of such person.

(3) The word "sale", as used in the statute laws of this state touching the sale of game and fish, the sale of which is prohibited by law, does and shall be considered to mean:

(a) a contract by which, for a pecuniary consideration called a price, one transfers an interest in either game or fish;

(b) a contract by which, for an article or thing of value, one transfers, barters, or exchanges an interest either in game or fish.

History: **(1), (2)En. Sec. 62, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3741, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 30, Ch. 192, L. 1925; re-en. Sec. 3741, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 15, Ch. 9, L. 1977; Sec. 26-805, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 64, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3743, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3743, R.C.M. 1935; Sec. 26-808, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-805, 26-808.**

87-4-702. Possession of game by merchants, hotelkeepers, or restaurant keepers. It is lawful for any merchant, hotelkeeper, or restaurant keeper to have in his possession, offer for sale, or sell game and game birds, provided the game or game birds are not killed in Montana.

History: **En. Sec. 58, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3737, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3737, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-801.**

87-4-703. Evidence of lawful possession of game. Each merchant, hotelkeeper, or restaurant keeper, having in his possession and offering for sale any game or game birds, shall produce upon demand, for the inspection of any game warden, deputy game warden, or sheriff, the receipt or record and shipping and transportation receipts required in 87-4-704 to be kept by him. A failure or refusal to produce the same upon demand, coupled with the possession and offering for sale of game or game birds, is prima facie evidence of the violation of this part.

History: **En. Sec. 59, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3738, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3738, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 14, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-802.**

87-4-704. Record to be kept. It shall be the duty of every person having in his possession and offering for sale any game or game birds to keep a record showing the amount and kind of game and game birds received by him, together with shipping and transportation receipts showing the true time and place of shipment of said game and game birds and the name of the person shipping same; provided, however, that any merchant in Montana selling game or game birds to any hotel or restaurant keeper or other person shall, in addition to the record and receipts heretofore required to be kept by him, keep a record of the date of sale, kind and amount of game or game birds and the name of the purchaser and provided, further, that in the case of hotel and restaurant keepers or other persons buying game or game birds from a merchant within the state of Montana, a receipt from the said merchant showing the date, amount and kind of game or game birds purchased shall be sufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this part by such hotel or restaurant keeper or other person.

History: En. Sec. 60, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3739, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3739, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-803.

87-4-705. Noncompliance with law. It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession and offer for sale or sell any game or game birds without having complied with the provisions of 87-4-704 relating to the keeping of a record and shipping and transportation receipts.

History: En. Sec. 61, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3740, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3740, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 23, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-804.

Part 8

Menageries and Zoos

87-4-801. Definitions. As used in this part unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Roadside menagerie or zoo" means any place where one or more wild animals, including birds, reptiles, and the like, are kept in captivity for the evident purpose of exhibition or attracting trade. It does not include the exhibition of any animal by an educational institution or in a zoological garden chartered as a nonprofit corporation by the state and does not include animals exhibited by any traveling theatrical exhibition or circus.

(2) "Wild animal" means an animal wild by nature as distinguished from the common domestic animals, whether the animal was bred or reared in captivity, and includes birds and reptiles.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1205.

87-4-802. Department regulations. The department shall adopt and enforce reasonable regulations for the housing, care, treatment, feeding, and sanitation of animals kept in roadside menageries and for the protection of the public from injury by such animals.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1206(2).

87-4-803. Permits. (1) The department shall grant permits for roadside menageries or zoos. It is unlawful for any person to operate a roadside menagerie without a permit. Application for a permit shall be made to the director on a form prescribed by him. The annual permit fee for five or less animals shall be $10. The annual permit fee for more than five animals shall be $25. Permits shall expire on December 31 but may be renewed upon payment of the annual fee. This section shall not apply to the United States, the state of Montana, or any county or city. Any person who shall subscribe to any false statement in application for a permit shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) No permit shall be granted by the department until it has satisfactorily verified that the provisions for housing and caring for such animals and for protecting the public are proper and adequate and in accordance with the standards established by the department.

(3) A permit is not transferable to another person unless the roadside menagerie or zoo to which it pertains is also transferred to the same person. The director's approval must be obtained prior to such permit transfer and prior to a transfer of any wild animals held under the permit.

History: En. Secs. 2, 3, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1206(1), 26-1207.

87-4-804. Permit to obtain wild animals. (1) It is unlawful to obtain wild animals for a menagerie or zoo by capture from the wild or by purchase except in accordance with the terms of a permit. Application for such permit shall be made to the director on a form prescribed by him. After investigation by the department, the director may issue such permit without charge if he finds:

(a) that all provisions of this part and of the department regulations are complied with by the applicant; and

(b) that the number and species of wildlife desired is not excessive under the circumstances.

(2) If wild animals are to be obtained by capture, the permit shall designate the number and the means of capture, but ownership of the wild animals captured shall remain in the state of Montana. Nongame animals may be bought, sold, or transferred under such regulations as the department may prescribe.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1208.

87-4-805. Restrictions on menagerie permits — offspring state property. A menagerie permit cannot be construed as a commercial game propagating permit, and the holder of such permit must not under any circumstances sell or attempt to sell any of the original game birds or game animals or the progeny thereof. A game propagating permit is required to propagate and sell game birds and game animals for commercial purposes. A fur-farming permit is required to propagate and sell fur-bearing animals. All offspring of game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals are the property of the state wherein the menagerie is located and must be disposed of by the state.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 130, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1209.

87-4-806. Inspection, permit revocation, and redemption of wildlife. All roadside menageries or zoos and all equipment used in connection therewith shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours. If upon inspection it is found that the menagerie or zoo is not being operated in accordance with this part or with the department regulations, the director shall revoke the permit without right of renewal and shall redeem possession of all wildlife obtained by capture or unlawful propagation.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1210.

87-4-807. Enforcement and penalty. (1) The provisions of this part shall be enforced by any warden or any other legally authorized officer. Any person violating the provisions of this part shall upon conviction be punished as provided in 87-1-102, and at the discretion of the court, the permit and all rights and privileges inherent therein may be forfeited.

(2) Any animals being kept in violation of any section of this part may be confiscated or ordered disposed of at the discretion of the director. The permittee may appeal to the commission within 20 days of the date of the order to confiscate, and the commission shall hold a hearing on such an appeal, and the decision of the commission shall be final.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 465, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1211.

87-4-808. Fines, bonds, penalties, and fees. Fines, bonds, or penalties shall be administered and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of 87-1-601. Fees obtained under this part shall be deposited with the state treasurer and credited to the earmarked revenue fund, fish and game account.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 130, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 511, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1212.

CHAPTER 5

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

Part 1 — Nongame and Endangered Species

Section

87-5-101. Short title.
87-5-102. Definitions.
87-5-103. Legislative policy.
87-5-104. Investigations by department.
87-5-105. Regulations to manage nongame wildlife.
87-5-106. Unlawful acts.
87-5-107. List of endangered species.
87-5-108. Establishment of programs.
87-5-109. Taking of species for educational, scientific, or other purposes.
87-5-110. Department to issue regulations.
87-5-111. Enforcement and penalty.
87-5-112. Construction.

Part 2 — Wild Birds—Regulation of Raptors

87-5-201. Protection of wild birds and their nests and eggs.
87-5-202. Definition of raptors.
87-5-203. Regulation of raptors.
87-5-204. License and rules for falconry.
87-5-205. Restrictions on species allowed for falconry.
87-5-206. Restrictions on taking, possessing, and selling raptors.
87-5-207. Restrictions on use of raptors.
87-5-208. Nonresidents allowed raptors in state.
87-5-209. Destruction of eagles or predatory hawks and owls.

Part 3 — Grizzly Bear and Wild Buffalo

87-5-301. Policy toward grizzly bear.
87-5-302. Commission regulations on grizzly bear.
87-5-303. Wild buffalo protected.

Part 4 — Game Preserves and Closed Areas

87-5-401. Creation of game preserves and general provisions.

87-5-402. Posting of notice and additional provisions.
87-5-403. Sun River game preserve.
87-5-404. Flathead Lake bird preserve.
87-5-405. Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve — special archery season.
87-5-406. Gates of the Mountains game preserve.

Part 5 — Stream Protection

87-5-501. State policy.
87-5-502. Notice of construction or hydraulic projects.
87-5-503. Investigation of construction plans.
87-5-504. Notice of department findings and alternative plans.
87-5-505. Arbitration of disputes.
87-5-506. Vested water rights preserved and emergency actions excepted.
87-5-507. Irrigation projects excepted.
87-5-508. Federal actions injuring fish and wildlife.
87-5-509. Penalty and restoration.

Part 1

Nongame and Endangered Species

87-5-101. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as "The Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act".

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1801.

87-5-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Ecosystem" means a system of living organisms and their environment, each influencing the existence of the other and both necessary for the maintenance of life.

(2) "Endangered species" means any species or subspecies of wildlife actively threatened with extinction due to any of the following factors:

(a) the destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment of its habitat;

(b) its overutilization for scientific, commercial, or sporting purposes;

(c) the effect on it of disease, pollution, or predation;

(d) other natural or man-made factors affecting its prospects of survival or recruitment within the state; or

(e) any combination of the foregoing factors.

(3) "Management" means the collection and application of biological information for the purposes of increasing the number of individuals within species and populations of wildlife up to the optimum carrying capacity of their habitat and maintaining such levels. The term includes the entire range of activities that constitute a modern scientific resource program including but not limited to research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and improvement, and education. Also included within the term, when and where appropriate, is the periodic or total protection of species or populations as well as regulated taking.

(4) "Nongame wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state. Animals designated by statute or

regulation of this state as predatory in nature are not classified as nongame wildlife for purposes of this part.

(5) "Optimum carrying capacity" means that point at which a given habitat can support healthy populations of wildlife species, having regard to the total ecosystem, without diminishing the ability of the habitat to continue that function.

(6) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

(7) "Take" means to harass, hunt, capture, or kill or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, or kill wildlife.

(8) "Wildlife" means any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other wild animal or any part, product, egg, or offspring or the dead body or parts thereof.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1802(3), (part (4)), (5) thru (10).

87-5-103. Legislative policy. The legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) that it is the policy of this state to manage certain nongame wildlife for human enjoyment, for scientific purposes, and to insure their perpetuation as members of ecosystems;

(2) that species or subspecies of wildlife indigenous to this state which may be found to be endangered within the state should be protected in order to maintain and to the extent possible enhance their numbers;

(3) that the state should assist in the protection of species or subspecies of wildlife which are deemed to be endangered elsewhere by prohibiting the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment within this state of species or subspecies of wildlife unless such actions will assist in preserving or propagating the species or subspecies.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 461, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1803.

87-5-104. Investigations by department. The department shall conduct investigations on nongame wildlife in order to develop information relating to population, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors, and other biological and ecological data to determine management measures necessary for their continued ability to sustain themselves successfully. The department shall conduct ongoing investigations of nongame wildlife.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1804(part).

87-5-105. Regulations to manage nongame wildlife. (1) On the basis of the determinations made pursuant to 87-5-104, the department shall issue management regulations. Such regulations shall set forth species or subspecies of nongame wildlife which the department deems in need of management pursuant to 87-5-104 through 87-5-106, giving their common and scientific names by species and subspecies. The department may from time to time amend such regulations on the approval of the legislature by adding or deleting therefrom species or subspecies of nongame wildlife.

(2) The department shall by such regulations establish proposed limitations relating to taking, possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment as may be deemed necessary to manage

such nongame wildlife. The department may make such changes in the proposed regulations as are consistent with effective management of nongame wildlife as designated by the legislature.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1804(part).

87-5-106. Unlawful acts. Except as provided in regulations issued by the department, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, export, sell, or offer for sale nongame wildlife deemed by the department to be in need of management. Subject to the same exception, it shall further be unlawful for any common or contract carrier knowingly to transport or receive for shipment nongame wildlife deemed by the department to be in need of management.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1804(3).

87-5-107. List of endangered species. (1) (a) On the basis of investigations on nongame wildlife provided for in 87-5-104 and other available scientific and commercial data and after consultation with other state wildlife agencies, appropriate federal agencies, and other interested persons and organizations but not later than 1 year after July 1, 1973, the department shall recommend to the legislature a list of those species and subspecies of wildlife indigenous to the state which are determined to be endangered within this state, giving their common and scientific names by species and subspecies.

(b) The department shall have authority to recommend that the legislature include any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife appearing on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, appendix D) as it appears on July 1, 1973, as well as any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife appearing on the United States' list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, appendix A), as such list may be modified hereafter.

(2) The department shall conduct a review of the state list of endangered species within not more than 2 years from its effective date and every 2 years thereafter. The department shall request the legislature to amend the list by such additions or deletions as are deemed appropriate and at such times as are deemed appropriate.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this part, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, export, sell, or offer for sale and for any common or contract carrier knowingly to transport or receive for shipment any species or subspecies of wildlife appearing on any of the following lists:

(a) the list of wildlife indigenous to the state determined to be endangered within the state pursuant to subsection (1);

(b) any species or subspecies of fish and wildlife included by the department and appearing on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, appendix D) as it appears on July 1, 1973; and the United States' list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife (part 17 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, appendix A), as such list may be modified hereafter.

(4) Any species or subspecies of wildlife appearing on any of the foregoing lists which enters the state from another state or from a point outside the territorial limits of the United States and which is transported across the

state destined for a point beyond the state may be so entered and transported without restriction in accordance with the terms of any federal permit or permit issued under the laws or regulations of another state.

(5) In the event the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife is modified subsequent to July 1, 1973, by additions or deletions, such modifications, whether or not involving species or subspecies indigenous to the state, may be accepted as binding under subsections (3) and (4) if, after the type of scientific determination described in subsection (1), the department recommends and the legislature accepts such modification for the state.

History: Ap. p. Sec. 5, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-1805, R.C.M. 1947; Ap. p. Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 12, Ch. 417, L. 1977; Sec. 26-1802, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1802(part (4)), 26-1805.

87-5-108. Establishment of programs. (1) The director shall establish such programs, including acquisition of land or aquatic habitat, as are deemed necessary for management of nongame and endangered wildlife. The department shall establish such policies as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this section and 87-5-109.

(2) In carrying out programs authorized by this section, the department may enter into agreements with federal agencies, political subdivisions of the state, or with private persons for administration and management of any area established under this section and 87-5-109 or utilized for management of nongame or endangered wildlife.

(3) The governor shall review other programs administered by him and, to the extent practicable, utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this section and 87-5-109. The governor shall also encourage other state and federal agencies to utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this section and 87-5-109.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1806(1) thru (3).

87-5-109. Taking of species for educational, scientific, or other purposes. (1) The director may permit the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, or shipment of species or subspecies of wildlife which appear on the state list of endangered species, on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife, as amended and accepted in accordance with 87-5-107(5), or on the United States' list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife, as such list may be modified hereafter, for scientific, zoological, or educational purposes, for propagation in captivity of such wildlife, or for other special purposes.

(2) Upon good cause shown and where necessary to alleviate damage to property or to protect human health, endangered species may be removed, captured, or destroyed but only pursuant to permit issued by the director and, where possible, by or under the supervision of an agent of the department. Endangered species may be removed, captured, or destroyed without permit by any person in emergency situations involving an immediate threat to human life. Provisions for removal, capture, or destruction of nongame wildlife for the purposes set forth above shall be set forth in regulations issued by the department pursuant to 87-5-104.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1806(4), (5).

87-5-110. Department to issue regulations. The department shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1807.

87-5-111. Enforcement and penalty. (1) Any person who violates the provisions of this part or whoever fails to procure or violates the terms of any permit issued thereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Upon a first conviction for a violation under this part, the court may fine the defendant not to exceed $250. Upon a second such conviction, the defendant may be fined not to exceed $500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 30 days, or both. Upon subsequent such convictions, the defendant shall be fined not less than $500 or more than $1,000 and in addition may be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not to exceed 6 months.

(3) Any officer employed and authorized by the director or any peace officer of the state or of any municipality or county within the state shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this part.

(4) Wildlife seized under the provisions of this part shall be held by an officer or agent of the department pending disposition of court proceedings and thereafter be forfeited to the state for disposition as the director may deem appropriate. Prior to forfeiture, the director may direct the transfer of wildlife so seized to a qualified zoological, educational, or scientific institution for safekeeping. The department is authorized to issue regulations to implement this subsection.

History: En. Sec. 8, Ch. 461, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 359, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1808.

87-5-112. Construction. None of the provisions of this part shall be construed to apply retroactively or to prohibit importation into the state of wildlife which may be lawfully imported into the United States or lawfully taken or removed from another state or to prohibit entry into the state or possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment of any wildlife whose species or subspecies is deemed to be threatened with statewide extinction in this state but not in the state where originally taken, if the person engaging therein demonstrates by substantial evidence that such wildlife was lawfully taken or removed from such state; provided that this subsection shall not be construed to permit the possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale, or shipment within this state of wildlife on the United States' list of endangered native fish and wildlife, as amended and accepted in accordance with 87-5-107(5), except as permitted in the provision by 87-5-107(3) and (4) and 87-5-109(1).

History: En. Sec. 9, Ch. 461, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1809(1).

Part 2

Wild Birds — Regulation of Raptors

87-5-201. Protection of wild birds and their nests and eggs. It is unlawful for a person to hunt, capture, kill, possess, purchase, offer or expose for sale, ship, or transport any wild bird, other than a game bird, or any part of the plumage, skin, or body of the bird, irrespective of whether the bird was captured or killed within the state, or to take or destroy the nest or eggs of a wild bird, except under a certificate, falconer's license, or permit issued by the director. This section does not apply to the hunting, trapping, or killing of house sparrows, crows, starlings, rock doves, blackbirds, magpies, and other birds the department designates or to the taking or destruction of their nests and eggs.

History: En. Sec. 41, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3723, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 18, Ch. 77, L. 1923; amd. Sec. 20, Ch. 59, L. 1927; re-en. Sec. 3723, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 16, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 33, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 38, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.

87-5-202. Definition of raptors. "Raptors", when used in this part, means all birds of the orders falconiformes and strigiformes, commonly called falcons, hawks, eagles, ospreys, and owls.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(1).

87-5-203. Regulation of raptors. A person may not at any time hunt, capture, kill, possess, purchase, offer or expose for sale, or transport a raptor except as provided in this part.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(2).

87-5-204. License and rules for falconry. (1) The department may adopt specific rules for the keeping of records and for the trapping, taking, possession, or training of raptors used in the practice of falconry and may authorize the issuance of licenses to persons for the practice of falconry. It is unlawful for any person to possess a raptor or to train a raptor in the practice of falconry without a license.

(2) The fee for a falconry license is $3 a year or any part of a year. A license expires April 30 each year.

(3) A license may not be issued to a person under the age of 12 years.

(4) Licensees shall have in possession a valid falconer's license when engaged in the practice of falconry. In addition, falconers loosing raptors at game birds shall have in possession a valid resident or nonresident game bird license.

(5) Falconry licenses or permits are not transferable and may be revoked for due cause at any time by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(3), (5), (6), (13), (14).

87-5-205. Restrictions on species allowed for falconry. (1) The peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), and osprey (Pandion haliaeetus) may not be captured in this state for the sport of falconry.

(2) Species of raptors which are native to North America may be brought into Montana for the purpose of falconry unless that action is specifically prohibited by this part, the laws of other states, or the rules of the federal government. Those raptors may be possessed, subject to this part. A person

bringing a raptor into this state must be able to show proof of the area of origin.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(4), (7).

87-5-206. Restrictions on taking, possessing, and selling raptors. (1) A licensee may not at any time possess more than three raptors, including those that have been imported.

(2) Licensees may take raptors as young or fledglings from nests (unless specifically prohibited by department rules) or by traps or nets which are humane in their operation and use. Not more than one young may be taken from one nest by a permittee or permittees, and at least one young must be left in the nest. The department may close an area of the state to the taking of raptors at any time or designate other raptors which may not be taken. This subsection does not permit the removal of raptors in any national or state refuge or park or in any area in which local laws may prohibit that activity. Trapping raptors is permitted only between September 1 and February 1.

(3) A licensee may not transfer ownership or possession of a raptor taken or possessed under the provisions of this part without notifying the department within 10 days after the date of transfer.

(4) A person may not sell or offer for sale Montana raptors in this state. A person may not transport raptors out of the state except by permit issued by the department.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(8), (9), (12), (15).

87-5-207. Restrictions on use of raptors. (1) Raptors may not be used to intentionally flush or harass big game.

(2) Raptors may not be loosed intentionally at protected mammals and birds. Game bird limits and all seasons and other rules relating to game birds must be obeyed.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(10), (11).

87-5-208. Nonresidents allowed raptors in state. Nonresidents who are working, attending schools, or otherwise living temporarily in the state of Montana may obtain a Montana falconry license and bring raptors, legally acquired in other states or countries, into the state of Montana. Such nonresidents shall be allowed to hunt with falcons in the state of Montana subject to all Montana laws and rules.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(16).

87-5-209. Destruction of eagles or predatory hawks and owls. Predatory hawks and owls destroying livestock or poultry may be killed at any time by the livestock or poultry owners. Eagles may be killed in compliance with federal law and regulation.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 309, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 34, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 39, Ch. 9, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-501.1(17).

Part 3

Grizzly Bear and Wild Buffalo

87-5-301. Policy toward grizzly bear. It is hereby declared the policy of the state of Montana to protect, conserve, and manage grizzly bear as a rare species of Montana wildlife.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 134, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307.2.

87-5-302. Commission regulations on grizzly bear. The commission shall have authority to provide open and closed seasons; means of taking; shooting hours; tagging requirements for carcasses, skulls, and hides; possession limits; and requirements for transportation, exportation, and importation of grizzly bear.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 134, L. 1969; R.C.M. 1947, 26-307.3.

87-5-303. Wild buffalo protected. It is unlawful to hunt, shoot, kill, capture, or possess wild buffalo except as permitted by rules adopted by the department.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 167, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-301.1.

Part 4

Game Preserves and Closed Areas

87-5-401. Creation of game preserves and general provisions. (1) There are game preserves within the state for the better protection of all the game animals and birds within their limits. Except as otherwise provided in this part, no person may, within the limits of a game preserve created by the legislature or by the commission, hunt for, trap, capture, kill, or take game animals, fur-bearing animals, or birds of any kind. Within the limits of a preserve, a person may not carry or discharge firearms, create any unusual disturbance tending to frighten or drive away any of the game animals or birds, or chase them with dogs. The commission may declare any preserve open to the trapping of fur-bearing animals during the regular open season.

(2) Permits to capture animals or birds for the purpose of propagation or for scientific purposes, to trap fur-bearing animals, to destroy mountain lions, wolves, foxes, coyotes, wildcats, lynx, or other predatory animals or birds, or to carry firearms may be issued by the director upon the payment of the fee and in accordance with rules established for the preserve by the commission.

History: En. Sec. 83, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3761, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3761, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 28, Ch. 224, L. 1947; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 31, L. 1949; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 511, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 50, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 18, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "otherwise" and substituted "part" for "section" in second sentence of (1).

87-5-402. Posting of notice and additional provisions. (1) Preserves, refuges, sanctuaries, rest grounds, or closed districts made or created by said department and any land or water areas or portions thereof closed by said department shall be conspicuously posted for a period of 20 days, with posters setting forth their purposes and the penalties for violating the orders and rules and regulations of the department applicable to them. Not less than 20 days before any fish and game district, closed district, preserve, refuge, sanctuary, or rest ground, so created by said department, or closure of land or water areas becomes effective, publication shall be made as provided in 87-1-202 of the boundaries of such fish and game district, closed district, preserve, refuge, sanctuary, or rest ground, so created by said department, such boundaries to be accurately designated by definite topographic monuments or public land survey.

(2) The hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, or taking of any fish, game animals, game birds, or fur-bearing animals in violation of the rules, regulations, or orders of the department governing any closed season, fish and game district, refuge, sanctuary, preserve, rest ground, or closed land or water area promulgated by said department shall be punishable with the same penalties as provided for the violation of the state fish and game laws of this state regarding closed seasons.

(3) All game preserves or refuges heretofore created are continued in full force and effect until such time as the same are changed by the department in the manner herein designated. Said department shall have the right, power, and authority, when properly petitioned, to alter and change the boundaries of or entirely do away with and abandon any preserve or refuge, excepting the Sun River game preserve, when, in the opinion of said department, it is to the best interest so to do.

History: En. Sec. 27, Ch. 193, L. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3676, R.C.M. 1921; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 87, L. 1933; re-en. Sec. 3676, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 145, L. 1937; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-127.

87-5-403. Sun River game preserve. There is a Sun River game preserve described as follows: beginning at a point on the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains, due south of the head or source of the south fork of the north fork of Sun River, in what will be, when surveyed, section 8, township 18 north of range 10 west, Montana meridian; thence due north from the crest of the continental divide to the head of the south fork of the north fork of Sun River; thence northerly along and down the course of the south fork of the north fork of Sun River as it winds and turns to its confluence with the north fork of the north fork of Sun River; thence northerly along the course of the north fork of the north fork of Sun River as it winds and turns to its head or source; thence due north to the crest of the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains; thence along the crest of the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains southwesterly and southerly to the place of beginning, intending hereby to include in said game preserve all that territory lying between the south fork of the north fork and the north fork of the north fork of Sun River on the east and the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 34, L. 1913; re-en. Sec. 83, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3763, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3763, R.C.M. 1935; amd. Sec. 26, Ch. 9, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1102.

87-5-404. Flathead Lake bird preserve. (1) Those certain islands, two in number, including lot one of block one, containing two and fifty-seven hundredths acres; lot two of block one, containing two and sixty hundredths acres; lot one of block two, containing one and sixty-five hundredths acres, all being in the villa site of islands situated in Flathead Lake in the county of Flathead, Montana, according to the official plat and survey of said land returned to the general land office by the surveyor general, be and the same are hereby made a perpetual place of refuge for birds of all kinds, the same to be called and known as "Flathead Lake bird preserve", which said lands shall be specially reserved for the breeding, propagating, and protection of all species of birds.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, shoot, capture, or destroy or in any way injure any bird on said islands or to interfere with their eggs or nests or to shoot at, wound, or kill any bird within a distance of 400 yards from the shoreline of said islands.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, shoot, capture, or destroy or in any way injure any bird or animal on the university of Montana biological reserve located on the east shore of Flathead Lake or to interfere with their eggs or their young or their nests or to shoot at, wound, or kill any bird or any animal within 400 yards of said university of Montana biological reserve or to discharge any firearms on said reserve or within 400 yards thereof.

History: En. Sec. 83, Ch. 173, L. 1917; re-en. Sec. 3768, R.C.M. 1921; re-en. Sec. 3768, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1107.

87-5-405. Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve — special archery season. (1) For the better protection and propagation of birds, the following described area in Teton County, state of Montana, is hereby set aside and established as a state bird preserve, to be known as the Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve: All of sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 in township 24 north, range 5 west.

(2) The department may open all or part of the Teton-Spring Creek bird preserve for a special archery season in accordance with 87-1-304 and 87-2-708.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 33, L. 1923; re-en. Sec. 3776.3, R.C.M. 1935; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1116; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 18, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (2).

87-5-406. Gates of the Mountains game preserve. (1) Beginning in section 2, township 12 north, range 3 west, at the southeast corner of upper Holter Lake and proceeding westerly along the northern shoreline of said upper Holter Lake in the Gates of the Mountains area located in Lewis and Clark County, Montana, and then northerly along Stoney Point Beacon road, then northerly along the powerline to said beacon, then along the bulldozer road to the point of the ridge in section 23, township 13 north, range 3 west, then northerly to the Missouri River, then easterly across said river and lake to the forest service boundary to the wilderness boundary, then south following the wilderness boundary to the southeast corner of section 1, township 12 north, range 3 west, then west back to the upper Holter Lake to the point of beginning, intending hereby to include in said game preserve all that territory adjacent to the Gates of the Mountains area, shall be called and known as the Gates of the Mountains game preserve.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, kill, capture, or destroy or in any way injure any bird or fur-bearing animal in said area or to interfere with their eggs or nests or to shoot at, wound, or kill any bird or fur-bearing animal within said preserve. Said area shall be closed to all hunting at all times.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 115, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1128.**

Part 5

Stream Protection

87-5-501. State policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state of Montana that its fish and wildlife resources and particularly the fishing waters within the state are to be protected and preserved to the end that they be available for all time, without change, in their natural existing state except as may be necessary and appropriate after due consideration of all factors involved.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 10, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1501.**

87-5-502. Notice of construction or hydraulic projects. An agency of state government, county, municipality, or other subdivision of the state of Montana, hereafter called applicant, shall not construct, modify, operate, maintain, or fail to maintain any construction project or hydraulic project which may or will obstruct, damage, diminish, destroy, change, modify, or vary the natural existing shape and form of any stream or its banks or tributaries by any type or form of construction without first causing notice of such planned construction to be served upon the department on forms furnished by the department as soon as preliminary plans are completed but not less than 60 days prior to commencement of final plans for construction. Such notice shall include detailed plans and specifications of so much of said project as may or will affect any such stream in any manner specified above.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 133, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1502.**

87-5-503. Investigation of construction plans. The department shall promptly examine and investigate all such plans. Should the department determine the plans and specifications furnished with any such application technically insufficient, the department shall so notify the applicant and may render aid in preparing adequate plans and specifications.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1503.**

87-5-504. Notice of department findings and alternative plans. Within 30 days after the receipt of such plans, the department shall notify the applicant whether or not such construction project or hydraulic project will adversely affect any fish or game habitat. If the department notifies the applicant that such construction will adversely affect any fish or game habitat, it shall accompany such notice with recommendations or alternative plans which will eliminate or diminish such adverse effect.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1504.**

87-5-505. Arbitration of disputes. (1) If the department notifies the applicant that the construction will adversely affect fish or game habitat, the applicant, within 15 days after receiving the recommendations and alternatives of the department, shall notify the department if it refuses to modify its plans in accordance with the recommendations or alternatives. In the event of refusal, the disagreement shall be arbitrated as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) (a) Upon receipt of a notice of refusal, the department shall determine if it wants the disagreement arbitrated. Within 10 days after an affirmative determination and after notice to the applicant, the department shall notify, in writing, all district judges of the judicial district or districts in which the project is located that an arbitration board is needed. Within 5 days of receipt of notification, the judges shall appoint three people from the county or counties in which the project is located to an arbitration committee. Within 10 days after the committee is appointed, it shall meet, hear testimony from all the parties concerned, and issue a decision signed by at least two members of the committee. The decision shall be binding on all parties concerned.

(b) Travel expenses of the arbitrators shall be allowed as in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, and shall be divided equally among the agencies involved.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 133, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1505.

87-5-506. Vested water rights preserved and emergency actions excepted. This part shall not operate or be so construed as to impair, diminish, divest, or control any existing or vested water rights under the laws of the state of Montana or the United States or operate in emergencies such as floods, ice jams, or other conditions causing emergency handling.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 10, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1506.

87-5-507. Irrigation projects excepted. This part shall not apply to any irrigation district project or any other irrigation system.

History: En. Sec. 7, Ch. 10, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 133, L. 1971; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1507.

87-5-508. Federal actions injuring fish and wildlife. The department shall observe acts and omissions on the part of the government of the United States and its agencies within the state of Montana which do, will, or might affect adversely the fish and wildlife resources, including but not limited to the fishing streams within the state, and upon receiving such information, the department shall without delay send formal notification in writing, by certified mail, to the appropriate federal agency or agencies involved, setting forth in detail the appropriate objections of the state of Montana to the acts and omissions aforesaid. The department shall keep complete files and records, available for public inspection, of all matters and things done and all communications and correspondence sent and received pursuant to this section.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 133, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1508.

87-5-509. Penalty and restoration. (1) An agency, under 87-5-502, violating provisions of this part shall be assessed a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 for each day of continuing violation but not more than a total of $1,000.

(2) In addition, at the discretion of the court, the agency shall restore the damaged stream to its prior condition. Employees of an agency acting in the ordinary course of their employment under directions of a superior are not liable for violations under this section.

(3) The department may institute and maintain in the name of the state enforcement proceedings under this section. All fines assessed under this section shall be deposited in the earmarked revenue fund for the use of the department.

History: En. 26-1509 by Sec. 1, Ch. 339, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 13, Ch. 417, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 26-1509.

TITLES 88 AND 89

RESERVED

TITLE 90

PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Ch.

1. Development Coordination.
2. Renewable Resource Development.
Chapter 3 reserved.
4. Energy Development and Conservation.
5. Secondary Industry and Commercial Development.
6. Community Impact — Planning and Abatement.
Chapters 7 through 10 reserved.
11. Indian Affairs — Planning and Coordination.

CHAPTER 1

DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

Part 1 — Planning and Economic Development

Section

90-1-101. Declaration of necessity and public policy.
90-1-102. Functions of department of commerce — state planning.
90-1-103. Functions of department of commerce — community development.
90-1-104. Functions of department of commerce — recreational development.
90-1-105. Functions of department of commerce — economic development.
90-1-106. Functions of department of commerce — housing.
90-1-107. Contracts and agreements for projects and programs — cooperation with other agencies.
90-1-108. County land planning assistance.
90-1-109. State information and research system.

Chapter Compiler's Comments

Interim Study: HJR 48 (1981) requested that an appropriate interim committee be assigned to conduct an interim study to determine how to improve the economic environment in Montana. The Legislative Council designated the Joint Subcommittee on Business to conduct the study.

Part 1

Planning and Economic Development

Part Compiler's Comments

Transfer of Function: Section 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The department of community affairs is abolished.

(2) The following functions of the department of community affairs are transferred to the department of commerce: . . .

(h) planning and developing the state economy, contained in Title 90, chapter 1, part 1; . . ."

90-1-101. Declaration of necessity and public policy. (1) It is hereby declared to be a necessity and the public policy of the state to promote, stimulate, and encourage the planning and development of the economy of the state in order to provide for the social and economic prosperity of its citizens. Such promotion and development of industry, commerce, agriculture, labor, and natural resources of the state require that cognizance be taken of the continuing migration of people to the urban areas in search of job opportunities and the fact that Montana is making a needed transition to a diversified economy. Community planning, greater diversification of industry and attraction of additional industry, accelerated development of natural resources, expansion of existing industry, creation of new uses for agricultural products, greater emphasis on scientific research, development of new markets for the products of the state, and the attainment of a proper balance in the overall economic base are all necessary in order to create additional employment opportunities, increase personal income, and promote the general welfare of the people of this state.

(2) The department of commerce shall be regarded as performing a governmental function in carrying out the provisions of this part.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 82, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 43, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3702; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (2).

90-1-102. Functions of department of commerce — state planning. The department of commerce shall:

(1) develop and adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the state;

(2) make economic and social studies needed to accomplish the purposes of this part;

(3) coordinate and assist regional development groups in the comprehensive development of the resources of the region to the betterment of Montana;

(4) assemble and correlate information for the purpose of making long-range plans for economic and resource development of the state and its subdivisions relating to all of the factors which influence the development of new and existing economic enterprises, including taxes and the regulation of industry;

(5) provide advice and assistance to Montana business and labor in the field of economic development and bring to the attention of the governor those significant problems adversely affecting economic development which may be relieved by state action;

(6) locate and maintain information on prime sites for industrial, agricultural, mineral, forestry, commercial, and residential development and on sites of historical importance and make recommendations for protecting and preserving those sites;

(7) apply for, accept, and administer grants from the federal government or other public or private sources to accomplish the objectives of this part and enter into contracts, including agreements with adjoining states, with respect to planning involving adjoining states;

(8) serve as the consultative, coordinating, and advisory agency for state departments, officials, and agencies in state planning and for encouraging and aiding local planning bodies, either directly or by securing planning

assistance, consulting services, and technical aid, which may include land use, demographic, and economic studies and surveys and comprehensive plans.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 83, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 44, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

90-1-103. Functions of department of commerce — community development. The department of commerce shall:

(1) cooperate with and provide technical assistance to county, municipal, state, and regional planning commissions, zoning commissions, parks or recreation boards, community development groups, community action agencies, and similar agencies created for the purposes of aiding and encouraging orderly, productive, and coordinated development of the communities of the state;

(2) assist the governor in coordinating the activities of state agencies which have an impact on solution of community development problems and implementation of community plans;

(3) serve as a clearinghouse for information, data, and other materials which may be helpful or necessary to local governments to discharge their responsibilities and provide information on available federal and state financial and technical assistance;

(4) carry out continuing studies and analyses of the problems faced by communities within the state and develop those recommendations for administrative or legislative action as appear necessary. In carrying out the studies and analyses, the department shall pay particular attention to the problems of metropolitan, suburban, and other areas in which economic and population factors are rapidly changing.

History: En. 82-3705.1 by Sec. 84, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 45, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.1; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

90-1-104. Functions of department of commerce — recreational development. The department of commerce shall:

(1) exercise state responsibility for that part of recreational planning and development which is directly related to private investment in recreational facilities;

(2) assemble and correlate information which may influence the development of recreational enterprises and disseminate it to persons, firms, or corporations interested in constructing or maintaining recreational facilities open to the public.

History: En. 82-3705.2 by Sec. 85, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 46, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.2; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

90-1-105. Functions of department of commerce — economic development. The department of commerce shall:

(1) provide coordinating services to aid state and local groups in the promotion of new economic enterprises and conduct publicity and promotional activities in connection with new economic enterprises;

(2) collect and disseminate information regarding the advantages of developing agricultural, recreational, commercial, and industrial enterprises within this state;

(3) serve as the state's official liaison between persons interested in locating new economic enterprises in Montana and state and local groups seeking new enterprises;

(4) aid communities interested in obtaining new business or expanding existing business;

(5) study and promote means of expanding markets for Montana products;

(6) encourage and coordinate public and private agencies or bodies in publicizing the facilities and attractions of the state.

History: En. 82-3705.3 by Sec. 86, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3705.3; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in the section introductory clause.

90-1-106. Functions of department of commerce — housing. The department may:

(1) survey and investigate housing needs throughout the state and publish the results and make recommendations to the governor and the legislature as to legislation and other measures necessary, desirable, or advisable to alleviate housing problems;

(2) maintain and disseminate information on available governmental housing assistance programs, eligibility and development requirements, and other similar information; and

(3) promote research and development in housing planning design, production, conservation, rehabilitation, and other matters relating to, or affecting the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in a suitable living environment.

History: En. 35-526 by Sec. 27, Ch. 461, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 163, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-526.

90-1-107. Contracts and agreements for projects and programs — cooperation with other agencies. (1) The department of commerce may contract for consulting services for the purpose of undertaking and conducting planning and study projects. It may make agreements with other state agencies in order to accomplish its own research programs. It may perform research, but when possible shall make full use of and strengthen the research resources of other state agencies, including the university system. Other state agencies shall provide the department with information which will assist it in carrying out this part.

(2) The department shall assist and cooperate with other state agencies and officials, with official organizations of elected officials in the state, with

local governments and officials, and with federal agencies and officials in carrying out the functions and duties of the department.

(3) It may consult with private groups and individuals, and if the department considers it desirable, hold public hearings to obtain information for the purposes of carrying out this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 19, L. 1967; amd. Sec. 87, Ch. 348, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3706; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (1).

90-1-108. County land planning assistance. (1) The department of commerce shall annually distribute the funds appropriated to it from the county land planning account. Each county shall be allotted $3,000. After this disbursement has been made, 40% of the balance in the account shall be apportioned to the counties according to the ratio of each county's land area to the total land area of the state and 60% of the balance shall be apportioned to the counties according to each county's portion of the total population of the state. If a multijurisdictional planning board has been established in the county, it may receive and expend part or all of the funds allocated to that county.

(2) Counties, cities, or joint planning boards receiving funds under this section shall use such funds for land planning purposes.

(3) At the end of each fiscal year, every local governing body and planning agency receiving funds under this section shall provide an accounting of how the money was spent, in a form acceptable to the department of commerce. Any surplus funds shall revert to the education trust fund account.

History: En. 82-3710 by Sec. 14, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-3710; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs" in (1).

90-1-109. State information and research system. The department of administration shall, in cooperation with other state agencies and local governments, establish and maintain a central depository of statistical, graphic, library, and other information, including computer-retrievable files, concerning the significant characteristics of the state, its people, economy, land, and physical characteristics. The department shall analyze and disseminate such information to state and local agencies and the general public.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

CHAPTER 2

RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Part 1 — Renewable Resource Development Loans, Grants, and Bonds

Section

90-2-101. Policy and purpose.

90-2-102. Definitions.
90-2-103. Constraints on developments generally.
90-2-104. Department to solicit views.
90-2-105. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1979.
90-2-106. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1979.
90-2-107. State and local renewable resource development loans.
90-2-108. Terms of loans.
90-2-109. Effect of loan — lien.
90-2-110. Administration of loans.
90-2-111. Grants to divisions of state government.
90-2-112. Bond proceeds not for grants.
90-2-113. Allocation of grants and loans.
Sections 90-2-114 through 90-2-120 reserved.
90-2-121. Issuing bonds.
90-2-122. Refunding bonds.
90-2-123. Sinking fund account.
90-2-124. Appropriation of coal severance tax.
90-2-125. Clearance fund account.
90-2-126. Costs and expenditures.
90-2-127. Authorization of bonds.
90-2-128. Penalty.

Part 1

Renewable Resource Development Loans, Grants, and Bonds

90-2-101. Policy and purpose. (1) In the development of the natural resources of the state, it is essential to distinguish between those which are and those which are not renewable; to make proper charges through taxation and otherwise for the depreciation of nonrenewable resources; and to invest a proper proportion of the tax and other revenues from nonrenewable resources in the replacement thereof with developments of renewable natural resources that will preserve for the citizens the benefit of the state's natural heritage and to ensure that the quality of existing public resources such as land, air, fish, wildlife, and recreational opportunities are not significantly diminished by developments supported by this part.

(2) In order to finance such developments, it is necessary to borrow in anticipation of the receipt of the revenues so that replacement will not lag behind consumption. The purpose of this part is to provide a procedure for borrowing in the most economical way for this purpose, to authorize the creation of debt to finance the first stage of the program, and to describe the types of projects, loans, and grants to be included in the program.

History: En. 89-3601 by Sec. 1, Ch. 533, L 1975; R.C.M. 1945; 89-3601; amd. Sec. 47, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "water" after "air" near the end of (1).

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

90-2-102. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Renewable resource development program" means such developments in the public interest of renewable natural resources of the state as shall from time to time be acquired, constructed, and financed from funds appropriated to the accounts referred to in this section and from the proceeds of bonds issued in anticipation of the receipt of these funds.

(2) "Renewable resource development bonds" means all series of bonds authorized by law to be issued pursuant to 90-2-121 to finance any part of the renewable resource development program or to refund any such bonds.

(3) "Renewable resource development account" or "clearance fund account" means a separate account which is created within the bond and insurance clearance fund established in 17-2-102 and shall be segregated by the treasurer from all other money in that or any other fund in the state treasury and used only to pay costs of the renewable resource development program, upon order of the board of natural resources and conservation under authority and within limitations provided by law.

(4) "Renewable resource development bond account" or "sinking fund account" means a separate account which is created within the sinking fund established in 17-2-102 and shall be segregated by the treasurer from all other money in that or any other fund in the treasury and used only as provided for herein.

(5) "Treasurer" means the state treasurer.

History: En. 89-3602 by Sec. 2, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3602(part).

90-2-103. Constraints on developments generally. (1) Renewable resource developments shall, whenever practicable, be multiple-use projects and shall not significantly diminish the quality of existing public resources such as land, air, water, fish, wildlife, and recreational opportunities.

(2) Grants or loans under this part may be made only for renewable resource development programs that can be shown to provide a tangible return to the state or its citizens.

(3) To the extent practicable, all work on development projects or programs under this part shall be performed by contract with private persons or organizations, pursuant to all requirements of law for awarding of such contracts.

History: En. 89-3602 by Sec. 2, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3602(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 413, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (2) relating to tangible returns and subsection (3) relating to contracts with private persons.

90-2-104. Department to solicit views. The department of natural resources and conservation shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, and other subdivisions of state and federal government and of other interested and affected persons.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(2).

90-2-105. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(3).

90-2-106. Repealed. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(1).

90-2-107. State and local renewable resource development loans. (1) The department of natural resources and conservation may recommend to the governor that loans be made from the renewable resource development account established by this part to any department, agency, board, commission, or other division of state government or to any city, county, or other political subdivision or local government body of the state.

(2) The department shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, and other subdivisions of state and federal government and of other interested and affected persons.

(3) The governor shall submit those loan proposals having his approval to the legislature by the 20th day of any legislative session. Those loan proposals approved by the legislature shall be administered by the department.

(4) The provisions of 90-2-104, 90-2-108, 90-2-109, and 90-2-128 shall govern and apply to the local renewable resource loans herein provided for.

(5) Both the loans provided for by this section and the grants provided for by 90-2-111 may be submitted to the governor and approved by the legislature as may be necessary to jointly finance any project.

History: En. 89-3605 by Sec. 5, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3605.

90-2-108. Terms of loans. (1) The board of natural resources and conservation shall make no renewable resource development loan which exceeds the lesser of $100,000 or 80% of the fair market value of the security given therefor. In determining the fair market value for the security given for any loan, the department of natural resources and conservation shall consider appraisals made by qualified appraisers and such other factors it considers important.

(2) The period for repayment of loans pursuant to this part may not exceed 30 years.

(3) The board shall from time to time establish by rule the interest rate at which loans may be made under this part, provided that in no case may the rate be greater than one percentage point greater than the prevailing interest rate on the renewable resource development bonds provided for in this part.

(4) The board may adopt rules as required to govern the terms and conditions for making loans, security instruments, and agreements pursuant to this part.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(4) thru (6), (8).

90-2-109. Effect of loan — lien. The state shall have a lien upon a project constructed with money from the renewable resource development account for the amount of the loan, together with the interest thereon. This lien may attach to all project facilities, equipment, easements, real property, and property of any kind or nature owned by the debtor, including all water rights. The board shall file either a financing statement or a real estate mortgage covering the loan, its amount, terms, and a description of the project with the county recorder of each county in which the project or any part thereof is located. The county recorder shall record the lien in a book kept for the recording of liens and it shall be indexed as other liens are required by law to be indexed. The lien shall be valid until paid in full or otherwise discharged. The lien shall be foreclosed in accordance with applicable state law governing foreclosure of mortgages and liens.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(7).

90-2-110. Administration of loans. The department of natural resources and conservation shall administer the loans made by the board pursuant to this part and may accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services and, with the consent of the agency concerned, utilize the officers, employees, equipment, and information of any agency of the federal government or of any agency of Montana government or of any political subdivision within Montana.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(10).

90-2-111. Grants to divisions of state government. (1) The department of natural resources and conservation may recommend to the governor that grants from the renewable resource development account provided for by this part be made to any department, agency, board, commission, or other division of state government.

(2) The department shall solicit and consider in its evaluation of proposed projects the views of interested and affected departments, boards, agencies, and other subdivisions of state and federal government and of other interested and affected persons.

(3) The governor shall submit those grant proposals having his approval to the legislature by the 20th day of any legislative session. Those grant proposals approved by the legislature shall be administered by the department.

(4) The grants provided for by this section may be made for the purchase, lease, or construction of projects for the conservation, management, utilization, development, or preservation of the land, fish, wildlife, recreational, and other renewable resources in the state; for the purpose of feasibility and design studies for such projects; for development of plans for the rehabilitation, expansion, or modification of existing projects; and for such other and further similar purposes as the legislature may approve.

(5) The department may adopt rules as required to govern the terms and conditions for making grants pursuant to this section.

History: En. 89-3604 by Sec. 4, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3604(part); amd. Sec. 48, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Deleted "water" after "land" near the middle of (4).

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

90-2-112. Bond proceeds not for grants. Unless specifically authorized by the legislature, no bond proceeds may be used for the purpose of making grants. Grants may be made only from such sums as are deposited in the sinking fund account from the collection of the coal severance tax as provided in 90-2-124.

History: En. 89-3604 by Sec. 4, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3604(part); amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

90-2-113. Allocation of grants and loans. (1) Subject to the requirements of 90-2-103, loans or grants may be proposed under this part for any worthwhile project for the conservation, management, utilization, development, or preservation of the land, water, timber, fish, wildlife, or other renewable resources of the state. Of the total amount of grants and loans proposed for each biennium, at least:

(a) 15% shall be designated for timber stand improvement or related purposes;

(b) 40% shall be designated for water development projects;

(c) 15% shall be designated for improvements on agricultural lands;

(d) 10% shall be designated for conservation districts for development of their water reservations; and

(e) 20% shall be designated for such other projects as the department considers appropriate.

(2) If qualified applications are not received by the department to meet the allocations set forth in subsection (1), the remaining allocation shall be designated for qualified projects in (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of subsection (1).

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 413, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 413, L. 1981 (HB 600), read: "An act to impose additional constraints on the making of renewable resource development grants or loans; to establish the uses for which such grants or loans may be proposed; amending section 90-2-103, MCA."

Codification Instruction: Section 3, Ch. 413, L. 1981, provided: "Section 2 is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 90, chapter 2, part 1."

90-2-114 through 90-2-120 reserved.

90-2-121. Issuing bonds. (1) Within the limits authorized by 90-2-127 and within the further limitations in this section, the board of examiners may issue and sell bonds of the state in such manner as it considers necessary and proper to finance the renewable resource development program. The full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state shall be pledged for the prompt and full payment of all bonds so issued and interest and redemption premiums payable thereon according to their terms.

(2) Each series of such bonds shall be issued by the board of examiners upon request of the board of natural resources and conservation in such denominations and forms, whether payable to bearer with attached interest coupons or registered as to principal or as to both principal and interest, with such provisions for conversion or exchange and for the issuance of notes in anticipation of the issuance of definitive bonds, bearing interest at such rate or rates, maturing at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from date of issue, subject to optional or mandatory redemption at such earlier times and prices and upon such notice, with such provisions for payment and discharge by the deposit of funds or securities in escrow for that purpose, and payable at the office of such banking institution or institutions within or outside the state, as the board shall determine subject to the limitations contained in this section.

(3) In the issuance of each series of such bonds the interest rates and the maturities and any mandatory redemption provisions thereof shall be established in such manner that the funds then specifically pledged and appropriated by law to the sinking fund account will in the judgment of the board

be received in an amount sufficient in each year to pay all principal, redemption premiums, and interest due and payable in that year with respect to that and all prior series of such bonds, except outstanding bonds as to which the obligation of the state has been discharged by the deposit of funds or securities sufficient for their payment in accordance with the terms of the resolutions by which they are authorized to be issued.

(4) In all other respects the board of examiners is authorized to prescribe the form and terms of the bonds and shall do whatever is lawful and necessary for their issuance and payment. Such bonds and any interest coupons appurtenant thereto shall be signed by the members of the board of examiners, and the bonds shall be issued under the great seal of the state of Montana. The bonds and coupons may be executed with facsimile signatures and seal in the manner and subject to the limitations prescribed by law. The state treasurer shall keep a record of all such bonds issued and sold.

(5) All proceeds of bonds issued hereunder, other than refunding bonds, shall be deposited in the clearance fund account, except that any principal and accrued interest received in repayment of the loans provided for in this part shall be deposited in the sinking fund account. All proceeds of refunding bonds shall be deposited in the sinking fund account and applied to the payment and redemption of outstanding bonds issued hereunder as directed by the board, whether at maturity or on any previous date on which they may be prepaid according to their terms.

History: En. 89-3606 by Sec. 6, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3606(1) thru (5).

90-2-122. Refunding bonds. (1) The board of examiners is authorized to issue refunding bonds at such times and in such amounts, if any, as may be necessary to pay principal or interest due which cannot be paid from funds then on hand in the sinking fund account. It may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding bonds before maturity for the purpose of extending the maturities thereof so far as determined by the board to be necessary to assure that the funds then pledged to the sinking fund account will be sufficient for payment of principal and interest due in subsequent years. It may also issue refunding bonds to refund outstanding bonds before maturity for the purpose of reducing the interest cost or the total amount of principal and interest payable thereon.

(2) No refunding bonds may be issued and sold more than 3 months before all bonds refunded thereby mature or are called for redemption unless the proceeds thereof, with any other funds in the sinking fund account which are needed and available for the purpose, or securities purchased from such proceeds and other funds, are deposited with a suitable banking institution within or outside the state, in escrow for the retirement of the refunded bonds at maturity or at a prior date or dates on which they have been called for redemption in accordance with their terms, in an amount and in a manner sufficient under the provisions securing the refunded bonds so that the state's obligation to pay the same, from sources other than the escrow fund, is discharged.

(3) No new debt may be created by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with this section, but such refunding bonds shall evidence the debt previously created and shall be secured by the pledge of the full faith

and credit and taxing powers of the state and by the further provisions of this part in the same manner as the bonds refunded thereby.

History: En. 89-3606 by Sec. 6, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3606(6) thru (8).

90-2-123. Sinking fund account. (1) The state may by enactment of the legislature or the people levy, impose, assess, and pledge and appropriate to the sinking fund account any tax, charge, fee, rental, or other income from any designated source. The state reserves the right to modify from time to time the nature and amount of special taxes and other revenues pledged and appropriated to the sinking fund account, provided that the aggregate resources so pledged and appropriated are determined by the legislature to be sufficient for the prompt and full payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premiums when due on all bonds payable from that account, and provided that the pledge of the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the state for the security of all such bonds shall be and remain irrevocable until they are fully paid.

(2) Money in the sinking fund account shall be used first to pay interest, principal, and redemption premiums when due and payable with respect to renewable resource development bonds; second to accumulate a reserve for the further security of such payments, to the amount required each month to meet those payments due within 12 months thereafter; and third to restore the reserve to this amount after each payment.

(3) After the reserve provided for in subsection (2) above is in the sinking fund, money at any time received in the sinking fund in excess of that amount shall be transferred by the treasurer to the clearance fund account. If the balance at any time on hand in the sinking fund is not sufficient for compliance with subsection (2) and is not restored to the required amount within 3 months thereafter from funds specifically pledged and appropriated to the sinking fund account, the treasurer shall transfer thereto from the general fund an amount sufficient to restore the required balance.

History: En. 89-3607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3607(1) thru (3).

90-2-124. *(Temporary)* **Appropriation of coal severance tax.** The state pledges and appropriates and directs to be credited to the sinking fund account, as received, 2 ½% of all money from time to time received from the collection of the severance tax and remaining after allocation of such tax to the trust fund established under section 5, Article IX, of the Montana constitution and such additional amount thereof, if any, as may be required from time to time to provide sufficient funds for the purposes stated in 90-2-123(2), provided that no more than 2 ½% of such tax collections shall be deemed to be pledged for the purpose of 90-2-121(3).

90-2-124. *(Effective July 1, 1983)* **Appropriation of coal severance tax.** The state pledges and appropriates and directs to be credited to the sinking fund account, as received, 1 ¼% of all money from time to time received from the collection of the severance tax and remaining after allocation of such tax to the trust fund established under section 5, Article IX, of the Montana constitution and such additional amount thereof, if any, as may be required from time to time to provide sufficient funds for the purposes stated in 90-2-123(2), provided that no more than 1 ¼ % of such tax collections shall be deemed to be pledged for the purpose of 90-2-121(3).

History: En. 89-3607 by Sec. 7, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 8, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3607(4); amd. Sec. 49, Ch. 505, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Reduced the amount of severance tax credited to the sinking fund from 2 ½ % to 1 ¼ %.

Severability: Section 51, Ch. 505, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 54, Ch. 505, L. 1981, provided: "This act, except for sections 4, 43, and 49, is effective July 1, 1981. Sections 4 [85-1-603], 43 [15-35-108], and 49 [90-2-124] are effective July 1, 1983."

90-2-125. Clearance fund account. The state may by enactment of the legislature or the people levy, impose, assess, and pledge and appropriate to the clearance fund account any tax, charge, fee, rental, or other income from any source.

History: En. 89-3608 by Sec. 8, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3608(1).

90-2-126. Costs and expenditures. (1) The costs of the board of examiners, the board of natural resources and conservation, and the department of natural resources and conservation incurred in the administration of this part shall be met from the clearance fund account moneys which shall from time to time as needed be transferred to an earmarked revenue fund established for that purpose.

(2) The board of examiners and the department of natural resources may, within the limits of appropriation made therefore, make necessary expenditures for the purchase or hire of such personnel, facilities, and services as they may from time to time find necessary for the proper administration of this part.

History: En. 89-3608 by Sec. 8, Ch. 533, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 323, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3608(3), (4).

90-2-127. Authorization of bonds. The legislature, through the enactment of this law by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house, authorizes the creation of state debt in an amount not to exceed $5 million and the issuance and sale of renewable resource development bonds in this amount for the purpose of providing funds appropriated to the clearance fund account for developments included in the renewable resource development program.

History: En. 89-3609 by Sec. 9, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3609.

90-2-128. Penalty. No member, officer, attorney, or other employee of the board of natural resources and conservation or the department of natural resources and conservation shall, directly or indirectly, be the beneficiary of or receive any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business under this part other than such salary, fee, or other compensation as he may receive as such member, officer, attorney, or employee. Any person violating any provision of this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both.

History: En. 89-3603 by Sec. 3, Ch. 533, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 89-3603(9).

CHAPTER 3

RESERVED

CHAPTER 4

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION

Part 1 — Renewable Energy Sources Research and Development

Section
90-4-101. Purpose.
90-4-102. Definitions.
90-4-103. Alternative energy research development and demonstration account established.
90-4-104. General powers of department.
90-4-105. Applications for grants or loans.
90-4-106. Criteria for grant or loan awards.
90-4-107. Biennial report.
90-4-108. Oversight function of environmental quality council.

Part 2 — Home Weatherization Programs

90-4-201. Weatherization money consolidated.
90-4-202. Allocation formula.
90-4-203. Annual allocation.

Part 3 — Energy Supply Emergency Powers

90-4-301. Legislative findings and intent.
90-4-302. Definitions.
90-4-303. Energy policy committee.
90-4-304. Supply of vital public services during an energy supply alert and energy emergency.
90-4-305. Information obtainable by governor.
90-4-306. Advice of distributors and consumers.
90-4-307. Submission and approval of curtailment plans.
90-4-308. Governor's considerations.
90-4-309. Energy supply alert.
90-4-310. Energy emergency powers of governor.
90-4-311. Obligations of state and local executives.
90-4-312. Coordination with federal provisions.
90-4-313. Compliance.
90-4-314. Orders to distributors.
90-4-315. Liability.
90-4-316. Rules and executive orders.
90-4-317. Disaster and emergency laws supplemented.
90-4-318. Governor may authorize expenditure.
90-4-319. Penalties.

Part 4 — Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council

90-4-401. Agreement to pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council.
90-4-402. Appointment of council members by governor.
90-4-403. Duties of council members.
90-4-404. Compensation of council members.

Part 5 — Residential Conservation Service

90-4-501. Purpose.

90-4-502. Definitions.
90-4-503. Residential conservation service established.
90-4-504. General powers of department.

Part 1

Renewable Energy Sources Research and Development

90-4-101. Purpose. The purposes of this part are to stimulate research, development, demonstration, and commercialization of energy sources which are harmonious with ecological stability by virtue of being renewable, thereby to lessen that reliance on nonrenewable energy sources which conflicts with the goal of long-range ecological stability and to provide for the funding and administration of such research. Furthermore it is the purpose of this part to allow the department to make loans through financial institutions in Montana for commercialization of alternative renewable energy.

History: En. 84-7407 by Sec. 1, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7407; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 624, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 356, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "and commercialization" before "of energy sources" in the first sentence; added the last sentence.

Commitment of Funds for Demonstration Purposes: Section 1, HB 801 (1981), provided in part: "The department may commit funds for demonstration purposes only when in its judgment such expenditures or commitments have good potential for producing savings of nonrenewable energy sources. The department may not commit funds for demonstration purposes when any of the following conditions are present:

(a) previous commitments of similar nature were not productive;

(b) a similar demonstration has been conducted within close geographic proximity of the location of the proposed demonstration project;

(c) the proposed demonstration project would not further the purpose of 90-4-101."

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 356, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

90-4-102. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Alternative renewable energy source" means a form of energy or matter, such as solar energy, wind energy, or methane from solid waste, capable of being converted into forms of energy useful to mankind, and the technology necessary to make this conversion, when the source is not exhaustible in terms of this planet and when the source or the technology are not in general commercial use.

(2) "Person" means a natural person, corporation, partnership, or other business entity, association, trust, foundation, any educational or scientific institution, or any governmental unit.

(3) "Department" means the Montana department of natural resources and conservation.

History: En. 84-7408 by Sec. 2, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7408.

90-4-103. Alternative energy research development and demonstration account established. There is within the earmarked revenue fund an alternative energy research development and demonstration account.

Moneys are paid into this account under 15-35-108. The state treasurer shall draw warrants payable from this account upon order of the department.

History: En. 84-7409 by Sec. 3, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7409.

90-4-104. General powers of department. The department may:

(1) employ a staff adequate to administer this part;

(2) retain professional consultants and advisors;

(3) adopt rules governing applications and granting of funds;

(4) adopt rules governing applications for and administration and awarding of loans;

(5) consider applications and award grants or loans, subject to the availability of funds and to the appropriation of such funds by the legislature from the alternative energy research development and demonstration funds for projects that will further the purposes of this part;

(6) appoint an alternative energy advisory committee composed of representatives of state agencies and citizen members with expertise in alternative energy matters. The appointment of any such advisory committee shall be in keeping with 2-15-122.

History: En. 84-7410 by Sec. 5, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7410; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 356, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted subsection (4); deleted "for grants" after "applications" in (5); inserted "or loans" after "award grants" in (5).

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to SB 141 (Ch, 356, L. 1981) provided: "It is the intent of this bill to allow the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation to make loans through financial institutions in Montana for commercialization of alternative renewable energy. The grant of rulemaking authority includes the power to establish criteria to be used in determining when a grant or a loan should be granted under the limitations of the act."

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 356, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

90-4-105. Applications for grants or loans. Any person may apply for a grant or loan to enable him to research, develop, demonstrate, or commercialize alternative renewable energy sources. The department shall prescribe the form for applications. Applicants shall describe the nature of their proposed investigations, including practical applications of the possible results and time requirements.

History: En. 84-7411 by Sec. 6, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7411; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 356, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "or loan" after "grant" in the first sentence; inserted "or commercialize" after "demonstrate" in the first sentence.

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 356, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

90-4-106. Criteria for grant or loan awards. The department may award grants or loans to applicants under 90-4-105 in accordance with the following criteria:

(1) A grant may cover a period not exceeding 1 year, and the department may not commit itself to spending funds anticipated to be available more than 1 year after the grant period begins. The department may give an applicant a statement of intent to renew its support of his work, subject to the availability of funds and such other conditions as the department may express.

(2) The department may give preference to projects which are also supported by funding from the federal government or other persons provided the projects are consistent with the other objectives of the department. The purpose of this preference is to use the alternative energy research development and demonstration account for matching moneys in order to support more substantial research or commercialization.

(3) The department may give preference to research centers unattached to existing educational institutions where several investigators can share supporting services. However, this shall not be interpreted to prohibit the department from awarding grants or loans to existing educational institutions.

(4) The department may give preference to research centers which make information available to individuals, small businesses, and small communities seeking the use of renewable energy sources in their homes, plants, places of business, and small communities.

(5) All information resulting from such research shall be made available to the public and shall not become the private property of or under the exclusive control of any one company or person.

(6) The department may expend or commit available alternative energy research, development, and demonstration funds. The department may commit funds for demonstration purposes only when in its judgment such expenditures or commitments have good potential for producing savings of nonrenewable energy sources. The department may not commit funds for demonstration purposes when any of the following conditions are present:

(a) previous commitments of a similar nature were not productive;

(b) a similar demonstration has been conducted within close geographic proximity of the geographic location of the proposed demonstration project;

(c) the proposed demonstration project would not further the purpose of this part.

History: En. 84-7412 by Sec. 7, Ch. 501, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 84-7412; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 356, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 402, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 356 inserted "or loans" after "grants" in the first sentence and in (3); substituted "funding" for "grants" in the first sentence of (2); substituted "projects" for "grants" in the first sentence of (2); added "or commercialization" at the end of (2).

Chapter 402 changed "is under no requirement to" to "may" near the beginning of (6); inserted "The department may commit funds for demonstration purposes only" at the beginning of second sentence of (6); deleted "would be unproductive" after "commitments" and added remainder of subsection (6) relating to criteria for and for not committing funds.

Coordination Instruction: Section 4, Ch. 402, L. 1981, provided: "If Senate Bill 141 [Ch. 356] is passed and approved, section 4 [90-4-106] of Senate Bill 141 pertaining to the awarding of loans under 90-4-106 shall be subject to the provisions of House Bill 398 [Ch. 402]".

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 356, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 14, 1981.

90-4-107. Biennial report. The department shall monitor the grants awarded and shall report its expenditures and other information concerning the implementation and effectiveness of specific projects or programs for which grants were awarded under this part to the legislature at the beginning of each regular legislative session.

History: En. 84-7413 by Sec. 8, Ch. 501, L 1975; R.C.M. 1935, 84-7413; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 402, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "shall monitor the grants awarded and" after "department"; and changed "other activities" to "other information concerning the implementation and effectiveness of specific projects or programs for which grants were awarded".

90-4-108. Oversight function of environmental quality council. The department shall submit periodic reports to the environmental quality council established in 5-16-101 for review and evaluation. The environmental quality council shall make such recommendations as it considers necessary to assure the greatest possible benefit of the program to the people of the state as a whole. Such recommendations may include proposals for legislation.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 402, L. 1981.

Part 2

Home Weatherization Programs

Part Compiler's Comments

Transfer of Function: Section 9, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided: "(1) The functions of the department of community affairs of allocating weatherization money under 90-4-201 and 90-4-202 are transferred to the department of social and rehabilitation services.

(2) Unless inconsistent with this act, any reference to the "department of community affairs" in the sections in subsection (1) is changed to the "department of social and rehabilitation services"."

90-4-201. Weatherization money consolidated. All federal funds and grants available and becoming eligible to Montana under the provisions of the community services administration's emergency energy conservation program, the federal energy administration's low-income weatherization assistance program, and any other federal funds intended to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings occupied by persons of low and fixed incomes, except for Title XX of the Social Security Act, are to be coordinated and are appropriated to the department of social and rehabilitation services.

History: En. 35-601 by Sec. 2, Ch. 583, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-601; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

90-4-202. Allocation formula. (1) The department of social and rehabilitation services may use not more than 5% of the total weatherization funds for administration of the weatherization program.

(2) Each of the governor's substate planning districts shall receive that fraction of the remaining money as the number of eligible households in the district bears to the total number of eligible households in the state.

(3) The department of social and rehabilitation services may transfer weatherization money among the governor's substate planning districts if it finds that the money is not being expended in accordance with the terms of the agreements executed to carry out the provisions and purposes of this section and federal laws and regulations.

(4) Each of the governor's substate planning districts shall submit plans and proposed agreements to the units of local government in the district for review and comment before the agreements are approved by the department of social and rehabilitation services.

History: En. 35-602 by Sec. 3, Ch. 583, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-602; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 521, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

90-4-203. Annual allocation. State and federal weatherization funds shall be allocated to local weatherization programs on an annual basis.

History: En. 35-603 by Sec. 4, Ch. 583, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-603.

Part 3

Energy Supply Emergency Powers

90-4-301. Legislative findings and intent. (1) The legislature finds that energy in various forms is increasingly subject to possible shortages and supply disruptions, to the point that there may be foreseen an emergency situation, and that without the ability to gather information, regularly monitor energy supplies and demand, formulate plans, and institute appropriate emergency measures to reduce or allocate the usage of energy through a program of mandatory usage curtailment or allocation, a severe impact on the health, safety, and general welfare of our state's citizens may occur. The prevention or mitigation of the effects of such energy shortages or disruptions is necessary for preservation of the public health and welfare of the citizens of this state.

(2) It is the intent of this part to:

(a) establish necessary planning, information gathering, and energy emergency powers for the governor and define the conditions under which such powers are to be exercised;

(b) provide for the regular monitoring of energy supplies and demand; however, nothing in this part may be construed to authorize the establishment of an independent state energy forecasting program; and

(c) provide penalties for violations of this part.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 204, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "regularly monitor energy supplies and demand" in the middle of the first sentence of (1); added subsection (2)(b).

Severability: Section 4, Ch. 204, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Interim Study Committee Bill: Chapter 204, L. 1981 (HB 16), was introduced at the request of the Study Committee on Energy Forecasting. See committee report, Legislative Council, 1980.

90-4-302. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Energy facility" means a facility which produces, extracts, converts, transports, or stores energy.

(2) "Energy" means petroleum or other liquid fuels, natural or synthetic fuel gas, or electricity.

(3) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, cooperative, association, firm, public utility, political subdivision, municipal corporation, government agency, joint operating agency, or any other entity, public or private, however organized.

(4) "Committee" means the energy policy committee established in 90-4-303.

(5) "Distributor" means any person, private corporation, partnership, producer, individual proprietorship, public utility, joint operating agency or cooperative which engages in or is authorized to engage in the activity of generating, producing, transmitting, or distributing energy in this state.

(6) "Energy emergency" means an existing or imminent domestic, regional, or national shortage of energy which will result in curtailment of essential services or production of essential goods or the disruption of significant sectors of the economy unless action is taken to conserve or limit the use of

the energy form involved and the allocation of available energy supplies among users.

(7) "Energy supply alert" means a condition of energy supply on a national, regional, state, or local basis which foreseeably will affect significantly the availability of essential energy supplies within the ensuing 90-day period unless action is taken under 90-4-309 to reduce energy usage by state agencies and political subdivisions.

(8) "Petroleum products" means propane, butane, propane/butane mix, motor gasoline, kerosene and other middle distillates, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, number 4 fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and alcohol fuels, whether in natural or synthetic form.

(9) "Refinery" means an industrial plant, regardless of capacity, that processes fossil or renewable feedstock or manufactures refined petroleum products, except when the plant exclusively produces petrochemicals.

(10) "Refiner" means a person that owns, operates, or controls the operations of one or more refineries located in Montana.

(11) "Prime petroleum supplier" means the person who makes the first sale of a petroleum product into the state distribution system. Any person who is considered to be a Montana prime supplier by the U.S. department of energy is included in this definition.

(12) "Petroleum pipeline company" means a person who owns or operates in Montana any pipeline used for the transportation of petroleum products or their derivatives. This definition does not include pipelines used to transport crude petroleum from producing wells to refineries.

(13) "Bulk pipeline terminal" means a facility that is primarily used for storage for marketing of petroleum products and that has total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 gallons or more.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 204, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsections (8) through (13).

Severability: Section 4, Ch. 204, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Interim Study Committee Bill: Chapter 204, L. 1981 (HB 16), was introduced at the request of the Study Committee on Energy Forecasting. See committee report, Legislative Council, 1980.

90-4-303. Energy policy committee. There is established a legislative energy policy committee which consists of eight members. The members shall consist of the president of the senate and the floor leader of the opposite party in the senate and the speaker and minority leader of the house of representatives. Each leadership member shall designate one additional member within 15 days following the close of each session.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-304. Supply of vital public services during an energy supply alert and energy emergency. The governor shall, with the advice of the committee, in developing provisions for the allocation, conservation, and consumption of energy, give due consideration to supplying vital public services such as essential governmental operations, health and safety functions, emergency services, public mass transportation systems, food production and processing facilities, and energy supply facilities during conditions of an energy supply alert or energy emergency. In developing any energy allocation programs, provisions shall be made for the equitable distribution of energy among the geographic areas of the state which are experiencing an energy shortage.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-305. Information obtainable by governor. (1) The governor may obtain information on a regular basis from energy resource producers, suppliers, public agencies, and consumers and from political subdivisions in this state necessary for him, with advice of the committee, to determine the need for energy supply alert and emergency declarations. Such information may include but is not limited to:

(a) sales volumes by customer classifications other than for petroleum products;

(b) forecasts of energy resource requirements for the particular type of energy involved for a period not to exceed 2 years; and

(c) inventory of energy resources and reserves available for use in meeting a shortage in a particular energy source.

(2) In order to help anticipate and mitigate the effects of shortages of petroleum products, the governor may monitor the supply of and demand for these products by obtaining the following monthly reports submitted no later than 20 days after the last day of the month, on forms prescribed by the governor, from the following persons:

(a) Each refiner shall submit Montana refinery processing data by fuel type in custody including:

(i) inventory stocks at the beginning and end of the month;

(ii) receipts during the month;

(iii) inputs during the month;

(iv) production during the month;

(v) shipments, losses, and refinery fuel use during the month.

(b) Each prime petroleum supplier shall submit:

(i) 3-month projections of his Montana supply and stock of petroleum products that he anticipates supplying to Montana customers; and

(ii) the actual volume of petroleum products delivered in the state the previous month.

(c) Each petroleum pipeline company shall submit reports by fuel type of Montana pipeline terminal delivery, throughput, and export.

(d) Each bulk pipeline terminal operator shall submit end-of-month reports of inventory stock levels of finished petroleum products in custody in Montana by type of product and storage location.

(e) Each prime petroleum supplier shall submit quarterly reports of his monthly marketing sales in Montana by standard point locater index, or other method prescribed by the governor, and fuel type of petroleum products designated by the governor.

(3) In obtaining information under subsections (1) and (2) of this section during a state of energy emergency, the governor may subpoena witnesses, material, and relevant books, papers, accounts, records, and memoranda; administer oaths; and cause the depositions of persons residing within or without Montana to be taken in the manner prescribed for depositions in civil actions in district courts, to obtain information relevant to energy

resources that are the subject of the proclaimed emergency or associated disaster.

(4) In obtaining information under this section, the governor shall:

(a) avoid eliciting information already furnished by a person or political subdivision in this state to a federal, state, or local regulatory authority that is available for his study; and

(b) cause reporting procedures, including forms, to conform to existing requirements of federal, state, and local regulatory authorities.

(5) Except as provided in subsection (2), nothing in this part requires the disclosure by a distributor of confidential information, trade secrets, or other facts of a proprietary nature.

(6) (a) The information required under subsection (2) of this section is subject to the following restrictions:

(i) Except in accordance with a proper judicial order, no public officer or employee charged by the governor with the custody of this information may divulge or make known in any manner any information that is specific to a particular distributor.

(ii) The public officers and employees charged by the governor with the custody of the information provided for in subsection (2) may not be required to produce any of it or evidence of anything contained in it on behalf of any party to any action or proceeding under this part, except when the information concerned is directly involved in the action or proceeding, in which case only that information directly pertinent to the action or proceeding may be admitted.

(b) Nothing in this section shall preclude access to such information by the legislative auditor in carrying out his functions under Title 5, chapter 13.

(7) The governor shall forward to the committee such information collected under this section as the committee may request and shall advise the committee of the progress of the information gathering process.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 204, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "on a regular basis" after "The governor may obtain information" at the beginning of (1); added "other than for petroleum products" at the end of (1)(a); added subsection (2); substituted "subsections (1) and (2)" for "subsection (1)" near the beginning of (3); deleted "seek to" before "avoid" at the beginning of (4)(a); inserted "Except as provided in subsection (2)" at the beginning of (5); added subsection (6).

Commissioner Correction: The 1981 amendment, which added subsection (6), incorrectly referred to the functions of the Legislative Auditor "under Title 5, chapter 3" in (6)(b). Because Title 5, chapter 3, contains no functions of the Legislative Auditor, the Code Commissioner corrected the reference to read "Title 5, chapter 13", which is "The Legislative Audit Act".

Severability: Section 4, Ch. 204, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Interim Study Committee Bill: Chapter 204, L. 1981 (HB 16), was introduced at the request of the Study Committee on Energy Forecasting. See committee report, Legislative Council, 1980.

90-4-306. Advice of distributors and consumers. The governor shall actively solicit the advice of consumers, through the legislative consumer committee established in 5-15-101, and of distributors throughout the information gathering, planning, and implementation process described in this part.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-307. Submission and approval of curtailment plans. (1) The governor may at any time require a distributor of an energy resource to prepare for his approval a plan for the curtailment of the distribution of that resource in the event of a state of energy emergency. Plans shall be submitted in such form and within such limits as the governor shall specify and shall recognize the obligations and duties which may be placed upon distributors subject to this part by other jurisdictions, both state and federal.

(2) Approval of plans for curtailment shall be based on the following factors:

(a) the consistency of the plan with the public health, safety, and welfare;

(b) the technical feasibility of implementation of the plan;

(c) the effectiveness with which the plan minimizes the impact of any curtailment;

(d) the needs of commercial, agricultural, retail, professional, and service establishments whose normal function is to supply goods or services, or both, of an essential nature, including but not limited to food, lodging, fuel, and medical care facilities;

(e) the regional agreements or contracts of the distributors; and

(f) the advice of the committee.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-308. Governor's considerations. In determining whether to declare an energy supply alert or energy emergency, the governor shall consider:

(1) availability of regional and national energy resources;

(2) local, state, regional, and national energy needs and shortages;

(3) availability of short-term alternative supplies on a local, state, regional, and national basis;

(4) the economic effect of such declaration and the implementation of any curtailment or conservation plans;

(5) the advice of the committee; and

(6) any other relevant factors.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-309. Energy supply alert. (1) The governor may upon finding that an energy alert condition exists, declare the same for a period of not longer than 90 days, setting forth the reasons therefor. Such declaration may be renewed for 90-day periods thereafter upon a finding that the energy alert condition will continue for such further period.

(2) Whenever the governor has declared an energy supply alert, he may by executive order direct actions:

(a) reducing energy resource usage by state agencies and political subdivisions;

(b) promoting conservation, prevention of waste and salvage of energy resources and the materials, services, and facilities derived therefrom or dependent thereon, by state agencies and political subdivisions.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-310. Energy emergency powers of governor. In addition to his existing powers and duties, the governor shall have the following duties and special energy emergency powers subject to the definitions and limitations in this part:

(1) The governor with the advice of the committee may, upon finding that a situation exists which threatens to seriously disrupt or diminish energy supplies to the extent that life, health, or property may be jeopardized, declare a condition or state of energy emergency, at which time all of the general and specific emergency powers further enumerated in this section shall become effective.

(2) The condition of energy emergency terminates after 45 consecutive days unless extended by a declaration of the legislature by joint resolution of a continuing condition of energy emergency of a duration to be established by the legislature.

(3) The conditions of an energy emergency alternatively cease to exist upon a declaration to that effect by either of the following:

(a) the governor; or

(b) the legislature, by joint resolution if in regular or special session.

(4) In a declared state of energy emergency, the governor may, with the advice of the committee:

(a) implement such programs, controls, standards, priorities, and quotas for the production, allocation, conservation, and consumption of energy, including plans for the curtailment of energy; provided that in so doing, the governor shall impose controls, quotas, or curtailments according to the nature of the end use to be made of the energy consistent with existing transmission and distribution systems serving the geographic area affected by the energy emergency;

(b) suspend and modify existing pollution control standards and requirements or any other standards or requirements affecting or affected by the use of energy, including those relating to air or water quality control; and

(c) establish and implement regional programs and agreements for the purposes of coordinating the energy programs and actions of the state with those of the federal government and of other states, localities, and other persons.

(5) Nothing in this part means that any program, control, standard, priority quota, or other policy created under the authority of the emergency powers authorized by this part has any continuing legal effect after the cessation of a declared state of energy emergency.

(6) Because of the emergency nature of this part, all actions authorized or required hereunder or taken pursuant to any order issued by the governor are exempted from all requirements and provisions of the Montana Environmental Policy Act of 1971, including but not limited to the requirement for environmental impact statements.

(7) Except as provided in this section, nothing in this part exempts a person from compliance with the provisions of any other law, rule, or directive unless specifically ordered by the governor, or unless impossibility of compliance is a direct result of an order of the governor.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 473, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 387, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Increased the energy emergency condition duration period from 14 to 45 days in (2).

90-4-311. Obligations of state and local executives. To protect the public welfare during conditions of energy alerts or emergencies, the chief executive of each political subdivision of the state, including local governments with self-government power, and each state agency shall carry out in its jurisdiction such energy supply alert or energy emergency measures as may be ordered by the governor.

History: En. Sec. 11, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-312. Coordination with federal provisions. In order to attain uniformity, as far as is practicable throughout the country in measures taken to aid in energy crisis management, all action taken under this part and all orders and rules made pursuant to it shall be taken or made with due consideration for and consistent when practicable with the orders, rules, actions, recommendations, and requests of federal authorities.

History: En. Sec. 12, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-313. Compliance. Notwithstanding any provision of law or contract to the contrary, all persons who are specifically ordered by the governor with the advice of committee to comply with an order issued or action taken pursuant to this part shall comply.

History: En. Sec. 13, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-314. Orders to distributors. The governor may order any distributor to take such action on his behalf as may be required to implement orders issued pursuant to 90-4-310 and no distributor or person is liable for actions taken in accordance with such order.

History: En. Sec. 14, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-315. Liability. No distributor or person is liable for damages to persons or property resulting from action taken in accordance with orders or rules issued pursuant to this part or actions taken pursuant to orders, rules, actions, recommendations, and requests of federal authorities.

History: En. Sec. 15, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-316. Rules and executive orders. Notwithstanding the exemption from the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act granted to the governor in Title 2, chapter 4, MCA, the governor may adopt rules necessary to implement this part and cause their adoption and publication to be completed in the same manner as the adoption and publication of agency rules. In addition, executive orders of the governor implementing provisions of this part shall be published in the Montana Administrative Register upon request of the governor.

History: En. Sec. 16, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-317. Disaster and emergency laws supplemented. The powers vested in the governor under this part are in addition to and not in lieu of emergency powers vested in him under Title 10, chapter 3, or any other law of Montana.

History: En. Sec. 17, Ch. 473, L. 1979.

90-4-318. Governor may authorize expenditure. The governor may authorize the incurring of liabilities and expenses to be paid as other claims against the state from the general fund, in the amount necessary, when an energy emergency is declared by the governor and justifies the expenditure as set forth in 10-3-311 for other emergency or disaster expenditures.

History: **En. Sec. 18, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

90-4-319. Penalties. A person convicted of violating this part is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of violation, after notice of violation, constitutes a separate offense.

History: **En. Sec. 19, Ch. 473, L. 1979.**

Part 4

Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 50, L. 1981 (HB 641), read: "An act providing for the agreement by the state of Montana to formation of and participation in the pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council; providing for the appointment of members to the council; and providing an immediate effective date."

Effective Date: Section 5, Ch. 50, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 12, 1981.

90-4-401. Agreement to pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council. The state of Montana agrees through this part and through the appointment of persons as provided in this part to formation of and participation in the pacific northwest electric power and conservation planning council, hereafter referred to in this part as "the council", and to the performance of the functions and duties of the council as provided in the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (P.L. 96-501).

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1981.**

90-4-402. Appointment of council members by governor. (1) The governor shall appoint at the beginning of each gubernatorial term two persons to serve as members of the council as provided in P.L. 96-501.

(2) An appointment of a council member by the governor is subject to the confirmation of the senate, except that the governor may appoint a council member to assume office before the senate meets in its next regular session to consider the appointment. A member so appointed is vested with all the functions of the office upon assuming the office and is a de jure officer, notwithstanding the fact that the senate has not yet confirmed the appointment. If the senate does not confirm the appointment of a member, the governor shall make a new appointment.

(3) A council member serves at the pleasure of the governor. The governor may remove a council member at any time and appoint a new member to the office.

(4) If a vacancy occurs in the office of a council member, the governor shall appoint, as soon as reasonably possible, a new member to serve at the pleasure of the governor.

(5) The governor shall appoint the initial members within 30 days of March 12, 1981.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 50, L. 1981.**

90-4-403. Duties of council members. The council members shall:

(1) undertake the functions and duties prescribed by P.L. 96-501 and in applicable state law;

(2) serve on a full- or part-time basis as determined by the governor; and

(3) submit to the governor and legislature an annual report detailing the council's expenditures, activities, and plans.

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 50, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Code Commissioner Correction: "The council's" was substituted for "its" in (3) to correct an error in the use of that pronoun in the original bill.

90-4-404. Compensation of council members. Each member shall receive compensation to be determined by the governor, in consultation with the governors of the participating states, and according to applicable federal law.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 50, L. 1981.

Part 5

Residential Conservation Service

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 137, L. 1981 (HB 509), read: "An act to provide for the administration of the residential conservation service in Montana."

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 509 (Ch. 137, L. 1981) provided: "In adopting rules and establishing guidelines for the Residential Conservation Service the department shall use federal regulations modified to meet conditions that exist in Montana."

90-4-501. Purpose. The purpose of this part is to provide for administration by the state of the residential conservation service program mandated by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-619). Implementation of this program will provide the citizens of Montana with a means of determining the need for and the cost-effectiveness of various energy conservation measures in their homes. It will also provide procedures for obtaining financing for installation of necessary energy conservation measures.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 137, L. 1981.

90-4-502. Definitions. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Department" means the department of natural resources and conservation.

(2) "Residential conservation service" means a program, in which utilities must participate, that provides for energy audits and installation and financing of energy conservation measures.

(3) "Utility" means a person, individual, group, firm, partnership, corporation, cooperative, association, or other organization or entity supplying:

(a) 10 billion cubic feet or more of natural gas a year in sales;

(b) 750 million kilowatt hours or more of electricity a year in sales; or

(c) less natural gas or electricity than in subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) that elects by written notice to the department to participate in the residential conservation service program and agrees to comply with the residential conservation service rules of the department and of the United States department of energy.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 137, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Commissioner Correction: Deleted "or" at the end of subsection (3)(a) and inserted "(3)" before both "(a)" and "(b)" in subsection (3)(c) to correct a committee amendment error.

90-4-503. Residential conservation service established. (1) There is a residential conservation service established in Montana under the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, which shall be administered by the department according to the provisions of P.L. 95-619 and this part.

(2) This part is supplemental to the provisions of 15-32-107 administered by the public service commission.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 137, L. 1981.**

90-4-504. General powers of department. The department may:

(1) use existing staff to administer this part;

(2) provide and maintain a list of qualified contractors, lenders, and suppliers;

(3) adopt rules for the purpose of establishing:

(a) qualification criteria for contractors, lenders, and suppliers;

(b) procedures for applications for energy audits and financing for energy conservation measures;

(c) guidelines for and monitoring of the residential conservation program;

(d) grievance procedures for the residential conservation service.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 137, L. 1981.**

CHAPTER 5

SECONDARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Part 1 — Industrial Development Projects

Section
90-5-101. Definition of terms.
90-5-102. General municipal and county powers.
90-5-103. Limited obligation bonds — form and contents — sale — negotiability — filing.
90-5-104. Hearing.
90-5-105. Provisions for security of bondholders.
90-5-106. Determination of costs — terms of lease.
90-5-107. Refunding of bonds.
90-5-108. Use of proceeds of bond sales.
90-5-109. Cost of projects.
90-5-110. Taxation of projects.
90-5-111. Powers cumulative.
90-5-112. Economic development levy.
90-5-113. Advice and information by department of commerce.

Part 2 — Western Interstate Nuclear Compact

90-5-201. Western interstate nuclear compact adopted — text.

90-5-202. Board member appointed by governor — compensation.
90-5-203. Bylaws and amendments filed with secretary of state.

Part 1

Industrial Development Projects

90-5-101. Definition of terms. As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Agricultural enterprises" include but are not limited to producing, warehousing, storing, fattening, treating, handling, distributing, or selling farm products or livestock.

(2) "Bonds" means bonds, refunding bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by a municipality or county under the authority of this part, including without limitation short-term bonds or notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of long-term bonds or notes.

(3) "Governing body" means the board or body in which the general legislative powers of the municipality or county are vested.

(4) "Mortgage" means a mortgage or deed of trust or other security device.

(5) "Municipality" means any incorporated city or town in the state.

(6) "Project" means any land; any building or other improvement; and any other real or personal properties deemed necessary in connection therewith, whether or not now in existence, which shall be suitable for use for commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, or industrial enterprises; recreation or tourist facilities; local, state, and federal governmental facilities; multifamily housing, hospitals, long-term care facilities, or medical facilities; small-scale hydroelectric production facilities with a capacity of 50 megawatts or less; and any combination of these projects.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 50, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 386, L. 1971; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 234, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 374, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4101; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 656, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 318, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 376, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 318 inserted "small-scale hydroelectric production facilities with a capacity of 50 megawatts or less" near the end of (6).

Chapter 376 inserted subsection (2).

Source: Chapter 318, L. 1981 (SB 138), was introduced at the request of the Environmental Quality Council as a result of an interim study conducted by EQC and the National Conference of State Legislatures. See 1980 report available from Environmental Quality Council.

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 376, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 15, 1981. (The amendments made by Ch. 318 were effective October 1, 1981.)

90-5-102. General municipal and county powers. (1) In addition to any other powers which it may now have, each municipality and each county may:

(a) acquire, by construction, purchase, devise, gift, or lease or any combination of such methods, one or more projects located within this state. The projects may be located within, without, or partially within and partially without the municipality or county.

(b) lease to others any or all of its projects for such rentals and upon such terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this part, as the governing body considers advisable;

(c) enter into agreements, upon terms the governing body considers advisable and not in conflict with the provisions of this part, to loan the proceeds of its revenue bonds to others for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring or improving any project;

(d) issue revenue bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring or improving any project or projects and secure the payment of such bonds as provided in this part. The revenue bonds may be issued in two or more series or issues where considered advisable, and each such series or issue may contain different maturity dates, interest rates, priorities on revenues available for payment of the bonds, priorities on securities available for guaranteeing payment thereof, and such other differing terms and conditions as are considered necessary and are not in conflict with the provisions of this part; and

(e) sell and convey any real or personal property acquired as provided by subsection (1)(a) of this section and make any order respecting it as may be conducive to the best interest of the municipality or county, provided that such sale or conveyance shall be subject to the terms of any lease but shall be free and clear of any other encumbrance.

(2) No municipality or county may operate any project financed by the sale of revenue bonds as a business or in any manner except as the lessor thereof. No municipality or county may acquire any such project or any part thereof by condemnation.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4102; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 51, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

90-5-103. Limited obligation bonds — form and contents — sale — negotiability — filing. (1) All bonds issued by a municipality or county under the authority of this part shall be limited obligations of the municipality or county. Bonds and interest coupons issued under the authority of this part shall not constitute or give rise to a pecuniary liability of the municipality or county or a charge against its general credit or taxing powers. Such limitation shall be plainly stated upon the face of each of such bonds.

(2) The bonds referred to in subsection (1) of this section may be executed and delivered at any time and from time to time, be in such form and denominations, be of such tenor, be in registered or bearer form either as to principal or interest or both, be payable in such installments and at such time or times not exceeding 30 years from their date, be payable at such place or places, bear interest at such rate or rates, payable at such place or places, and evidenced in such manner, be redeemable prior to maturity, with or without premium, and contain such provisions not inconsistent herewith as shall be deemed for the best interest of the municipality or county and provided for in the proceedings of the governing body whereunder the bonds shall be authorized to be issued.

(3) Any bonds issued under the authority of this part may be sold at public or private sale in such manner, at such time or times, and at such price above or below par as may be agreed upon by the lessee of the project or the borrower of the funds. The municipality or county may pay all

expenses, premiums, and commissions which the governing body may deem necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale, and issuance thereof from the proceeds of the sale of said bonds or from the revenues of the projects.

(4) All bonds issued under the authority of this part and all interest coupons applicable thereto shall be construed to be negotiable instruments despite the fact that they are payable solely from a specified source.

(5) All bonds issued under the authority of this part must be filed with the securities commissioner within 10 days of the date of their issue. The filing must include the name of the issuing authority, the name and address of the person or entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued, the amount of the bond issue, the date of the bond issue, and any other information the securities commissioner may request. Failure to comply with this section does not affect the validity of the bond issue.

History: (1) thru (4)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4103(1) thru (4); amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 656, L. 1979; (5)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 167, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added subsection (5).

Codification Instruction: Section 2, Ch. 167, L. 1981, provided: "Section 1 [90-5-103(5)] is intended to be codified as an integral part of Title 90, chapter 5, part 1, and the provisions of Title 90, chapter 5, part 1, apply to section 1."

90-5-104. Hearing. (1) Prior to the issuance of any bonds under the authority of this part by any municipality or county to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project, the governing body shall give notice and hold a public hearing on the proposed project. At least once a week for 3 consecutive weeks prior to the date set for the hearing, the governing body shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality or county a notice of the time and place of the hearing, the general nature of the project, the name of the lessee, borrower, or user of the project, and the estimated cost of the project. The governing body may not issue the bonds to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project unless it appears after the public hearing that the acquisition or improvement of the project is in the public interest of the municipality or county.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to refunding bonds issued under 90-5-107 to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project as to which a hearing was held under subsection (1).

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 304, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4103(5); amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 656, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 376, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: In the first sentence of (1), added "to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project" after "or county"; inserted "or user of the project" after "borrower" near the middle of (1); added "to pay the costs of acquiring or improving a project" after "issue the bonds" in the last sentence of (1); added subsection (2).

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 376, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 15, 1981.

90-5-105. Provisions for security of bondholders. (1) The payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds issued under the authority of this part shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues out of which such bonds shall be made payable.

(2) The principal of and interest on any bonds issued under the authority of this part may be secured by:

(a) a mortgage covering all or any part of the project;

(b) a pledge of the lease or loan agreement relating to such project; or

(c) such other security device as may be deemed most advantageous by the issuing authority.

(3) (a) The proceedings under which the bonds are authorized to be issued under the provisions of this part and any mortgage given to secure the same, including a mortgage given by the borrower or lessee, may contain any agreements and provisions customarily contained in instruments securing bonds, all as the governing body shall deem advisable and as shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this part, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, provisions respecting the:

(i) fixing and collection of rents or payments under any lease or loan agreement concerning the project covered by such proceedings or mortgage;

(ii) terms to be incorporated in the lease or loan agreement;

(iii) maintenance and insurance of such project;

(iv) creation and maintenance of special funds from the revenues of such project; and

(v) rights and remedies available in the event of a default to the bondholders or to the trustee under a mortgage.

(b) In making any such agreements or provisions, a municipality or county shall not have the power to obligate itself except with respect to the project and the application of the revenues therefrom and shall not have the power to incur a pecuniary liability or a charge upon its general credit or against its taxing powers.

(4) The proceedings authorizing any bonds under the provisions of this part and any mortgage, including a mortgage given by the lessee or borrower, securing such bonds may provide that in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of or the interest on such bonds or in the performance of any agreement contained in such proceedings or mortgage, such payment and performance may be enforced by mandamus or by the appointment of a receiver in equity with power to charge and collect rents and to apply the revenues from the project in accordance with such proceedings or the provisions of such mortgage.

(5) Any mortgage made by the municipality or county or by the lessee or borrower to secure these bonds may also provide that, in the event of a default in the payment thereof or the violation of any agreement contained in the mortgage, the mortgage may be foreclosed and the project sold under proceedings in equity or in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law. Such mortgage may also provide that any trustee under such mortgage or the holder of any of the bonds secured thereby may become the purchaser at any foreclosure sale if the highest bidder therefor. No breach of any such agreement shall impose any pecuniary liability upon a municipality or county or any charge upon their general credit or against their taxing powers.

History: En. Sec. 4, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4104; amd. Sec. 5, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

90-5-106. Determination of costs — terms of lease. (1) Prior to the leasing of any project or entering into a loan agreement concerning a project, the governing body must determine and find the following:

(a) the amount necessary to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonds proposed to be issued to finance such project;

(b) the amount necessary to be paid into any reserve funds which the governing body may deem it advisable to establish in connection with the retirement of the proposed bonds and the maintenance of the project including taxes; and

(c) the estimated cost of maintaining the project in good repair and keeping it properly insured, unless the terms of the lease or loan agreement provide that the lessee or borrower shall maintain the project and carry all proper insurance with respect thereto.

(2) The determinations and findings of the governing body required to be made by subsection (1) shall be set forth in the proceedings under which the proposed bonds are to be issued. Prior to the issuance of any bonds authorized by this part, the municipality or county shall lease the project to a lessee or lessees or enter into a loan agreement with a borrower under a lease or loan agreement conditioned upon completion of the project by the lessees or borrowers and providing for payment to the municipality or county of such rentals or payments as, upon the basis of such determinations and findings, will be sufficient to:

(a) pay the principal of and interest on the bonds issued to finance the project;

(b) pay the taxes on the project;

(c) build up and maintain any reserves deemed by the governing body to be advisable in connection therewith; and

(d) pay the costs of maintaining the project in good repair and keeping it properly insured, unless the lease or loan agreement obligates the lessees or borrowers to pay for the maintenance and insurance of the project.

(3) Subject to the limitations of this part, the lease, loan agreement, or extensions or modifications thereof may contain such other terms and conditions as may be mutually acceptable to the parties and, notwithstanding any other provisions of law relating to the sale of property owned by municipalities and counties, an option may be granted to a lessee to purchase the project on such terms and conditions as may be mutually acceptable to the parties.

History: En. Sec. 5, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4105; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 656, L. 1979.

90-5-107. Refunding of bonds. (1) Any bonds issued under the provisions of this part and at any time outstanding, including, without limitation, short-term bonds issued in anticipation of the issuance of long-term bonds, may at any time and from time to time be refunded by a municipality or county by the issuance of its refunding bonds in such amount as the governing body may deem necessary but not exceeding an amount sufficient to refund the principal of the bonds to be so refunded, together with any interest thereon and any premiums and commissions necessary to be paid in connection therewith. An issue of refunding bonds may be combined with an issue of additional revenue bonds on any project when the combined total meets the requirements of 90-5-106(1).

(2) Any such refunding may be effected whether the bonds to be refunded shall have then matured or shall thereafter mature, either by sale of the refunding bonds and the application of the proceeds thereof for the

payment of the bonds to be refunded thereby or by exchange of the refunding bonds for the bonds to be refunded thereby. The holders of any bonds to be so refunded shall not be compelled without their consent to surrender their bonds for payment or exchange prior to the date on which they are payable by maturity date, option to redeem, or otherwise, or, if they are called for redemption, prior to the date on which they are by their terms subject to redemption by option or otherwise. Any refunding bonds issued under the authority of this part shall be subject to the provisions contained in 90-5-103 and may be secured in accordance with the provisions of 90-5-105.

(3) The principal proceeds from the sale of any refunding bonds may be applied only as follows, either:

(a) to the immediate payment and retirement of the bonds being refunded; or

(b) to the extent not required for the immediate payment of the bonds being refunded, such proceeds shall be deposited in trust to provide for the payment and retirement of the bonds being refunded and to pay any expenses incurred in connection with such refunding, except that provision may be made for the pledging and disposition of any surplus, including, without limitation, to the payment of the principal of and interest on any issue or series of refunding bonds.

(4) Money in a trust fund under subsection (3) may be invested in direct obligations of the United States government, obligations the principal of and interest on which are guaranteed by the United States government, or obligations of any agency or instrumentality of the United States government.

(5) Nothing in this section may be construed as a limitation on the duration of any deposit in trust for the retirement of bonds being refunded but that have not matured and that are not presently redeemable or, if presently redeemable, have not been called for redemption.

History: En. Sec. 6, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4106; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 376, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Inserted "including without limitation short-term bonds issued in anticipation of the issuance of long-term bonds" after "any time outstanding" in the first sentence of (1); deleted "unpaid" after "together with any" near the middle of (1); deleted "and 90-5-104" after "90-5-103" near the end of (2); added subsections (3), (4), and (5).

Effective Date: Section 4, Ch. 376, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 15, 1981.

90-5-108. Use of proceeds of bond sales. (1) The proceeds from the sale of any bonds issued under authority of this part shall be applied only for the purpose for which the bonds were issued or to discharge any existing indebtedness secured by a lien against a hospital or long-term care facility leased or owned by a nonprofit corporation. However, if the project is not a hospital or long-term care facility leased or owned by a nonprofit corporation, the proceeds from the sale of bonds may not be used to discharge indebtedness without an improvement to the project.

(2) Any accrued interest and premium received in any such sale shall be applied to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the bonds sold. If for any reason any portion of such proceeds shall not be needed for the purpose for which the bonds were issued, then such unneeded portion of said

proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the principal of or the interest on said bonds.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 234, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4107(part); amd. Sec. 7, Ch. 656, L. 1979.**

90-5-109. Cost of projects. The cost of acquiring or improving any project shall be deemed to include the following:

(1) the actual cost of acquiring or improving real estate for any project;

(2) the actual cost of construction of all or any part of a project which may be constructed, including architects' and engineers' fees;

(3) all expenses in connection with the authorization, sale, and issuance of the bonds to finance such acquisition or improvement;

(4) bond reserves and premiums for insurance of lease rentals pledged to pay the bonds; and

(5) the interest on such bonds for a reasonable time prior to construction, during construction, and for not exceeding 6 months after completion of construction.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 234, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4107(part).**

90-5-110. Taxation of projects. (1) Notwithstanding that title to a project may be in a municipality or county, such projects shall be subject to taxation to the same extent, in the same manner, and under the same procedures as privately owned property in similar circumstances if such projects are leased to or held by private interests on both the assessment date and the date the levy is made in any year, but such projects shall not be subject to taxation in any year if they are not leased to or held by private interests on both the assessment date and the date the levy is made in any year.

(2) Where personal property owned by a municipality or county is taxed under this section and such personal property taxes are delinquent, levy by distress warrant for collection of such delinquent taxes may only be made on personal property against which such taxes were levied.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4108.**

90-5-111. Powers cumulative. Neither this part nor anything herein contained shall be construed as a restriction or limitation upon any powers which a municipality or county might otherwise have under any laws of this state but shall be construed as cumulative.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 51, L. 1965; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4109.**

90-5-112. Economic development levy. (1) Upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified voters voting in a city, county, or town on the question of whether the governing body may levy a tax for economic development, the governing body of that city, county, or town is authorized to levy in any one election up to 1 mill upon the taxable value of all the property in the county, city, or town subject to taxation for the purpose of economic development for a period not to exceed 5 years.

(2) Funds derived from this levy may be used for purchasing land for industrial parks, constructing buildings to house manufacturing and processing operations, conducting preliminary feasibility studies, promoting economic development opportunities in a particular area, and other activities

generally associated with economic development. These funds may not be used to directly assist an industry's operations by loan or grant or to pay the salary or salary supplements of government employees.

(3) The governing body of the county, city, or town may use the funds derived from this levy to contract with local development companies and other associations or organizations capable of implementing the economic development function.

History: En. 11-4111 by Sec. 1, Ch. 311, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 32, Ch. 566, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4111.

90-5-113. Advice and information by department of commerce. The department of commerce shall furnish advice and information in connection with a project when requested to do so by a county or municipality.

History: En. Sec. 10, Ch. 51, L. 1965; amd. Sec. 56, Ch. 348, L. 1974; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 213, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 11-4110; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of community affairs".

Transfer of Function: Section 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The department of community affairs is abolished.

(2) The following functions of the department of community affairs are transferred to the department of commerce: . . .

(i) furnishing advice concerning secondary industry development under 90-5-113; . . ."

Part 2

Western Interstate Nuclear Compact

90-5-201. Western interstate nuclear compact adopted — text. The Western Interstate Nuclear Compact is entered into and adopted as follows:

WESTERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR COMPACT

Article I. Policy and Purpose

The party states recognize that the proper employment of scientific and technological discoveries and advances in nuclear and related fields and direct and collateral application and adaptation of processes and techniques developed in connection therewith, properly correlated with the other resources of the region, can assist substantially in the industrial progress of the west and the further development of the economy of the region. They also recognize that optimum benefit from nuclear and related scientific or technological resources, facilities, and skills requires systematic encouragement, guidance, assistance, and promotion from the party states on a cooperative basis. It is the policy of the party states to undertake such cooperation on a continuing basis. It is the purpose of this compact to provide the instruments and framework for such a cooperative effort in nuclear and related fields, to enhance the economy of the west and contribute to the individual and community well-being of the region's people.

Article II. The Board

(1) There is hereby created an agency of the party states to be known as the "western interstate nuclear board", hereinafter called the board. The

board shall be composed of one member from each party state designated or appointed in accordance with the law of the state which he represents and serving and subject to removal in accordance with such law. Any member of the board may provide for the discharge of his duties and the performance of his functions thereon, either for the duration of his membership or for any lesser period of time, by a deputy or assistant, if the laws of his state make specific provisions therefor. The federal government may be represented without vote if provision is made by federal law for such representation.

(2) The board members of the party states shall each be entitled to one vote on the board. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of all members representing the party states are present and unless a majority of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor thereof.

(3) The board shall have a seal.

(4) The board shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a treasurer. The board shall appoint and fix the compensation of an executive director who shall serve at its pleasure and who shall also act as secretary, and who, together with the treasurer and such other personnel as the board may direct, shall be bonded in such amounts as the board may require.

(5) The executive director, with the approval of the board, shall appoint and remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the board's functions irrespective of the civil service, personnel, or other merit system laws of any of the party states.

(6) The board may establish and maintain, independently or in conjunction with any one or more of the party states or their institutions or subdivisions, a suitable retirement system for its full-time employees. Employees of the board shall be eligible for social security coverage in respect of old age and survivors insurance provided that the board takes such steps as may be necessary pursuant to federal law to participate in such program of insurance as a governmental agency or unit. The board may establish and maintain or participate in such additional programs of employee benefits as may be appropriate.

(7) The board may borrow, accept, or contract for the services of personnel from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, from any interstate agency, or from any institution, person, firm, or corporation.

(8) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, or interstate agency, or from any institution, person, firm, or corporation, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of the same. The nature, amount, and conditions, if any, attendant upon any donation or grant accepted pursuant to this paragraph or upon any borrowing pursuant to paragraph (7) of this article, together with the identity of the donor, grantor, or lender, shall be detailed in the annual report of the board.

(9) The board may establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The board may acquire, hold, and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

(10) The board shall adopt bylaws and rules for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws and rules. The board shall publish its bylaws and rules in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof, and shall also file a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

(11) The board annually shall make to the governor of each party state a report covering the activities of the board for the preceding year and embodying such recommendations as may have been adopted by the board, which report shall be transmitted to the legislature of said state. The board may issue such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

Article III. Finances

(1) The board shall submit to the governor or designated officer or officers of each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that jurisdiction for presentation to the legislature thereof.

(2) Each of the board's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. Each of the board's requests for appropriations pursuant to a budget of estimated expenditures shall be apportioned equally among the party states. Subject to appropriation by their respective legislatures, the board shall be provided with such funds by each of the party states as are necessary to provide the means of establishing and maintaining facilities, a staff of personnel, and such activities as may be necessary to fulfill the powers and duties imposed upon and entrusted to the board.

(3) The board may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it under Article II, paragraph (8) of this compact, provided that the board takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to the incurring of any obligation to be met in whole or in part in this manner. Except where the board makes use of funds available to it under Article II, paragraph (8) hereof, the board shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party jurisdictions adequate to meet the same.

(4) Any expenses and any other costs for each member of the board in attending board meetings shall be met by the board.

(5) The board shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the board shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the board shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become a part of the annual report of the board.

(6) The accounts of the board shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection to persons authorized by the board and duly designated representatives of governments contributing to the board's support.

Article IV. Advisory Committees

The board may establish such advisory and technical committees as it may deem necessary, membership on which may include but not be limited to private citizens, expert and lay personnel, representatives of industry, labor, commerce, agriculture, civic associations, medicine, education, voluntary health agencies, and officials of local, state, and federal government and may cooperate with and use the services of any such committees and the organizations which they represent in furthering any of its activities under this compact.

Article V. Powers

The board shall have power to:

(1) encourage and promote cooperation among the party states in the development and utilization of nuclear and related technologies and their application to industry and other fields;

(2) ascertain and analyze on a continuing basis the position of the west with respect to the employment in industry of nuclear and related scientific findings and technologies;

(3) encourage the development and use of scientific advances and discoveries in nuclear facilities, energy, materials, products, byproducts, and all other appropriate adaptations of scientific and technological advances and discoveries;

(4) collect, correlate, and disseminate information relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, materials, and products, and other products and processes resulting from the application of related science and technology;

(5) encourage the development and use of nuclear energy, facilities, installations, and products as part of a balanced economy;

(6) conduct or cooperate in conducting programs of training for state and local personnel engaged in any aspects of:

(a) nuclear industry, medicine, or education, or the promotion or regulation thereof;

(b) applying nuclear scientific advances or discoveries and any industrial commercial or other processes resulting therefrom;

(c) the formulation or administration of measures designed to promote safety in any matter related to the development, use, or disposal of nuclear energy, materials, products, byproducts, installations, or wastes, or to safety in the production, use, and disposal of any other substances peculiarly related thereto;

(7) organize and conduct, or assist and cooperate in organizing and conducting, demonstrations or research in any of the scientific, technological, or industrial fields to which this compact relates;

(8) undertake such nonregulatory functions with respect to nonnuclear sources of radiation as may promote the economic development and general welfare of the west;

(9) study industrial, health, safety, and other standards, laws, codes, rules, regulations, and administrative practices in or related to nuclear fields;

(10) recommend such changes in or amendments or additions to the laws, codes, rules, regulations, administrative procedures and practices or local laws or ordinances of the party states or their subdivisions in nuclear and related fields as in its judgment may be appropriate. Any such recommendations shall be made through the appropriate state agency with due consideration of the desirability of uniformity but shall also give appropriate weight to any special circumstances which may justify variations to meet local conditions.

(11) consider and make recommendations designed to facilitate the transportation of nuclear equipment, materials, products, byproducts, wastes, and any other nuclear or related substances, in such manner and under such conditions as will make their availability or disposal practicable on an economic and efficient basis;

(12) consider and make recommendations with respect to the assumption of and protection against liability actually or potentially incurred in any phase of operations in nuclear and related fields;

(13) advise and consult with the federal government concerning the common position of the party states or assist party states with regard to individual problems where appropriate in respect to nuclear and related fields;

(14) cooperate with the atomic energy commission, the national aeronautics and space administration, the office of science and technology, or any agencies successor thereto, any other officer or agency of the United States, and any other governmental unit or agency or officer thereof, and with any private persons or agencies in any of the fields of its interest;

(15) act as licensee, contractor, or subcontractor of the United States government or any party state with respect to the conduct of any research activity requiring such license or contract and operate such research facility or undertake any program pursuant thereto, provided that this power shall be exercised only in connection with the implementation of one or more other powers conferred upon the board by this compact;

(16) prepare, publish, and distribute, with or without charge, such reports, bulletins, newsletters, or other materials as it deems appropriate;

(17) ascertain from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances, and conditions as may bring about the prevention and control of nuclear incidents in the area comprising the party states, to coordinate the nuclear incident prevention and control plans and the work relating thereto of the appropriate agencies of the party states and to facilitate the rendering of aid by the party states to each other in coping with nuclear incidents. The board may formulate and, in accordance with need from time to time, revise a regional plan or regional plans for coping with nuclear incidents within the territory of the party states as a whole or within any subregion or subregions of the geographic area covered by this compact. Any nuclear incident plan in force pursuant to this paragraph shall designate the official or agency in each party state covered by the plan who shall coordinate requests for aid pursuant to Article VI of this compact and the furnishing of aid in response thereto. Unless the party states concerned expressly otherwise agree, the board shall not administer the summoning and dispatching of aid, but this function shall be undertaken directly by the designated agencies and officers of the party states. The plan or plans of the board in force pursuant to this paragraph shall provide for reports to the board concerning the occurrence of nuclear incidents and the requests for aid on account thereof, together with summaries of the actual working and effectiveness of mutual aid in particular instances. From time to time, the board shall analyze the information gathered from reports of aid pursuant to Article VI and such other instances of mutual aid as may have come to its attention, so that experience in the rendering of such aid may be available.

(18) prepare, maintain, and implement a regional plan or regional plans for carrying out the duties, powers, or functions conferred upon the board by this compact;

(19) undertake responsibilities imposed or necessarily involved with regional participation pursuant to such cooperative programs of the federal government as are useful in connection with the fields covered by this compact.

Article VI. Mutual Aid

(1) Whenever a party state or any state or local governmental authorities therein request aid from any other party state pursuant to this compact in coping with a nuclear incident, it shall be the duty of the requested state to render all possible aid to the requesting state which is consonant with the maintenance of protection of its own people.

(2) Whenever the officers or employees of any party state are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another party state under this compact, the officers or employees of such state shall, under the direction of the authorities of the state to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as comparable officers and employees of the state to which they are rendering aid.

(3) No party state or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on their part while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith.

(4) All liability that may arise either under the laws of the requesting state or under the laws of the aiding state or under the laws of a third state on account of or in connection with a request for aid shall be assumed and borne by the requesting state.

(5) Any party state rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and maintenance of officers, employees, and equipment incurred in connection with such requests; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting party state from assuming such loss, damage, expense, or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost.

(6) Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured officers and employees and the representatives of deceased officers and employees in case officers or employees sustain injuries or death while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within the state by or in which the officer or employee was regularly employed.

Article VII. Supplementary Agreements

(1) To the extent that the board has not undertaken an activity or project which would be within its power under the provisions of Article V of this compact, any two or more of the party states, acting by their duly constituted administrative officials, may enter into supplementary agreements for the undertaking and continuance of such an activity or project. Any such agreement shall specify the purpose or purposes, its duration, and the procedure for termination thereof or withdrawal therefrom, the method of financing and allocating the costs of the activity or project, and such other matters

as may be necessary or appropriate. No such supplementary agreement entered into pursuant to this article shall become effective prior to its submission to and approval by the board. The board shall give such approval unless it finds that the supplementary agreement or activity or project contemplated thereby is inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or a program or activity conducted by or participated in by the board.

(2) Unless all of the party states participate in a supplementary agreement, any cost or costs thereof shall be borne separately by the states party thereto. However, the board may administer or otherwise assist in the operation of any supplementary agreement.

(3) No party to a supplementary agreement entered into pursuant to this article shall be relieved thereby of any obligation or duty assumed by said party state under or pursuant to this compact, except that timely and proper performance of such obligation or duty by means of the supplementary agreement may be offered as performance pursuant to the compact.

(4) The provisions to this article shall apply to supplementary agreements and activities thereunder but shall not be construed to repeal or impair any authority which officers or agencies of party states may have pursuant to other laws to undertake cooperative arrangements or projects.

Article VIII. Other Laws and Relations

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to:

(1) permit or require any person or other entity to avoid or refuse compliance with any law, rule, regulation, order, or ordinance of a party state or subdivision thereof now or hereafter made, enacted, or in force;

(2) limit, diminish, or otherwise impair jurisdiction exercised by the atomic energy commission, any agency successor thereto, or any other federal department, agency, or officer pursuant to and in conformity with any valid and operative act of congress or limit, diminish, affect, or otherwise impair jurisdiction exercised by any officer or agency of a party state, except to the extent that the provisions of this compact may provide therefor;

(3) alter the relations between the respective internal responsibilities of the government of a party state and its subdivisions;

(4) permit or authorize the board to own or operate any facility, reactor, or installation for industrial or commercial purposes.

Article IX. Eligible Parties, Entry into Force and Withdrawal

(1) Any or all of the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming shall be eligible to become party to this compact.

(2) As to any eligible party state, this compact shall become effective when its legislature shall have enacted the same into law, provided that it shall not become initially effective until enacted into law by five states.

(3) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until 2 years after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. No withdrawal shall effect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

(4) Guam and American Samoa or either of them may participate in the compact to such extent as may be mutually agreed by the board and the duly constituted authorities of Guam or American Samoa, as the case may be. Such participation shall not include the furnishing or receipt of mutual aid pursuant to Article VI, unless that article has been enacted or otherwise adopted so as to have the full force and effect of law in the jurisdiction affected. Neither Guam nor American Samoa shall be entitled to voting participation on the board, unless it has become a full party to the compact.

Article X. Severability and Construction

The provisions of this compact and of any supplementary agreement entered into hereunder shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact or such supplementary agreement is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact or such supplementary agreement and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact or any supplementary agreement entered into hereunder shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact or such supplementary agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. The provisions of this compact and of any supplementary agreement entered into pursuant thereto shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 258, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4401.**

90-5-202. Board member appointed by governor — compensation. The governor shall appoint the board member. He shall report directly to the governor. The member, with the approval of the governor, may designate an alternate to represent the state when he is unable to do so. The member or his alternate may receive no compensation in addition to salary for his services as a member of the board but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided for in 2-18-501 through 2-18-503, as amended, incurred in the performance of his duties.

History: **En. Sec. 2, Ch. 258, L. 1973; amd. Sec. 21, Ch. 453, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4402.**

90-5-203. Bylaws and amendments filed with secretary of state. Pursuant to Article II, paragraph (10), of the compact, the western interstate nuclear board shall file copies of the bylaws and amendments thereto with the secretary of state.

History: **En. Sec. 3, Ch. 258, L. 1973; R.C.M. 1947, 82-4403.**

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNITY IMPACT — PLANNING AND ABATEMENT

Part 1 — Financing of Housing

Section

90-6-101. Short title.
90-6-102. Legislative declaration.

90-6-103. Definitions.
90-6-104. General powers of the board.
90-6-105. Meetings and acts of the board.
90-6-106. Adoption of rules.
90-6-107. Accounts of the board.
90-6-108. Financing programs of the board.
90-6-109. Procedure prior to financing of housing developments.
90-6-110. Supervision of housing sponsors.
90-6-111. Bonds and notes.
90-6-112. Provision of bond resolutions.
90-6-113. Validity of pledge.
90-6-114. Personal liability.
90-6-115. Purchase of notes and bonds — cancellation.
90-6-116. Trust indenture.
90-6-117. Negotiability of bonds.
90-6-118. Signatures of board members.
90-6-119. Reserve funds and appropriations.
90-6-120. Maintenance of capital reserve account.
90-6-121. Refunding obligations — issuance.
90-6-122. Refunding obligations — sale.
90-6-123. Credit of state not pledged.
90-6-124. Annual audit.
90-6-125. Tax exemption of bonds.
90-6-126. Pledge of the state.
90-6-127. Allocation of state limit.

Part 2 — Coal Impacts—Evaluation and Abatement Funding

90-6-201. Purpose.
90-6-202. Accounts established.
90-6-203. Definition of coal board.
90-6-204. Chairman, meetings, compensation, and facilities.
90-6-205. Coal board — general powers.
90-6-206. Basis for awarding grants.
90-6-207. Priorities for impact grants.
90-6-208. Applications for grants.
90-6-209. Limitations on grants.
90-6-210. Coal area highway reconstruction program.
90-6-211. Disposition of interest from unexpended balance.

Part 3 — Hard-Rock Mining Impact

90-6-301. Declaration of necessity and purpose.
90-6-302. Definitions.
90-6-303. Chairman — meetings — facilities — funding.
90-6-304. Account established.
90-6-305. Hard-rock mining impact board — general powers.
90-6-306. Basis for awarding grants.
90-6-307. Impact plan to be submitted.
90-6-308. Permit procedure and review of impact plan to run concurrently.
90-6-309. Tax prepayment — large-scale mineral development.
90-6-310. Education impact bonds.

Part 1

Financing of Housing

Part Compiler's Comments

Function Transferred: Section 11(2), Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided: "The functions of the department of administration relating to assisting in the financing of housing under Title 90, chapter 6, part 1, are transferred to the department of commerce. Unless inconsistent with this act, any reference in that part to the "department of administration" or "department" (of administration) is changed to "department of commerce" or "department" (of commerce)."

90-6-101. Short title. This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Housing Act of 1975".

History: En. 35-501 by Sec. 1, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-501.

90-6-102. Legislative declaration. The legislature finds and declares that there is a shortage in Montana of decent, safe, and sanitary housing which is within the financial capabilities of lower income persons and families. In order to alleviate the high cost of housing for these persons, the legislature believes that it is essential that additional public moneys be made available through the issuance of revenue bonds to assist both private enterprise and governmental agencies in meeting critical housing needs.

History: En. 35-502 by Sec. 2, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-502.

90-6-103. Definitions. As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the board of housing created in 2-15-1814.

(2) "Bond" means any bonds, notes, debentures, interim certificates, or other evidences of financial indebtedness issued by the board pursuant to this part.

(3) "Capital reserve account" means the capital reserve account provided for in 90-6-107.

(4) "Department" means the department of commerce provided for in Title 2, chapter 15, part 18.

(5) "Federally insured mortgage" means a mortgage loan for land development or residential housing insured or guaranteed by the United States or a governmental agency or instrumentality thereof or a commitment by the United States or a governmental agency or instrumentalities thereof to insure such a mortgage.

(6) "Federally insured security" means an evidence of indebtedness insured or guaranteed as to repayment of principal and interest by the United States or an instrumentality thereof.

(7) "Governmental agency" means any department, division, public corporation, public agency, political subdivision, or other public instrumentality of the state, the federal government, any other state or public agency, or any two or more thereof.

(8) "Housing development" means any work or undertaking financed in whole or in part under this part for the primary purpose of acquiring, constructing, or rehabilitating dwelling accommodations for persons or families of lower income in need of housing. An undertaking may include any buildings, land, equipment, facilities, or other real or personal properties which are necessary, convenient, or desirable in connection therewith, including but not limited to streets, sewers, utilities, parks, site preparation, landscaping, and other nonhousing facilities as the board determines to be necessary, convenient, or desirable.

(9) "Housing development costs" means the sum total of all costs incurred in a housing development approved by the board as reasonable and necessary, including but not limited to:

(a) cost of land acquisition and any buildings thereon, including payments for options, deposits, or contracts to purchase properties on the proposed housing development site or payments for the purchase of properties;

(b) cost of site preparation, demolition, and clearing;

(c) architectural, engineering, legal, accounting, corporation, and other fees paid or payable in connection with the planning, execution, and financing of the housing development and the finding of an eligible mortgagee or mortgagees for the housing development;

(d) cost of necessary studies, surveys, plans, and permits;

(e) insurance, interest, financing, tax and assessment costs and other operating and carrying costs during construction;

(f) cost of construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction, fixtures, furnishings, equipment, machinery, apparatus, and similar facilities related to the real property;

(g) cost of land improvements, including landscaping and offsite improvements, whether or not the costs have been paid in cash or in a form other than cash;

(h) necessary expenses in connection with initial occupancy of the housing development;

(i) a reasonable profit and risk fee in addition to job overhead to the general contractor and, if applicable, a limited profit housing sponsor;

(j) an allowance established by the board for working capital and contingency reserves and reserves for any anticipated operating deficits during construction and initial occupancy;

(k) costs of other items, including tenant relocation, as the board determines to be reasonable and necessary for the housing development, less any and all net rents and other net revenues received from the operation of the real and personal property on the development site during the construction.

(10) "Housing sponsor" means individuals, joint ventures, partnerships, limited partnerships, trusts, firms, associations, corporations, governmental agencies, limited-profit housing sponsors, nonprofit corporations, or other legal entities or any combination thereof that are:

(a) approved by the board;

(b) qualified either to own, construct, acquire, rehabilitate, operate, manage, or maintain a housing development;

(c) subject to the rules of the board and other terms and conditions set forth in this part.

(11) "Lending institution" means any public or private entity or governmental agency approved by the board maintaining an office in this state and authorized by law to make or participate in making residential mortgages in the state.

(12) "Limited-profit housing sponsor" means a corporation, trust, partnership, association, other entity, or an individual restricted as to distribution of income and regulated as to rents, charges, rate of return, and methods of operation as the board determines necessary to carry out this part.

(13) "Mortgage" means a mortgage deed, deed of trust, or other instrument which shall constitute a valid lien on real property in fee simple or on a leasehold under a lease having a remaining term at the time the mortgage is acquired, which does not expire for at least that number of years beyond

the maturity date of the obligation secured by the mortgage established by the board as necessary to protect its interest as mortgagee.

(14) "Mortgage loan" means an interest-bearing obligation secured by a mortgage on land and improvements in the state.

(15) "Nonprofit housing sponsor" means a housing cooperative formed under Title 35, chapter 15, or a nonprofit corporation formed under Title 35, chapter 2, restricted as to distribution of income and regulated as to rents, charges, rate of return, and methods of operation as the board determines necessary, and whose articles of incorporation provide in addition that:

(a) the organization has been organized exclusively to provide housing developments for persons and families of lower income;

(b) all the income and earnings of the organization shall be used exclusively for housing development purposes and no part of the net income or net earnings of the organization shall inure to the benefit or profit of any private individual, firm, corporation, partnership, or association;

(c) the organization is in no manner controlled or under the direction or acting in the substantial interest of any private individual, firm, partnership, or association seeking to derive profit or gain therefrom or seeking to eliminate or minimize losses in any transactions therewith, except that the limitations shall apply to members of a cooperative only to the extent provided by rules of the board;

(d) the operations of the organization may be supervised by the board and the organization will enter into agreements with the board to regulate planning, development, and management of any housing development undertaken by the organization and the disposition of the property or other interests of the organization.

(16) "Persons and families of lower income" means persons and families with insufficient personal or family income or other financial resources who require assistance under this part, as determined by the board, taking into consideration:

(a) the amount of the total personal and family income, assets, and other financial resources available for housing needs;

(b) the size of the family;

(c) the eligibility of persons and families under federal housing assistance of any type based on lower income or a functional or physical disability;

(d) the ability of persons and families to compete successfully in the normal housing market and to pay the amount at which private enterprise is providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing;

(e) the availability and cost of housing in particular areas; and

(f) needs of particular persons or families due to age or physical handicaps.

(17) "Rehabilitation" means the repair, reconstruction, or improvement of an existing structure to provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing or to conform housing with state or local health, building, fire prevention, and safety codes as determined by the board.

History: En. 35-503 by Sec. 3, Ch. 461, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 163, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 35-503; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 357, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of administration" in (4); and changed internal references to the department and the board.

90-6-104. General powers of the board. The board may:

(1) sue and be sued;

(2) have a seal;

(3) adopt all procedural and substantive rules necessary for the administration of this part, including rules concerning its mortgage, construction, and temporary lending programs;

(4) make contracts, agreements, and other instruments necessary or convenient for the exercise of its powers under this part;

(5) enter into agreements or other transactions with any federal, state, or local governmental agency, any persons, and any domestic or foreign partnership, corporation, association, or organization in carrying out this part;

(6) enter into agreements under its rules with sponsors, mortgagors, or lending institutions for the purpose of regulating the analysis, planning, development, and management of housing developments financed in whole or in part by the proceeds of its loans or securities and mortgage purchase programs;

(7) enter into agreements or other transactions with, and accept grants and the cooperation of, any governmental agency in furtherance of this part, including but not limited to the development, leasing, maintenance, operation, and financing of any housing development;

(8) accept services, appropriations, gifts, grants, bequests, and devises and utilize or dispose of them in carrying out this part;

(9) acquire real or personal property or any right, interest, or easement therein by gift, purchase, transfer, foreclosure, lease, or otherwise; hold, sell, assign, lease, encumber, mortgage, or otherwise dispose thereof; hold, sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any mortgage or loan owned by it or in its control or custody; release or relinquish any right, title, claim, interest, easement, or demand, however acquired, including any equity or right of redemption; do any of the foregoing by public or private sale, with or without public bidding; commence any action to protect or enforce any right conferred upon it by any law, mortgage, contract, or other agreement; bid for and purchase property at any foreclosure or other sale or acquire or take possession of it in lieu of foreclosure; and operate, manage, lease, dispose of, and otherwise deal with such property in any manner necessary or desirable to protect its interests and the holders of its bonds or notes and consistent with any agreement with such holders;

(10) service and contract and pay for the servicing of loans;

(11) provide general technical services in the analysis, planning, design, processing, construction, rehabilitation, and management of housing developments for persons and families of lower income where these services are not otherwise available;

(12) provide general consultative services to housing developments for persons and families of lower income and the residents thereof with respect to counseling and training in management, home ownership, and maintenance where these services are not otherwise available;

(13) invest any funds not required for immediate use, subject to any agreements with its bondholders and noteholders, as provided in Title 17, chapter 6, except all investment income from funds of the board less the cost for investment as prescribed by law shall be deposited in the housing finance account;

(14) sell its loans or securities to the federal national mortgage association or any other agency or instrumentality of the United States and invest in the capital stock issued by the association or other agency or instrumentality to the extent, if any, required as a condition of such sale;

(15) consent, whenever it deems it necessary or desirable in fulfilling its purposes, to the modification of the rate of interest, time, and payment of any installment of principal or interest, security, or any other term of any contract, mortgage, mortgage loan, mortgage loan commitment, construction loan, advance contract, or agreement of any kind, subject to any agreement with bondholders and noteholders;

(16) collect reasonable interest, fees, and charges in connection with making and servicing its loans, notes, bonds, commitments, and other evidences of indebtedness and in connection with providing technical, consultative, and project assistance services. Interest fees and charges shall be limited to the amounts required to pay the costs of the board, including operating and administrative expenses and reasonable allowances for losses which may be incurred.

(17) procure insurance against any loss in connection with its mortgages and mortgage loans and other assets or property in amounts and from insurers as the board considers desirable or necessary;

(18) act as agent for governmental agencies concerning acquisition, construction, leasing, operation, or management of a housing development;

(19) issue notes and bonds and replace lost, destroyed, or mutilated notes and bonds; and

(20) develop special programs for housing developments for veterans of the armed forces of the United States who are unable to acquire safe and sanitary housing through lending institutions by conventional means.

History: **En. 35-504 by Sec. 5, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-504.**

90-6-105. Meetings and acts of the board. (1) All meetings of the board are open to the public.

(2) All official acts of the board shall be in a regular or special meeting and by a majority of the board.

(3) All rules adopted by the board shall be in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedure Act.

History: **En. 35-525 by Sec. 26, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-525.**

90-6-106. Adoption of rules. (1) The board shall adopt rules respecting the regulation of borrowers, the admission of occupants in housing developments, the construction of ancillary facilities, and requirements or restrictions necessary to implement this part.

(2) The board shall adopt rules for the:

(a) organization, approval, standards, and regulation of housing sponsors and eligible recipients;

(b) approval, standards, and regulation of lending institutions under this part;

(c) assessment, collection, and payment of all fees and charges in connection with making, purchasing, and servicing of its bonds and notes, mortgage lending, construction lending, temporary lending, and security purchase programs;

(d) assessment and collection of fees and charges in connection with its technical, consultative, and project assistance activities;

(e) determination and regulation of mortgagor and lending institution and their use of funds under this part, sponsor and mortgagor equity definitions and limitations, and housing development costs;

(f) percentage of housing units or housing developments assisted under this part that are reserved for lower income persons and families and which allows for an economic mixture of residents.

History: **En. 35-505 by Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-505(2), (3).**

90-6-107. Accounts of the board. (1) There is a housing finance account in the bonds proceeds and insurance clearance fund provided for in 17-2-102(6). All funds from the proceeds of bonds issued under this part, fees, and other moneys received by the board, moneys appropriated by the legislature for the use of the board in carrying out this part, and moneys made available from any other source for the use of the board shall be deposited in the housing finance account except where otherwise provided by law and except as necessary to maintain the capital reserve and revolving accounts. All funds deposited in the housing finance account are continuously appropriated to and may be expended by the board for the purposes authorized in this part.

(2) There is a capital reserve account in the sinking fund provided for in 17-2-102(3). The capital reserve account consists of the aggregate of moneys retained by the board under existing agreements with bondholders as the minimum capital reserve requirement described in 90-6-119 for each bond issue sold by the board.

(3) There is a revolving account in the revolving fund provided for in 17-2-102(7). Funds appropriated by the legislature for use of the board in payment of expenses incurred in carrying out this part shall be deposited in the revolving account. Funds expended by the board under this subsection shall be repaid by the board into the revolving account from the fees and charges collected under this part and from any other moneys available for such repayment in accordance with this part.

History: **En. 35-523 by Sec. 24, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-523.**

90-6-108. Financing programs of the board. The board may:

(1) make loans to lending institutions under terms and conditions adopted by the board requiring the proceeds to be used by the lending institution for the making of mortgage loans for housing developments in the state for persons and families of lower income;

(2) invest in, purchase or make commitments to purchase, and take assignments from lending institutions of notes, mortgages, and other securities evidencing loans for the construction, rehabilitation, purchase, leasing, or refinancing of housing developments for persons and families of lower income in this state, under terms and conditions adopted by the board;

(3) make, undertake commitments to make, and participate in the making of mortgage loans, including federally insured mortgage loans, and make temporary loans and advances in anticipation of permanent mortgage loans to housing sponsors to finance the construction or rehabilitation of housing developments designed and planned for occupancy by persons and families of lower income in this state, under terms and conditions adopted by the board;

(4) make, undertake commitments to make, and participate in the making of loans to persons and families of lower income for housing development under terms and conditions adopted by the board, including without limitation persons and families of lower income who are eligible or potentially eligible for federally insured loans, federal mortgages, or other federal housing assistance, when the board determines that mortgage loans are not otherwise available, wholly or in part, from private lenders upon reasonably equivalent terms and conditions;

(5) require that loans made to or securities issued by lending institutions shall be additionally secured as to payment of principal and interest by a pledge of and a lien upon collateral security in amounts and consisting of obligations and securities as the board determines necessary to assure prompt payment of loans and interest. Collateral may be required to be lodged with a bank or trust company designated by the board as custodian, or the board may enter into an agreement with the lending institution requiring it to identify and maintain and service the collateral and the income therefrom solely in accordance with the agreement. A copy of each agreement and any revisions or supplements thereto shall be filed with the secretary of state, and no further filing or other action under the Uniform Commercial Code or any other law shall be required to perfect the security interest of the board in the collateral or in any additions or substitutions. The lien and trust is binding from the time it is made against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the lending institution.

History: **En. 35-505 by Sec. 6, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-505(1), (4).**

90-6-109. Procedure prior to financing of housing developments. The board may finance housing developments under this part only when the board finds that:

(1) there exists a shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing at rentals or prices which persons and families of lower income can afford within the general housing market area to be served by the proposed housing development;

(2) private enterprise has not provided an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the housing market area at rentals or prices which persons or families of lower income can afford or provided sufficient mortgage financing for housing developments for occupancy by persons or families of lower income;

(3) the housing sponsor undertaking the proposed housing development in this state will supply well planned, well designed housing, and such sponsors are financially responsible;

(4) the housing development to be assisted under this part will be of public use and will provide a public benefit, taking into account the existence of local government comprehensive plans, housing and land use plans and regulations, areawide plans, and other public desires;

(5) the housing development does not involve the construction of second homes (for purposes of this paragraph, "second home" means a home which would not qualify as the primary residence of the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes relating to capital gains on the sale or exchange of residential property); and

(6) as to direct loans it is necessary to qualify for federal funds.

History: En. 35-506 by Sec. 7, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-506.

90-6-110. Supervision of housing sponsors. (1) The board may supervise housing sponsors of housing developments financed under this part as follows:

(a) prescribe uniform systems of accounts and records for housing sponsors and require them to make reports and give answers to specific questions on forms and at times specified by the board;

(b) enter upon and inspect the housing development and examine all books and records of the housing sponsor with respect to capitalization, income, and other matters as specified by the board;

(c) supervise the operation and maintenance of any housing development and order repairs necessary to protect the public and the board's interest or the health, welfare, or safety of the occupants;

(d) determine standards for and control resident selection by a housing sponsor;

(e) require any housing sponsor to pay to the board fees as it prescribes in connection with the examination, inspection, supervision, auditing, or other regulation of the housing sponsor;

(f) order any housing sponsor to do or to refrain from doing things necessary to comply with the provisions of law, the rules of the board, and the terms of any contract or agreement to which the housing sponsor is a party;

(g) regulate the retirement of any capital investment or the redemption of stock where any such retirement or redemption when added to any dividend or other distribution shall exceed in any one fiscal year 10% or a lesser amount of the original face amount of any investment or equity of any housing sponsor, as determined by the board; and

(h) adopt rules specifying the categories of cost which shall be allowable in the construction or rehabilitation of a housing development.

(2) The board shall require any housing sponsor to certify the actual housing development costs prior to periodic payments or upon completion of the housing development, subject to audit and determination by the board. The board may accept, in lieu of any certification of housing development costs, other assurances of the housing development costs, in any form or manner whatsoever, as will enable the board to determine with reasonable accuracy the amount of housing development costs.

History: En. 35-507 by Sec. 8, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-507.

90-6-111. Bonds and notes. (1) The board may by resolution, from time to time, issue negotiable notes and bonds in a principal amount as the board determines necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving any of its purposes, including the payment of interest on notes and bonds of the board, establishment of reserves to secure the notes and bonds, including the reserve funds created under 90-6-119, and all other expenditures of the board incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out this part.

(2) The board may by resolution, from time to time, issue notes to renew notes and bonds to pay notes, including interest, and whenever it deems refunding expedient, refund any bonds by the issuance of new bonds, whether the bonds to be refunded have or have not matured, and issue bonds partly to refund bonds outstanding and partly for any of its other purposes.

(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by resolution of the board, every issue of its notes and bonds shall be obligations of the board payable out of any revenues, assets, or moneys of the board, subject only to agreements with the holders of particular notes or bonds pledging particular revenues, assets, or moneys.

(4) The notes and bonds shall be authorized by resolutions of the board, shall bear a date and shall mature at times as the resolutions provide. A note shall not mature more than 10 years and a bond shall not mature more than 50 years from the date of its issue. The bonds may be issued as serial bonds payable in annual installments or as term bonds or as a combination thereof. The notes and bonds shall bear interest at a rate, or rates, be in denominations, be in a form, either coupon or registered, carry registration privileges, be executed in a manner, be payable in a medium of payment, at places within or without the state, and be subject to terms of redemption as provided in resolutions. The notes and bonds of the board may be sold at public or private sale at such prices, which may be above or below par, as are determined by the board.

(5) The total amount of notes and bonds outstanding at any one time, except notes or bonds as to which the board's obligation has been satisfied and discharged by refunding or for which reserve for payment or other means of payment have been otherwise provided, may not exceed $675 million. The rate of interest on bonds or notes issued by the board may not exceed an interest rate equal to 1% less than the interest rate established from time to time by the U.S. department of housing and urban development (HUD), federal housing administration (FHA). The interest rate shall be determined for each issue of bonds or notes according to the HUD/FHA rate in effect 30 days prior to the sale of the bonds or notes.

History: En. 35-508 by Sec. 9, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-508; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 518, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 522, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 53, L. 1981; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 64, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendments: Chapter 53 substituted the last phrase in (5) for "9% per annum".

Chapter 64 increased the bond debt limit in (5) from $375 million to $675 million.

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to SB 91 (Ch. 64, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent was requested for this bill by the Senate Committee on Business and Industry.

It is the intent of the legislature that SB 91 not conflict with SB 90. The bills are not in apparent conflict but both amend section 90-6-111. Both bills are effective on passage and approval. It is the intent of the legislature that should both SB 90 and SB 91 be enacted into law, section 90-6-111 should read as follows:

"90-6-111. Bonds and notes. (1) The board may by resolution, from time to time, issue negotiable notes and bonds in a principal amount as the board determines necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving any of its purposes, including the payment of interest on notes and bonds of the board, establishment of reserves to secure the notes and bonds, including the reserve funds created under 90-6-119, and all other expenditures of the board incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out this part.

(2) The board may by resolution, from time to time, issue notes to renew notes and bonds to pay notes, including interest, and whenever it deems refunding expedient, refund any bonds by the issuance of new bonds, whether the bonds to be refunded have or have not matured, and issue bonds partly to refund bonds outstanding and partly for any of its other purposes.

(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by resolution of the board, every issue of its notes and bonds shall be obligations of the board payable out of any revenues, assets, or moneys of the board, subject only to agreements with the holders of particular notes or bonds pledging particular revenues, assets, or moneys.

(4) The notes and bonds shall be authorized by resolutions of the board, shall bear a date, and shall mature at times as the resolutions provide. A note shall not mature more than 10 years and a bond shall not mature more than 50

years from the date of its issue. The bonds may be issued as serial bonds payable in annual installments or as term bonds or as a combination thereof. The notes and bonds shall bear interest at a rate, or rates, be in denominations, be in a form, either coupon or registered, carry registration privileges, be executed in a manner, be payable in a medium of payment, at places within or without the state, and be subject to terms of redemption as provided in resolutions. The notes and bonds of the board may be sold at public or private sale at such prices, which may be above or below par, as are determined by the board.

(5) The total amount of notes and bonds outstanding at any one time, except notes or bonds as to which the board's obligation has been satisfied and discharged by refunding or for which reserve for payment or other means of payment have been otherwise provided, may not exceed $675 million. The rate of interest on bonds or notes issued by the board may not exceed an interest rate equal to 1% less than the interest rate established from time to time by the U.S. department of housing and urban development (HUD), federal housing administration (FHA). The interest rate shall be determined for each issue of bonds or notes according to the HUD/FHA rate in effect 30 days prior to the sale of the bonds or notes.""

Saving Clauses: Section 2, Ch. 53, and sec. 2, Ch. 64, L. 1981, both provided: "Nothing in this act affects or impairs any provision of resolutions, indentures, loans, contracts, bonds, or notes adopted, entered into, or issued before the effective date of this act."

Effective Dates: Section 3, Ch. 53, and sec. 3, Ch. 64, L. 1981, both provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Both acts approved March 16, 1981.

90-6-112. Provision of bond resolutions. A resolution authorizing any notes or bonds, or any issue thereof, may contain provisions, which shall be a part of the contract or contracts with the holders thereof, as to:

(1) pledging all or any part of the revenues or property of the board to secure the payment of the notes or bonds or of any issue thereof, subject to existing agreements with noteholders or bondholders;

(2) pledging all or any part of the assets of the board, including mortgages and obligations securing them, to secure the payment of the notes or bonds or of any issue thereof, subject to existing agreements with noteholders or bondholders;

(3) the use and disposition of the gross income from mortgages owned by the board and payment of principal of mortgages owned by the board;

(4) the setting aside of reserves of sinking funds in the hands of trustees, paying agents, and other depositories and the regulation and disposition thereof;

(5) limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of notes or bonds may be applied and the pledge of the proceeds to secure the payment of the notes or bonds or of any issue thereof;

(6) limitations on the issuance of additional notes or bonds, the terms upon which additional notes or bonds may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding notes or bonds;

(7) the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with noteholders or bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of notes or bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given;

(8) a commitment to employ adequate and competent personnel at such reasonable compensation, salaries, fees, and charges as may be determined by the board in conjunction with the department of commerce and to maintain suitable facilities and services for the purpose of carrying out its programs;

(9) vesting in a trustee property, rights, powers, and duties in trust as the board determines;

(10) defining the acts or omissions to act which shall constitute a default in the obligations and duties of the board to the holders of the notes or

bonds and providing for the rights and remedies of the holders of the notes or bonds in the event of such default, including as a matter of right the appointment of a receiver. Rights and remedies shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the state and the other provisions of this part; and

(11) any other matters of like or different character which in any way affect the security or protection of the holders of the notes or bonds.

History: En. 35-509 by Sec. 10, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-509; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 143, L. 1979; amd. Sec. 11, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Substituted "department of commerce" for "department of administration" in (8).

90-6-113. Validity of pledge. Any pledge made by the board shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The revenues, moneys, or property pledged and thereafter received by the board shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of any pledge shall be valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the board, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created need be recorded.

History: En. 35-510 by Sec. 11, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-510.

90-6-114. Personal liability. The board members and employees of the department are not personally liable or accountable by reason of the issuance of or on any bond or note issued by the board.

History: En. 35-511 by Sec. 12, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-511.

90-6-115. Purchase of notes and bonds — cancellation. The board, subject to existing agreements with noteholders or bondholders, may, out of any funds available for that reason, purchase notes or bonds of the board, which shall thereupon be cancelled, at a price not exceeding:

(1) the current redemption price plus accrued interest to the next interest payment thereon, if the notes or bonds are then redeemable; or

(2) the redemption price applicable on the first date after the purchase upon which the notes or bonds become subject to redemption plus accrued interest to that date, if the notes or bonds are not then redeemable.

History: En. 35-512 by Sec. 13, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-512.

90-6-116. Trust indenture. (1) In the discretion of the board, the bonds may be secured by a trust indenture between the board and a corporate trustee, which may be a trust company or bank having the power of a trust company within or without the state. A trust indenture may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders which are reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the board in relation to the exercise of its powers and the custody, safeguarding, and application of all money. The board may provide by a trust indenture for the payment of the proceeds of the bonds and the revenues to the trustee under the trust indenture of another depository and for the method of disbursement, with safeguards and restrictions it considers necessary.

(2) All expenditures incurred in carrying out a trust indenture may be treated as part of the operating expenditures of the board.

History: En. 35-513 by Sec. 14, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-513; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 51, L. 1979.

90-6-117. Negotiability of bonds. Notes and bonds issued by the board are negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code, subject only to the provisions for registration of notes and bonds.

History: En. 35-514 by Sec. 15, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-514.

90-6-118. Signatures of board members. In case any of the board members whose signatures appear on notes or bonds or coupons cease to be members before the delivery of the notes or bonds, their signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if the members had remained in office until delivery.

History: En. 35-515 by Sec. 16, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-515.

90-6-119. Reserve funds and appropriations. (1) The board shall pay into the capital reserve account:

(a) any funds appropriated and made available by the state for the purpose of the account;

(b) any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions or indentures of the board authorizing their issuance; and

(c) any other funds which may be available to the board for the purpose of the account from any other source.

(2) All funds held in the capital reserve account shall be used solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the account or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payment of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity. Funds in the account shall not be withdrawn at any time in an amount which reduces the amount of the account to less than the sum of minimum capital reserve requirements established for the account, except, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the account, for the purpose of making payment, when due, of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and sinking fund payments for the payment of which other moneys pledged are not available. Any income or interest earned by or incremental to the capital reserve account due to its investment may be transferred to other accounts of the board to the extent it does not reduce the amount of the capital reserve account below the sum of minimum capital reserve requirements for the account.

(3) The board may not issue bonds secured in whole or in part by the capital reserve account unless the board deposits in the account from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from any other sources an amount not less than the minimum capital reserve requirement for these bonds. For the purposes of this section, the term "minimum capital reserve requirement" means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolution or indenture of the board authorizing the bonds or notes, equal to not more than the greatest of the respective amounts for

the current or any future fiscal year of the board of annual debt service on the bonds of the board secured in whole or in part by the account. The annual debt service for any fiscal year is the amount of money equal to the aggregate of all interest and principal payable on the bonds during the fiscal year, calculated on the assumption that all the bonds are paid at maturity. If any amount of the bonds is required to be redeemed on an earlier date by the operation of a sinking fund, then that amount is considered payable on those bonds during the year they are to be redeemed for the purposes of this calculation.

(4) In computing the amount of the capital reserve account, securities in which all or a portion of the account shall be invested shall be valued at par or, if purchased at less than par, at their cost to the board.

History: En. 35-516 by Sec. 17, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-516.

90-6-120. Maintenance of capital reserve account. (1) In order to assure the maintenance of the capital reserve account, the chairman of the board shall on or before September 1 in the year preceding the convening of the legislature deliver to the governor a certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore the capital reserve account to the minimum capital reserve requirement. The governor shall include in the executive budget submitted to the legislature the sum required to restore the capital reserve account to the sum of minimum capital reserve requirements. All sums appropriated by the legislature shall be deposited in the capital reserve account.

(2) All amounts appropriated to the board by the legislature under this section constitute advances to the board and, subject to the rights of the holders of any bonds or notes of the board, shall be repaid to the state's general fund without interest from available operating revenues of the board in excess of amounts required for the payment of bonds, notes, or other obligations of the board, for maintenance of the capital reserve account, and for operating expenses.

History: En. 35-517 by Sec. 18, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-517.

90-6-121. Refunding obligations — issuance. The board may provide for the issuance of refunding obligations for refunding any obligations then outstanding which have been issued under this part, including the payment of any redemption premium and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the obligations. The issuance of obligations, the maturities and other details, the rights of the holders, and the rights, duties, and obligations of the board are governed by the appropriate provisions of this part which relate to the issuance of obligations.

History: En. 35-518 by Sec. 19, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-518.

90-6-122. Refunding obligations — sale. Refunding obligations issued as provided in 90-6-121 may be sold or exchanged for outstanding obligations issued under this part. The proceeds may be applied to the purchase, redemption, or payment of outstanding obligations. Pending the application of the proceeds of refunding obligations, with other available funds, to the payment of principal, accrued interest, and any redemption premium on the obligations being refunded and, if permitted in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the refunding obligations or in the trust agreement securing them, to the payment of interest on refunding obligations and expenses in connection with refunding, the proceeds may be invested as provided in Title 17, chapter 6.

History: **En. 35-519 by Sec. 20, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-519.**

90-6-123. Credit of state not pledged. Obligations issued under the provisions of this part do not constitute a debt or liability or obligation or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state but are payable solely from the revenues or assets of the board. An obligation issued under this part shall contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that the state of Montana is not liable on the obligation and the obligation is not a debt of the state and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the state is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the obligation.

History: **En. 35-520 by Sec. 21, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-520.**

90-6-124. Annual audit. (1) There shall be an audit of the board's books and records at least once each fiscal year.

(2) The legislative auditor may conduct an audit at the request of the legislative audit committee.

History: **En. 35-521 by Sec. 22, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-521.**

90-6-125. Tax exemption of bonds. Bonds, notes, or other obligations issued by the board under this part or by local housing authorities under Title 7, chapter 15, parts 21, 44, and 45, their transfer, and their income (including any profits made on their sale) shall be free from taxation by the state or any political subdivision or other instrumentality of the state, excepting inheritance, estate, and gift taxes. The board is not required to pay recording or transfer fees or taxes on instruments recorded by it.

History: **En. 35-522 by Sec. 23, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-522.**

90-6-126. Pledge of the state. In accordance with the constitutions of the United States and the state of Montana, the state pledges that it will not in any way impair the obligations of any agreement between the board and the holders of notes and bonds issued by the board, including but not limited to an agreement to administer a loan program financed by the issuance of bonds and to employ a staff sufficient and competent for this purpose.

History: **En. 35-524 by Sec. 25, Ch. 461, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 35-524; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 143, L. 1979.**

90-6-127. Allocation of state limit. (1) All of the aggregate amount of qualified mortgage bonds that may be issued during any calendar year in accordance with Section 103A(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended is allocated to the board of housing.

(2) The board of housing may adopt standards for determining and may designate areas of chronic economic distress within the meaning of Section 103A(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

History: **En. Sec. 1, Ch. 54, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to Ch. 54, L. 1981 (SB 143), read: "An act to allocate to the board of housing the amount of qualified mortgage bonds issued pursuant to section 103A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended;

designating areas of chronic economic distress; and providing an immediate effective date."

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to SB 143 (Ch. 54, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for this act as it grants the board of housing authority to adopt standards for determining and designating areas of chronic economic distress. It is the intent of the legislature that the board adopt rules consistent with section 103A(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended."

Saving Clause: Section 2, Ch. 54, L. 1981, provided: "Nothing in 90-6-127 affects or impairs any provision of resolution indentures, loans, contracts, bonds, or notes adopted, entered into or issued before March 16, 1981."

Effective Date: Section 3, Ch. 54, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved March 16, 1981.

Part 2

Coal Impacts — Evaluation and Abatement Funding

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Appropriations Act — Bona Fide Local Effort — Grants: Section 19, HB 500 (1981), provided in part: "Coal impact grants may be granted to local government units only to remedy a situation resulting from coal development. The local government unit must be making a bona fide local effort to provide for its own needs through normal financing channels (taxes, service fees, or bonds)."

90-6-201. Purpose. The purposes of this part are to assist local governmental units which have been required to expand the provision of public services as a consequence of large-scale development of coal mines and coal-using energy complexes, to assist in the construction and reconstruction of designated portions of highways which serve the area affected by such large-scale development, to support county land planning, and to invest a portion of the tax revenue from coal mines in a permanent fund, the income from which shall be used for the support of public schools throughout the state.

History: En. 50-1701 by Sec. 1, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1801.

90-6-202. Accounts established. (1) There is within the earmarked revenue fund a local impact and education trust fund account. Moneys are payable into this account under 15-35-108. The state treasurer shall draw warrants from this account upon order of the coal board.

(2) There is within the earmarked revenue fund a coal area highway improvement account.

History: En. 50-1702 by Sec. 2, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1802.

90-6-203. Definition of coal board. "Board" means the coal board provided for in 2-15-1821.

History: En. 90-6-203 by Code Commissioner, 1979; amd. Sec. 4, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed internal reference to board.

90-6-204. Chairman, meetings, compensation, and facilities. (1) The board shall elect a chairman from among its members.

(2) The board shall meet quarterly and may meet at other times as called by the chairman or a majority of the members.

(3) Members are entitled to compensation as provided for in 2-15-124(7).

(4) The department of commerce will provide suitable office facilities and the necessary staff for the coal board.

History: **En. 50-1705, 50-1708 by Secs. 6, 9, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1805, 50-1808; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Transfer of Function: Section 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The department of community affairs is abolished.

(2) The following functions of the department of community affairs are transferred to the department of commerce: . . .

(j) furnishing facilities and information to the coal board under 90-6-204 and 90-6-207. . . ."

90-6-205. Coal board — general powers. The board may:

(1) retain professional consultants and advisors;

(2) adopt rules governing its proceedings;

(3) consider applications for grants from the local impact and education trust fund account; and

(4) award grants, subject to 90-6-207, not to exceed in any one year seven-elevenths and after June 30, 1979, seven-fifteenths of the revenue paid into the local impact and education trust fund account, to local governmental units and state agencies to assist local governmental units in meeting the local impact of coal development by enabling them to adequately provide governmental services and facilities which are needed as a direct consequence of coal development. As used in the preceding sentence, "revenue paid" does not include interest income from the account reinvested in the account in trust for the public schools and the university system.

History: **En. 50-1706 by Sec. 7, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1806(part).**

90-6-206. Basis for awarding grants. (1) Such grants shall be awarded on the basis of:

(a) need;

(b) degree of severity of impact from the coal development;

(c) availability of funds; and

(d) degree of local effort in meeting these needs.

(2) In determining the degree of local effort, the board shall review the millage rates levied for the present fiscal year in relation to the average millage rates levied during the 3 years immediately preceding coal development in that area or 1970, whichever is later, which impacts the local government unit applying for assistance.

(3) Millage rates for the present fiscal year which are lower than the average millage rate levied during the 3 years immediately preceding coal development in that area or 1970, whichever is later, shall be deemed by the board to indicate the lack of local effort. The application under such circumstances may be rejected.

(4) Further, in determining the degree of local effort, the board shall consider the possibility of requiring that local government unit to increase its bonded indebtedness to provide all or part of the governmental service or facility which is needed as a direct consequence of coal development.

(5) To the extent funds are needed to evaluate and plan for the impact needs caused by coal development, consideration of bond issues and millage levies may be waived.

(6) To the extent the applicant has no history of mill levies, subsections (2) and (3) do not apply.

History: En. 50-1706 by Sec. 7, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1806(part); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 619, L. 1979.

90-6-207. Priorities for impact grants. (1) The department of commerce shall designate counties, towns, school districts, and other governmental units which have had or expect to have an increase in estimated population of at least 10% during any 3 years since 1972 as a result of the impact of coal development. The coal board shall, subject to the appropriations of the legislature, award at least 50% of all grants awarded to governmental units and state agencies for meeting the needs caused by coal development each year to these designated governmental units.

(2) Attention should be given by the coal board to the need for community planning before the full impact is realized. Applicants should be able to show how their request reasonably fits into an overall plan for the orderly management of the existing or contemplated growth problems.

(3) All funds placed in the local impact and educational trust fund account established under this part, subject to the limitations imposed by 90-6-211, shall be subject to appropriations by the legislature for use related to local impact or for transfer to a permanent trust for education.

History: En. 50-1707 by Sec. 8, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1807; amd. Sec. 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

Transfer of Function: Section 6, Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided in part: "(1) The department of community affairs is abolished.

(2) The following functions of the department of community affairs are transferred to the department of commerce: . . .

(j) furnishing facilities and information to the coal board under 90-6-204 and 90-6-207. . . ."

90-6-208. Applications for grants. The governing body of a city, town, county, or school district or any other local or state governmental unit or agency may apply for a grant to enable it to provide governmental services which are needed as a direct consequence of coal development. The coal board shall prescribe the form for applications. Applicants shall describe the nature of their proposed expenditures and the time involved.

History: En. 50-1709 by Sec. 10, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1809(part).

90-6-209. Limitations on grants. The board may commit itself to the expenditure of funds for more than 1 year for a single project, as long as the grant does not extend over more than 10 years and does not exceed reasonable revenue expectations. No state agency may receive grants which exceed 5% of the money allocated to the board.

History: En. 50-1709 by Sec. 10, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1809(part).

90-6-210. Coal area highway reconstruction program. (1) The department of highways, within the area designated as the eastern Montana coal field economic growth center as certified to the secretary of transportation by the governor under section 143, Title 23, United States Code, shall prepare a special construction program for the reconstruction of deficient sections of these highways in consultation with the governing bodies of the counties in the area.

(2) The department of highways shall expedite the planning and reconstruction program for projects on the designated portions within this area by using funds allocated under this subsection and any federal funds that may be made available to match such funds. Until federal funds are made available to match the funds allocated under this subsection, the department of highways may, upon approval of the Montana state highway commission, expend such funds for planning and reconstruction projects with or without assurance from the federal government that unmatched state expenditures will be retroactively recognized for matching purposes.

(3) Funds allocated under this subsection shall not be used to match apportionments made for primary and secondary highways under the Federal-Aid Highway Acts; however, nothing in this subsection should be construed to prohibit the implementation of projects otherwise funded by apportionments made under the Federal-Aid Highway Acts; furthermore, planning and reconstruction projects may be financed in whole or in part by public and private funds provided such projects conform to the applicable standards, regulations, and procedures of the department of highways and the federal highway administration.

History: **En. 50-1703 by Sec. 4, Ch. 502, L. 1975; amd. Sec. 2, Ch. 540, L. 1977; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1803(2) thru (4); amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 542, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Added "in consultation with the governing bodies of the counties in the area" at the end of (1).

Effective Date: Section 2, Ch. 542, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved April 29, 1981.

90-6-211. Disposition of interest from unexpended balance. The unexpended balance in the local impact and education trust fund account shall be invested as provided by statute by the board of investments. Of the income from such investments each year 10% shall be added to the principal of the account to be segregated and held in trust for the purposes of supporting the public schools and university systems of the state. Of the remaining 90% of the income from such investments, three-fourths shall be annually paid into the earmarked revenue fund for state equalization aid to public schools of the state and one-fourth each year shall be paid to the board of regents of higher education for use by the institutions of higher learning in the state, subject to the budgeting authority of the legislature. Except as provided in 90-6-205(4), the principal of the local impact and educational trust fund shall be dedicated to education and forever remain inviolate and sacred to this purpose as provided in sections 3 and 10 of Article X of the Montana constitution.

History: **En. 50-1710 by Sec. 11, Ch. 502, L. 1975; R.C.M. 1947, 50-1810.**

Part 3

Hard-Rock Mining Impact

Part Compiler's Comments

1981 Title: The title to HB 718 (Ch. 617, L. 1981) read: "An act to create the hard-rock mining impact board; to require mineral developers to submit an economic impact plan to the board; to authorize the board to award grants to impacted units of local government; to provide for tax prepayment for large-scale mineral developments; to provide for the issuance of education impact bonds; amending sections 15-16-201 and 82-4-335, MCA; and providing an immediate effective date."

Severability: Section 15, Ch. 617, L. 1981, was a severability section.

Effective Date: Section 16, Ch. 617, L. 1981, provided: "This act is effective on passage and approval." Approved May 18, 1981.

Coordination Clause: Section 14, Ch. 617, L. 1981, was a coordination provision in light of SB 432, which created the department of commerce, and SB 344, which had hard-rock mining impact provisions.

90-6-301. Declaration of necessity and purpose. The large-scale development of mineral deposits in the state causes an influx of people into the area of the development many times larger than the number of people directly involved in the mining operation. This influx of people and the corresponding increase in demand for local government facilities and services creates a burden on the local taxpayer. There is a significant lag time between the time when additional facilities and services must be provided and the time when additional tax revenue is available as a result of the increased tax base. In addition, local government units in whatever jurisdiction the development is not located may receive substantial adverse economic impacts without benefit of a major increased tax base in the future. There is therefore a need to provide a system to assist local government units in meeting the initial financial impact of large-scale mineral development.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 617, L. 1981.

90-6-302. Definitions. In this part the following definitions apply:

(1) "Board" means the hard-rock mining impact board established in 2-15-1822.

(2) "Bonds" include bonds, notes, warrants, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, temporary bonds, temporary notes, interim receipts, interim certificates, and all instruments or obligations evidencing or representing indebtedness or evidencing or representing the borrowing of money or evidencing or representing a charge, lien, or encumbrance on specific revenues, special assessments, income, or property of a political subdivision, including all instruments or obligations payable from a special fund.

(3) "Local government unit" means a political subdivision of this state, including a county, city, town, school district, or other special district that provides any of the services referred to in subsection (1)(c) of 90-6-307.

(4) "Large-scale mineral development" means the construction or operation of a hard-rock mine and the associated milling facility that will:

(a) employ at any given time at least 100 people; or

(b) cause, or be expected to cause, an increase in estimated population of at least 15% in a local government unit when measured against the average population of the local government unit in the 3-year period immediately preceding the commencement of the construction of the mining facility. A mining operation that would qualify as a large-scale mineral development under this subsection is not a large-scale mineral development if the mine owner and operator are small miners as defined in 82-4-303(10).

History: En. Sec. 3, Ch. 617, L. 1981.

90-6-303. Chairman — meetings — facilities — funding. (1) The board shall elect a chairman from among its members.

(2) The board shall meet as necessary or as called by the chairman or a majority of the members.

(3) The board is allocated to the department of commerce for administrative purposes only as provided in 2-15-121.

(4) The administrative and operating expenses of the board shall be paid from the revenue generated from the license tax on metal mines imposed under Title 15, chapter 37.

History: **En. Sec. 4, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

90-6-304. Account established. There is within the earmarked revenue fund a hard-rock mining impact account. Moneys are payable into this account from payments made by a mining developer in compliance with the written guarantee from the developer to meet the increased costs of public services and facilities as specified in the impact plan provided for in 90-6-307. The state treasurer shall draw warrants from this account upon order of the hard-rock mining impact board.

History: **En. Sec. 5, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

90-6-305. Hard-rock mining impact board — general powers. (1) The board may:

(a) retain professional staff, consultants, and advisors notwithstanding the provisions of 2-15-121;

(b) adopt rules governing its proceedings;

(c) award grants to local government units subject to 90-6-306;

(d) make payments to local government units from money paid to the hard-rock mining impact account as provided in 90-6-307;

(e) make determinations as provided in 90-6-307; and

(f) accept grants and other funds to be used in carrying out this part.

(2) The provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act apply to the proceedings and determinations of the board.

History: **En. Sec. 6, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

Compiler's Comments

Statement of Intent: The statement of intent attached to HB 718 (Ch. 617, L. 1981) provided: "A statement of intent is required for HB 718 because [90-6-305] grants rulemaking authority to the hard-rock mining impact board.

The legislature intends that the rules adopted by the board governing its proceedings be procedural in nature.

(1) The legislature intends that the board may adopt forms for notice required by the board and to be given by the board.

(2) The board is intended to act as a "referee" in hearing disputes between local government units and large-scale mineral developers over the impact plan submitted to the board under the provisions of [90-6-307]. The hearings are subject to Montana Administrative Procedure Act and any rules adopted by the board governing the hearings must be consistent with that act.

(3) The legislature intends that the rules adopted by the board governing the awarding of grants shall be consistent with the criteria set out in [90-6-306]."

90-6-306. Basis for awarding grants. Grants shall be awarded to local government units on the basis of:

(1) need;

(2) severity of impact from mineral development;

(3) availability of funds; and

(4) extent of local effort in meeting its needs.

History: **En. Sec. 7, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

90-6-307. Impact plan to be submitted. (1) When an application for a permit is made under 82-4-335 and the permit is for a large-scale mineral development, the person seeking the permit shall submit to the affected counties and the board an impact plan describing the economic impact the large-scale mineral development will have on local government units and shall file proof of such submission to the counties with the board. The governing bodies of the affected counties shall publish notice of the submission of an impact plan at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. The impact plan shall include:

(a) a timetable for development, including the opening date of the development and the estimated closing date;

(b) the estimated number of persons coming into the impacted area as a result of the development;

(c) the increased capital and operating cost to local government units for providing services, including but not limited to police and fire protection, sewage, water treatment, schools, road construction and upkeep, education, and medical care, which can be expected as a result of the development;

(d) the financial or other assistance the developer will give to local government units to meet the increased need for services.

(2) In the impact plan, the developer shall commit itself to pay all of the increased capital and net operating cost to local government units that will be a result of the development, either from tax prepayments, as provided in 90-6-309, special industrial educational impact bonds, as provided in 90-6-310, or other funds obtained from the developer and shall provide a time schedule within which it will do so.

(3) An affected local government unit shall, within 90 days after receipt of the impact plan from the developer, notify the board in writing if that local government unit objects to the impact plan, specifying the reasons why the impact plan is objected to. If no objection is received within the 90-day period, the impact plan shall be approved by the board.

(4) If objections are received from a local government unit, the board shall promptly notify the developer and forward a copy of the local government unit's objections to the developer. If within 30 days the local government unit and the developer cannot resolve the objection, the board shall conduct a hearing on the validity of the objections which shall be held in the affected county or, if objections are received from local government units in more than one county, shall be held in the county which, in the board's judgment, is more greatly affected. The provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to the conduct of the hearing. The impact plan filed by the developer shall carry no presumption of correctness at the hearing.

(5) Following the hearing, the board shall, within 60 days, make findings as to those portions of the impact plan which were objected to and, if appropriate, amend the impact plan accordingly. The findings and impact plan, as amended, shall be served by the board upon all parties. Any local government unit or the developer, if aggrieved by the decision of the board, is entitled to judicial review, as provided by Title 2, chapter 4, part 7, in the district court in and for the judicial district in which the hearing was held.

(6) The developer shall, within 30 days of receipt of the approved impact plan, provide the board with a written guaranty that the developer will make all the payments to the board required in the approved impact plan and according to the time schedule contained in the approved impact plan.

(7) The board shall deposit all payments received from the developer into the hard-rock mining impact account established by 90-6-304.

(8) The board shall notify the department of state lands of its receipt of the written guaranty of payment, of each required payment, and of any failure of the developer to comply with this section.

(9) Upon receipt of evidence that an affected local government unit identified in the approved impact plan is providing or is preparing to provide an additional service or facility provided for in the approved impact plan, the board shall pay to that local government unit in one sum or in parts the money from the hard-rock mining impact fund identified in the plan as the increased cost to the local government unit of providing that public service or facility.

(10) If it is determined that an objection filed by an affected local government unit under subsection (3) is valid, the local government unit shall be awarded and the developer shall pay reasonable costs and attorney fees associated with any appeals filed under this section. Any attorney fees and costs awarded shall be in addition to any amounts paid by the developer under this part.

History: **En. Sec. 8, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

90-6-308. Permit procedure and review of impact plan to run concurrently. It is intended that the procedure for fulfilling the permit requirement of 82-4-335 and the review of the impact plan by the board under 90-6-307 are to run concurrently.

History: **En. Sec. 9, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

90-6-309. Tax prepayment — large-scale mineral development. (1) After permission to commence operation is granted by the appropriate governmental agency, and upon request of the board of county commissioners of a county in which a facility is to be located, a person intending to construct or locate a large-scale mineral development in this state shall prepay property taxes in an amount equal to at least three times the estimated property tax due the year the large-scale mineral development facility commences operation. This prepayment shall exclude the 6-mill university levy and may exclude the mandatory county levy for the school foundation program of 40 mills.

(2) The person who is to prepay under this section shall not be obligated to prepay the entire amount established in subsection (1) at one time. Upon request of the governing body of an affected local government unit, the person shall prepay the amount shown to be needed from time to time as determined by the board.

(3) The person who is to prepay shall guarantee to the hard-rock mining impact board, with appropriate bank guaranties as may be required by the board, that property tax prepayments will be paid as needed for expenditures created by the impacts of the large-scale mineral development.

(4) When the mineral development facilities are completed and assessed by the department of revenue, they shall be subject during the first 3 years

and thereafter to taxation as all other property similarly situated, except that in each year after the start of production, the local government unit that received a property tax prepayment shall provide for repayment of prepaid property taxes in accordance with subsection (5).

(5) A local government unit that received all or a portion of the property tax prepayment under this section shall provide for repayment according to the following procedure:

(a) In each year after the commencement of mining, the local government shall:

(i) divide its budget by the average mill levy of its jurisdiction during the 3 years immediately preceding commencement of mining operations, to arrive at a taxable valuation needed to fund its budget using the average 3-year mill levy;

(ii) reduce the taxable valuation of property of a person who prepaid property taxes by the excess, if any, of the total taxable value of the taxing jurisdiction including the person's property over the taxable value determined under subsection (5)(a)(i), but in no case by an amount greater than the taxable value of the person's property.

(b) The reduction in taxable value, if any, determined under subsection (5)(a)(ii) times the average mill levy used in subsection (5)(a)(i) equals the property tax prepayment credit allowed for the taxable year for that local government unit. Any local government unit not receiving a payment shall not be affected by this section and no reduction in value shall be used in the computation of taxes due that unit of local government. In no event shall the credit allowed under this part extend more than 10 years beyond the date the prepayment is made under this section.

(c) The procedure established under subsection (5)(a) shall continue from year to year until the total credit allowed the person who prepaid property taxes equals the total property taxes prepaid.

History: **En. Sec. 10, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

90-6-310. Education impact bonds. (1) When the need for new school facilities is determined, the owners of a large-scale mineral development may enter into a written agreement with the trustees of a school district that has the burden for the issuance of bonds to cover the cost of such new construction. The trustees of a school district may execute a written agreement with the owner of a large-scale mineral development for the issuance of any special industrial educational impact bonds provided for in this section.

(2) The agreement with the owners of a large-scale mineral development shall provide for a payment guarantee, in addition to the taxes imposed by the school district on property owners generally, of the principal and interest on the bonds provided for in this section. Payment will then be made by an annual special tax levy on the property of the large-scale mineral development sufficient to retire the principal and interest on these special impact bonds. The bonds shall not be an obligation of the trustees or the school district.

(3) The debt limits set forth in 20-9-406 and the provisions of 20-9-410 and 20-9-421 through 20-9-432, inclusive, do not apply to bonds issued in

accordance with this section. The interest on such bonds shall not be subject to state taxes.

History: **En. Sec. 11, Ch. 617, L. 1981.**

CHAPTERS 7 THROUGH 10

RESERVED

CHAPTER 11

INDIAN AFFAIRS — PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Part 1 — State Coordinator of Indian Affairs

Section
90-11-101. Legislative policy.
90-11-102. Duties and assistance.

Part 1

State Coordinator of Indian Affairs

Part Compiler's Comments

Recodification: Section 20(2), Ch. 274, L. 1981, provided: "The code commissioner shall recodify 2-15-1112 [90-11-101] and 2-15-1113 [90-11-102] as an integral part of Title 90."

Part Cross-References

Office of the State Coordinator of Indian Affairs, Department of Commerce, 2-15-1813.

90-11-101. Legislative policy. (1) Whereas, a considerable portion of the citizens of the state of Montana are members of the Indian race; and

(2) Whereas, in the course of the past 80 years these Indian citizens of the state of Montana have been driven from their native valleys and plains and are at present living and residing upon reservations set apart for such purposes by the United States of America, and by virtue of that isolation and of supervision by the federal government, great problems of economic and social significance have arisen and presently exist, and no suitable progress has been made to solve such problems by reason of the fact that the Indians and those who are attempting to aid them in the solution of their problems have never been able to present a coordinated and united effort in solving such problems; and

(3) Whereas, it is hereby declared that it is the legislative policy of this state that the best interests of the Indians will be served by the fostering of a program which is designed to establish and place our Indian citizens in a position to take their rightful place in our society and assume the rights, duties, and privileges of full citizenship and as Indians, it is therefore necessary that a state office of the coordinator of Indian affairs be established so that the problems of the Indians of Montana can be approached and reconciled from a state level in cooperation with the United States of America; and

(4) Whereas, agencies of the federal government retain jurisdiction on Indian reservations in the state of Montana of the administration of economic, social, health, education, and welfare programs for Indians; and

(5) Whereas, Indians who reside off reservations generally qualify for participation in federal programs but are often prohibited from voting on tribal affairs and for tribal officers; and

(6) Whereas, there are sizeable numbers of off-reservation Indians residing in our state of both enrolled and unofficial tribal descent (landless) whose needs for environmental assistance are borne by state and local agencies, and these needs are derived from problems shared by all Indians, whether they reside on reservations or not, and in consideration of their desire for official voice and representation in seeking solutions to their problems; and

(7) Whereas, programs of the state of Montana should not duplicate those supported by agencies of the federal government as regards jurisdiction of Indian people, and since state responsibility is effected with off-reservation Indians and since those Indians require assistance to coordinate their affairs with various tribal groups and federal agencies where they have no official recognition;

(8) Then therefore, let it be resolved that the coordinator of Indian affairs should assess the problems of all Indians to include those who reside off known reservations and who seek ways and means of communicating their opinions and needs to agencies of responsibility and that the coordinator should actively assist them in organizing their efforts and that he act as representative and spokesman for organized bodies of Indian people, whether reservation or off-reservation classification, whenever his assistance is required.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 203, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 319, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 1, Ch. 160, L. 1974; R.C.M. 1947, 82-2701; MCA 1979, 2-15-1112; redes. 90-11-101 by Sec. 20, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

90-11-102. Duties and assistance. (1) It shall be the duty of the state coordinator of Indian affairs to carry out the legislative policy set forth in 90-11-101.

(2) He shall acquaint himself with the problems confronting the Indians of Montana, and he shall advise the legislative and executive branches of the state of Montana of those problems and shall make recommendations for the alleviation thereof. He shall also serve the Montana delegation in the federal congress as an adviser and intermediary in the field of Indian affairs and shall act as spokesman for representative Indian organizations and groups, public and private, whenever his support is solicited.

(3) All executive and legislative agencies of state government may within the area of their expertise and authority provide assistance to tribal councils or their official designees requesting such assistance on any matter relating to coal development on Indian reservation lands and may make an appropriate charge therefor.

History: (1), (2)En. Sec. 3, Ch. 203, L. 1951; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 319, L. 1969; amd. Sec. 3, Ch. 160, L. 1974; Sec. 82-2703, R.C.M. 1947; (3)En. Sec. 1, Ch. 221, L. 1973; Sec. 82-2705, R.C.M. 1947; R.C.M. 1947, 82-2703, 82-2705; MCA 1979, 2-15-1113; redes. 90-11-102 by Sec. 20, Ch. 274, L. 1981.

Compiler's Comments

1981 Amendment: Changed internal reference in (1) to correspond to renumbering.

TITLES 91 - 99

RESERVED

State Law Library Of Montana
KFM9030 1981 .A2
Montana code annotated : adopted by chap
c. 2 v. 8
3 0000 00020 4002

DOES NOT
CIRCULATE